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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.



July 1985

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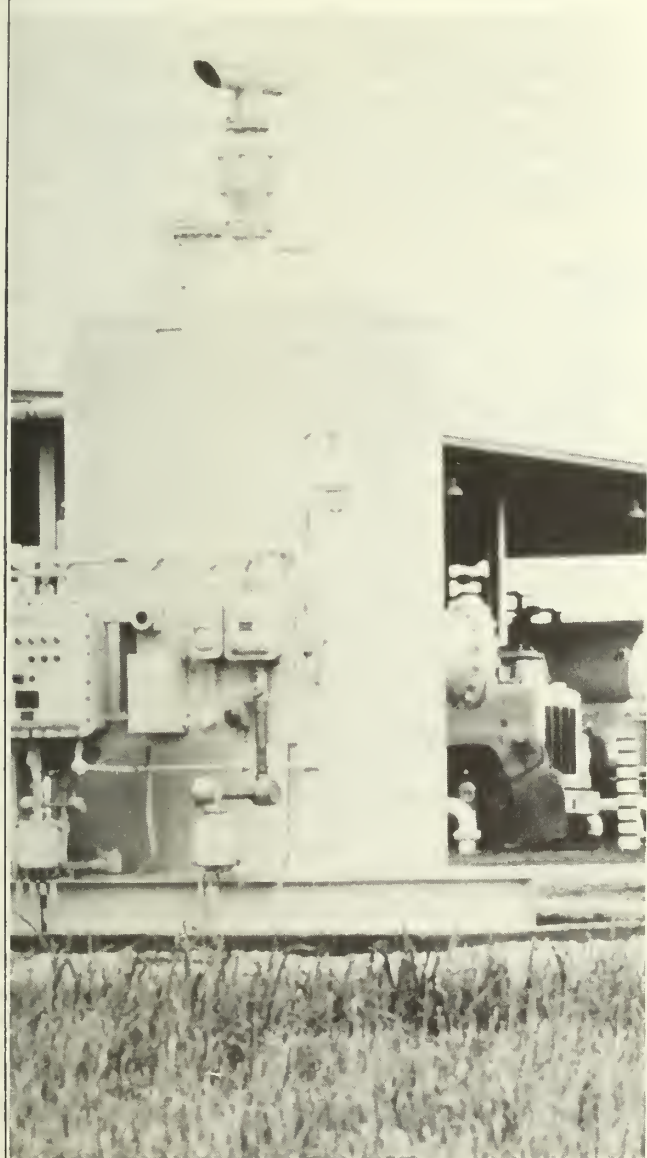
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Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	August			Cumulative January Through August		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.1	1.0	6.8	6.7	1.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.6	4.6	2.9	2.9	- 0.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.3	- 13.3	1.2	1.5	- 17.3
Other Products	4.9	5.1	- 5.2	4.9	4.8	3.5
Total	15.9	16.1	- 1.5	15.6	15.9	- 1.3
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.1	12.3	- 1.7	11.9	12.1	- 1.3
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.5	10.5	0.5	10.6	10.5	0.7
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	2.6	3.1	- 13.9	2.8	3.2	- 11.3
SPR	0.1	0.2	- 34.0	0.2	0.2	- 27.9
Products	1.5	1.8	- 17.4	1.8	2.0	- 13.9
Total	4.2	5.0	- 15.9	4.8	5.5	- 12.9
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.2	- 18.9	0.2	0.2	6.2
Products	0.5	0.5	- 3.8	0.5	0.5	5.3
Total	0.7	0.7	- 7.8	0.7	0.7	5.5
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	(s)	—
Products	0.4	0.3	—	0.3	(s)	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	487	429	13.4			
Other	320	335	- 4.4			
Total	807	764	5.6			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	224	224	- 0.2			
Distillate Fuel Oil	115	133	- 14.1			
Residual Fuel Oil	38	45	- 15.9			
Other	314	331	- 5.2			
Total	690	733	- 5.9			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,496	1,498	- 0.1			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

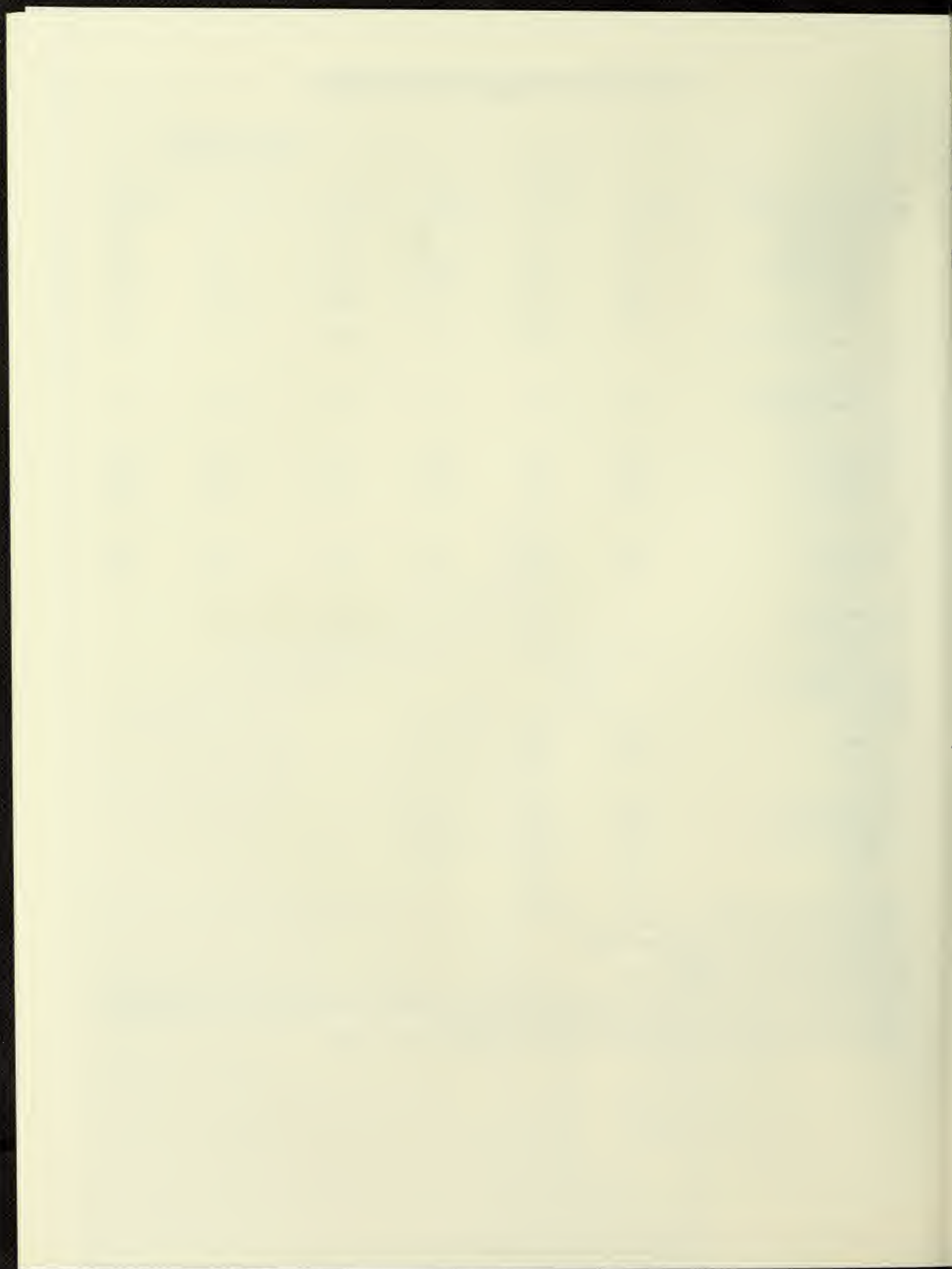
2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. August 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are July 1985 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1985.



Distillate Fuel Oil Trends

Second only to motor gasoline in U.S. petroleum product consumption, distillate fuel oil has accounted for about 17 to 18 percent of the U.S. total demand for petroleum products since the mid-1960's.¹ While distillate fuel oil's market share has remained stable, many other market changes have occurred which are expected to make distillate fuel oil one of the few petroleum product categories to grow in both U.S. and world markets between now and 1995. This article describes changing U.S. and world trends in the demand, supply, and prices of distillate fuel oil.

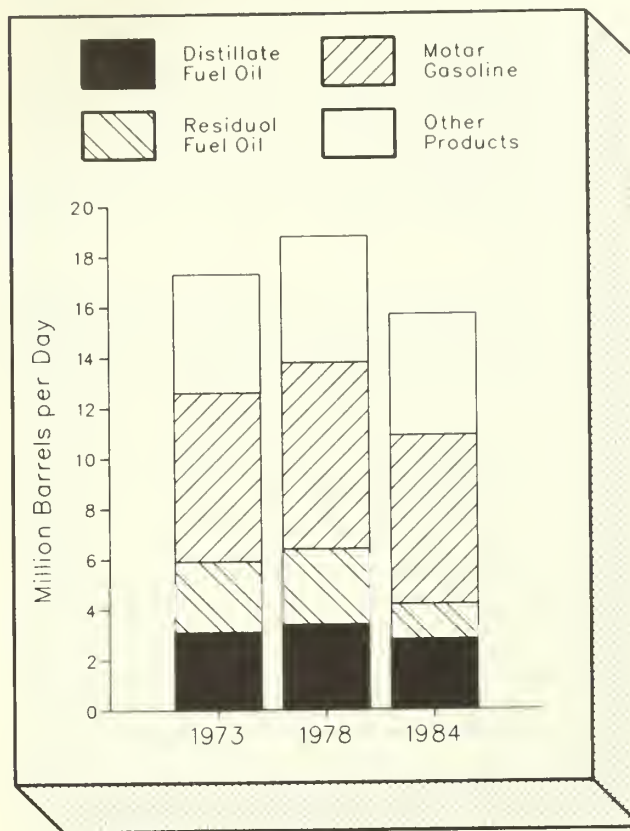
Demand

While the share of distillate fuel oil in total petroleum demand has remained quite stable, the level of this demand has been changing. Although demand for distillate fuel oil increased in 1984 to 2.8 million barrels per day (about 17 percent) below the peak value of 3.4 million barrels per day in 1978. Consumption of distillate fuel oil fell from the 1978 peak through 1982. 1984 was the second year of increasing distillate fuel oil consumption. Distillate demand through August of this year averaged 2.9 million barrels per day, about the same as last year. Because the demand for distillate fuel oil and the overall demand for petroleum products have moved in the same direction since the 1950's, the relative importance of distillate fuel oil remained almost the same during these years (Figure 1).

The composition of demand for distillate fuel oil has also changed, because, by 1979, diesel fuel uses (primarily transportation uses) surpassed heating oil uses.² Distillate fuel oil is composed of No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels; most residential heating oils and locomotive and truck fuels are No. 2 oils. The demand for heating oil has been declining as consumers shifted to cheaper substitutes while the demand for diesel fuel has been growing because diesel fuel is the cheapest fuel for major modes of transportation (Table 1).

Distillate fuel oil is used for heat and power by the residential, commercial, farm, utility, oil company, and industrial sectors. The volumes delivered to these sectors (except the commercial sector) have declined since the late 1970's.³ Although residential use is still the second largest use, the greatest volumetric decline occurred there, because of price-induced conservation, fuel switching, and the fuel choices made for new homes. Between 1978 and 1982, about 4.9 million households stopped using fuel oil as their main heating source. By contrast, the numbers of households using natural gas, electricity, and liquefied petroleum gases increased.⁴ As older housing is replaced, this trend may continue; 60 percent of the heating oil or kerosene consumed between April 1982 and March 1983 was consumed in houses built before 1950.⁵ The volume consumed in households built after 1980 was too small for a valid statistical measurement.

Figure 1. Petroleum Demand by Product, 1973, 1978, 1984



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (July 1985), DOE/EIA-0109 (85/07).

The demand for the heating oil component of distillate fuel oil is highly seasonal and geographically concentrated. The seasonality of demand is the result of

¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1 (Washington, D.C., June 1985) and U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Annual Petroleum Statements*, 1960-1972.

²Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1981, 1983*, DOE/EIA-0340(81,83)/1 (Washington, D.C., July 1982, June 1984), "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 12 (81), Table 1 (83).

³Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1981, 1983*, op cit., and Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380(85/07) (Washington, D.C., September 1985), Appendix A.

⁴Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1984*, DOE/EIA-0380(84) (Washington, D.C., April 1985), Table 23.

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey; Consumption and Expenditures, April 1982 Through March 1983*, DOE/EIA-0321/1(82) (Washington, D.C., November 1984), Table 2.

**Table 1. Price of Distillate Fuel Oil and Selected Other Fuels by End-Use Sector¹
(1984 Dollars per Million Btu)**

	1973	1978	1984	1990 ²	1995 ²
Residential Sector					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.46	5.28	7.70	8.02	10.05
Natural Gas	2.66	3.72	6.00	7.03	9.07
Electricity	15.74	18.80	19.62	19.65	19.37
Transportation Sector³					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.48	5.04	9.34	9.65	11.68
Motor Gasoline	6.55	7.78	10.10	10.25	12.61
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.87	4.78	9.98	10.32	12.49
Average Price to All Users					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.02	4.83	7.91	8.27	10.39
Motor Gasoline	6.55	7.78	10.10	10.25	12.61
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.99	5.17	6.69	7.02	9.17
Natural Gas	1.42	2.68	4.70	5.63	7.41
Electricity	12.34	16.32	18.62	18.62	18.30

¹Sectors not shown but included in the average prices include the commercial, industrial, and electrical utilities sectors.

²Projections are based on the middle world oil price forecast.

³Transportation prices include the appropriate Federal excise tax and State road use taxes.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, DOE/EIA-0383(84) (Washington, D.C., January 1985), Table A5.

strong correlation with cold weather. For example, in 1984, average daily sales of No. 2 fuel oil in January were over 2.4 times higher than July sales.⁶ The strong seasonality of the demand for heating oil makes the total demand for distillate fuel oil seasonal. The residential demand for heating oil is also geographically concentrated. Over two-thirds of 1984 residential demand was from the Northeast (New England and the Middle Atlantic States).⁷

Diesel fuel is used to power buses, trucks, railroads, some marine vessels, and a small percentage of automobiles. Demand is strongly correlated with the levels of industrial activity, rather than the weather.⁸ At present, the only marketed substitutes for diesel oil in transportation uses are other petroleum products—motor gasoline and, to a lesser extent, liquefied gases—which either cost more (Table 1) or have limited distribution. Distillate fuel oil has held its market share in recent years because of the strength of on-highway demand for diesel fuel. Although diesel-powered automobile production is slowing in the United States, the diesel truck dominates mid- and large-sized truck fleets.

The outlook for U.S. distillate fuel oil demand depends on the relative paths of heating oil and diesel fuel demands. In addition to short-term forecasts each year EIA projects energy demand and supply trends for an intermediate period in the future. The *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, published in January 1985, included annual forecasts for each year between 1985 and 1990 and a forecast for 1995.⁹ Among its petroleum product forecasts are demand and price forecasts for distillate fuel oil. The forecasts are heavily influenced by the assumptions made about world oil prices and economic growth; thus, a number of different possibilities (scenarios) are examined. The base case is the scenario

which assumes a middle range economic growth rate and middle range world oil prices. The base case in the latest *Annual Energy Outlook* assumed crude oil prices would range between \$28 per barrel in 1985 and \$40 per barrel in 1995 and that gross national product would grow at rates between 2.3 and 3.1 percent from 1985 to 1995. In the base case distillate fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases are the product categories expected to see the most growth. Between 1984 and 1990, the level of distillate demand is expected to increase to 3.19 million barrels per day or about 12 percent in total; the forecast level for 1995 is 3.66 million barrels per day, about 28 percent more than 1984. (In scenarios where the level of economic growth is higher than expected, or the price of oil is lower than expected, consumption of distillate fuel oil increases.)

Supply

The U.S. demand for distillate fuel oil is met through three sources of supply—refinery production, imports, and withdrawals from inventories. The most important of these for the United States is refinery production which accounts for over 90 percent of the distillate fuel

⁶Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380(84/12) (Washington, D.C., February 1985), Table H1.

⁷Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380(85/07) (Washington, D.C., September 1985), Appendix A.

⁸Energy Information Administration, *Model Documentation: Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System Demand Model 1984*, DOE/EIA-0391(84) (Washington, D.C., May 1984), pp. 16, 20, and 46.

⁹Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, DOE/EIA-0383(84) (Washington, D.C., January 1985).

oil supplied each year. At different times of the year, however, imports and inventory withdrawals are of greater importance, particularly for some regions, than is apparent from the annual averages.

Distillate fuel oil is produced by blending different refinery streams to meet the product demands and specifications for the different kinds of distillate fuel oil. These streams chiefly come from atmospheric and vacuum distillation units and from different kinds of cracking units. The streams from these units are described as naphthas, kerosene, and cracked oils; distillate fuel oil, like most petroleum products, is not a single type of hydrocarbon. The different shares of these streams in the final product result in the differences between No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 oils and between heating oils and diesel fuel. The specifications used to describe these differences include the cetane number, the cloud point, and the pour point.¹⁰ Blending to achieve all of the desired characteristics in the most cost-efficient manner can be a challenge, however, because many of the streams with better cetane values are paraffinic and have poor cold-temperature flow characteristics. A lighter stream like kerosene helps to meet blending goals, but it has a higher economic return when used in jet-fuel. Product which meets diesel fuel cetane specifications can be burned as heating oil. As diesel fuel has grown more important in the distillate fuel oil market, many refiners have chosen to acquire marketing flexibility by designing to diesel specifications.

The volume of distillate fuel oil being produced varies throughout the year. These changes in production are the result of changing the level and type of inputs to the refinery, varying the refining processes in use, and directing the resulting refinery streams into different product blends. When distillate fuel is the focus of refinery processing decisions, this is described as operating in a distillate mode. (The other common operating focus is described as a gasoline mode.) In 1984, distillate fuel oil represented 21.5 percent of national refinery output but the yields in different months ranged between 22.9 and 19.2 percent.¹¹ For 1984, the yields of different Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts ranged between 27.6 and 16.9 percent. The range of yields for different refineries would be even greater.

During the months of winter 1984-1985, between 175 and 192 refineries reported some production of distillate fuel oil.¹² Hence, it appears that about 85 to 95 percent of refiners produced some quantity of distillate fuel oil.¹³ Most production, however, occurs at a few refineries. During 1984, 10 refineries accounted for 25 percent of distillate production and 30 refineries for 50 percent. Although these 30 refineries are located throughout the country, 46 percent of production occurred in the Gulf Coast (PAD District III). The East Coast, which is the major distillate consuming region, produced about 10 percent of the nation's supply.

In 1984, the East Coast imported almost as much distillate fuel oil as it produced. This region accounted for 92 percent of U.S. imports of distillate fuel oil. The major customs districts receiving distillate fuel oil were East Coast districts—New York City, Boston, and Bridgeport-New Haven. In fact, the ports in the New York City

Customs District received 43 percent of all U.S. imports of this product.¹⁴ Imports to the United States originated in 39 different countries but the leading countries were Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, and Canada—all Western Hemisphere countries. Venezuela alone accounted for 25 percent of imports. These countries have been the major sources for several years. Imports thus far in 1985 have also come from these sources; there have been no imports from Middle East countries with new export refineries.

Exports of distillate fuel oil in 1984 and thus far in 1985 have originated chiefly on the West Coast and Gulf Coast. Forty percent of the shipments were to Canada, Japan, and Panama, the leading destinations since 1982. Exports averaged only 51,000 barrels per day in 1984 and have averaged 50,000 barrels per day in the first 7 months of 1985.

When the new supply provided by production and imports exceeds current demand, the excess is added to primary, secondary, and tertiary inventories for later use. Primary inventory holders include refiners, bulk terminals, and product pipelines. Secondary inventory holders are wholesale distributors and retail outlets which buy product to sell to final users; tertiary inventory holders are people and businesses who store product for their own eventual use. A recent study found that on March 31, 1983, over half of all middle distillate inventories (including kerosene) were held in secondary (4 percent) or tertiary (49 percent) storage.¹⁵ Since the products held by several million secondary or tertiary storage holders have passed through the roughly 500 facilities in the primary distribution system, changes in that sector are used to indicate changes in end-use demand. The data reported weekly and monthly by EIA describe primary sector inventories.

Because use of distillate fuel oil is seasonal, distillate fuel oil inventories have always fluctuated seasonally. Inventories are lowest in late spring and highest in late fall and early winter. While distillate fuel oil inventories remain the most seasonally variable of the major products, this variability has been declining. Both the fall inventory peaks and the spring inventory lows are at lower levels in the last 3 years than in 1977-1979 when demand was highest. However, the decline in these inventory peaks has been greater, resulting in less seasonal variability in inventory levels.

¹⁰Cetane numbers are used to compare the spontaneous combustion reactions of a fuel oil mixture to the reaction of cetane, which ignites spontaneously as desired in the operation of a diesel engine. The cloud point and pour point describe the flow characteristics of fuel oil at low temperatures. They are the temperatures at which wax crystals form and clog the fuel injection system of a diesel engine.

¹¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1 and (84)/2 (Washington, D.C., June 1985), Table 13.

¹²Unpublished data from Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

¹³Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, Volume 1, op. cit., Table 30.

¹⁴Unpublished data from Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

¹⁵National Petroleum Council, *Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity: A Report of the National Petroleum Council*, (Washington, D.C., June 1984).

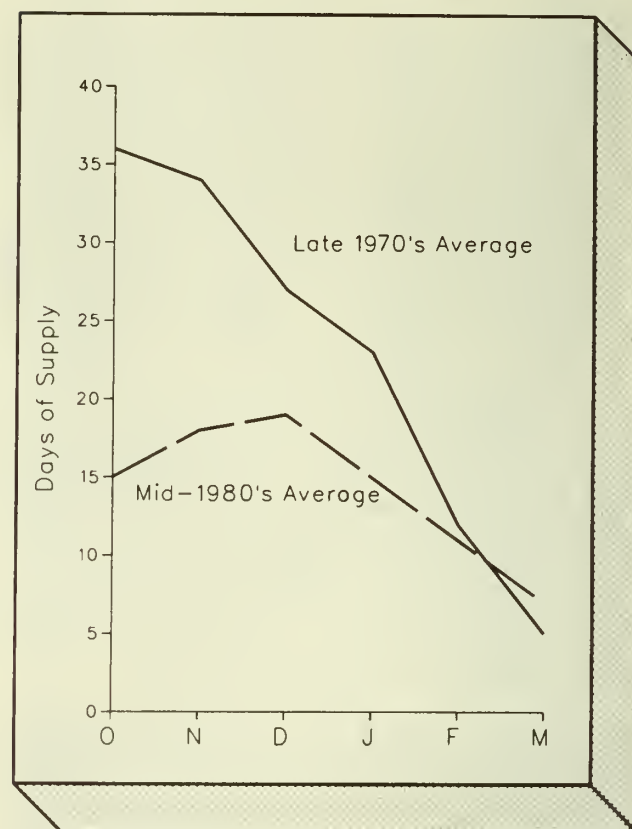
The decline in demand for distillate fuel oil over this time partly explains lower inventory levels, but inventory has also declined relative to demand. This is shown by the inventory concept, "days of supply," which incorporates the level of demand in its calculation.¹⁶ In recent years, the values for days of supply (Figure 2) have clustered together at a lower level than days of supply during the late 1970's. Among the reasons for this are the following:

- A greater sense of security about crude oil supplies and readily available distillate imports.
- High storage costs (particularly interest rates).
- Reduced chances of covering storage costs as crude oil prices fall because a competitor can produce new fuel with cheaper raw materials.

Inventories are useful because the production and consumption of distillate fuel oil do not always occur at the same times, rates, or locations. An extensive product distribution system of pipelines, tankers, barges, and tank trucks moves the product to the final user. The greatest volume of product moves from the Gulf Coast to the East Coast in pipelines. Distillate fuel oil which makes the entire trip by pipeline from Houston to New York City will travel about 1,600 miles in 3 weeks. These transfers and product imports enable the East Coast to build stocks higher than those of other regions.

All of these means of supply for distillate fuel oil are used by different regions to some extent. The East Coast is the region which produces the smallest percentage (27 percent in 1984) of its consumption and relies most on other regions and countries (Table 2). This is not a new situation. It produced only 32 percent of its

Figure 2. Days of Supply for Distillate Fuel Oil, Winters 1976-1977 through 1978-1979 and Winters 1982-1983 through 1984-1985



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (January, February, March 1985), DOE/EIA-0109 (85/01, 02, 03), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1982, 1983, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340 (82/02, 83/02, 84/02) *Petroleum Statements Annual* and predecessor reports (1976-1979).

¹⁶Days of supply is calculated as: (beginning total inventory level minus minimum operating inventory level) divided by the daily rate of current product demand. See National Petroleum Council, *Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity: A Report of the National Petroleum Council*, op. cit.

Table 2. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply by PAD District, 1984 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	PAD District I	PAD District II	PAD District III	PAD District IV	PAD District V	USA Total
Production.....	281	653	1,246	119	382	2,681
Imports	251	8	3	4	6	272
Exports	3	(s)	17	(s)	30	51
Stock Withdrawal	- 42	- 9	- 3	- 1	- 2	- 57
Net Receipts	546	184	- 737	- 9	16	NA
Pipeline	435	149	- 593	- 9	17	NA
Tanker and Barge	111	35	- 144	0	- 1	NA
Product Supplied	1,033	836	492	112	372	2,845

NA = Not Applicable

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984*, DOE/EIA-0340(84/1) (Washington, D.C., June 1985), Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

own consumption in 1978 and 30 percent in 1980.¹⁷ The biggest volumetric change for this region is the decline in receipts from other U.S. regions. The Midwest also produced a smaller share (78 percent) of its consumption in 1984 than it did in 1978 or 1980 (82 and 85 percent, respectively).

Price

Every time the sale and purchase of distillate fuel oil occurs, a price has been determined for the product. Because the conditions of the sale can differ greatly, the prices of these transactions are not always comparable. As a result, series exist for different types of distillate fuel oil, types of sellers and buyers, and conditions of sale. This section describes some of the best known series from different markets.

The Energy Information Administration collects data each month on prices and volumes of sales to end users and sales for resale of No. 1, No. 2 (diesel and fuel oils), and No. 4 fuels made by members of a nationwide sample of refiners and gas plant operators and resellers and retailers.¹⁸ The prices of sales exclude taxes. Table 3 illustrates some of the categories of volume-weighted U.S. sales prices which are available.

Perhaps the most widely used price in Table 3 is the price for sales to residential consumers; it represents the average price paid by U.S. residential consumers for No. 2 heating oil. The price for sales through company-operated retail outlets is a price for diesel fuel only. Since diesel fuel has both federal and state motor fuel taxes placed on it, this price appears lower than the price a driver of a diesel vehicle would recognize. Since

August 1, 1984, the federal motor fuel tax on diesel fuel has been 15 cents per gallon. State taxes range between 7 cents per gallon in Missouri and 18 cents per gallon in Washington.¹⁹ In addition to data at the national level, the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* presents these data series for five regions of the country and many States. The series are available about 55 days after the close of the month. Some of the sales reported by this sample were made under long-term contracts wherein both parties had agreed to volumes and prices sometime before delivery. Others were made just when product was needed and available—"on the spot."

The spot market price data collected and reported daily²⁰ come from company representatives and commodity traders whose job it is to buy the marginal barrels they or their clients need and to sell any excess barrels for these clients. The direct relationship between current demand and supply and the prices of these spot market transactions means the movements are often used as indicators of current market conditions. The volumes of product sold in this way differ from day to day. The final influence of spot market

¹⁷Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annuals 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984*, op. cit., Table 4, and *Supply, Disposition, and Stocks of All Oils by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts and Imports into the United States, By Country, 1978, 1979, 1980*, Table 2.

¹⁸Form EIA-782A, "Refiners Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and Form EIA-782B, "Reseller/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report."

¹⁹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380(85/05) (Washington, D.C., July 1985), Figure 16.

²⁰The data are published by *Oil Buyers' Guide*.

**Table 3. Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil, 1983 to Present
(Cents per Gallon Excluding Taxes)**

Year/ Month	Sales to End Users						Sales for Resale
	To Residential Consumers	To Commercial/ Institutional Consumers	To Industrial Consumers	Through Company Operated Retail Outlets ²	To Other End Users ³	Average	
1983 Average	107.8	86.3	88.3	94.3	89.7	93.3	81.8
1984 Average	109.1	85.7	87.0	92.0	89.2	92.6	81.9
1985							
January	104.9	82.0	82.5	88.3	82.4	91.7	76.3
February	105.3	81.0	81.5	87.0	82.0	90.7	75.9
March	105.0	81.8	82.5	86.8	84.4	88.8	77.1
April	105.0	82.9	84.7	89.0	87.1	89.3	79.8
May	103.5	82.6	84.3	88.8	86.7	87.5	78.3
June	100.8	79.6	81.3	87.6	84.1	84.3	74.9

¹No. 2 fuel only.

²No. 2 diesel fuel only.

³Sales to "other end users" are all end-user sales not included in the other end-user categories shown, e.g., sales to agricultural customers or utilities.

Note: Values shown for June are preliminary. All other values are final.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380(85/06) (Washington, D.C., August 1985), Table 10.

prices on the average consumer price depends upon the volume of product sold at these prices and the extent to which any price differences are passed on or absorbed.

In recent years a new heating oil price series has developed which reports the prices of heating oil futures contracts on a specific commodity exchange.²¹ This series, also reported daily, represents the current market value of a standard contract which specifies that 1,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil will be available to the buyer at a specified date, location, and price. The operation of the futures market allows speculation and hedging on prices. The effect of these actions on prices eventually paid by consumers is still under debate, however.

Prices of residential heating oil were notably calm this past winter, staying at \$1.05 per gallon from October 1984 through March 1985. Although they increased 2 cents from the 1984 low in August, they did not repeat the quick and sharp price increases which had occurred the previous winter, between December 1983 and February 1984 when the price of residential heating oil had increased 11 cents per gallon in 2 months. The calm continued into early summer as the price in June 1985 declined to \$1.01. During 1984 and 1985, for the most part, the prices (excluding taxes) of diesel fuel oil have moved in the same direction as heating oil, but the movements have been more moderate.

The price of distillate fuel oil for residential consumers (measured in constant dollars) has more than doubled since 1973. This explains the drive to conserve on distillate fuel oil. The incentive to switch to other fuels is based on the relative prices for a given amount of heat from this fuel and from other fuels. Distillate fuel oil was about 1.3 times as expensive as natural gas in 1973 and 1.4 times as expensive in 1978.

The relative prices and price changes of diesel fuel and other transportation fuels since 1973 also help to explain the strong and continuing growth of that fuel. Although the constant dollar price of diesel fuel in 1984 was 2.7 times the price in 1973, it was still a better buy than other transportation fuels. In the latest *Annual Energy Outlook*, these price trends for both heating oil and diesel fuel were projected to continue (Table 1). They contribute to the outlook for increasing distillate fuel oil consumption through 1995.

World Demand and Supply

Distillate fuel oil became the world's second most important petroleum product in 1982 when the apparent consumption²² of this fuel surpassed the consumption of residual fuel oil. According to EIA's *International Energy Annuals* for 1979 to 1982, the rankings of major petroleum products were rearranged in that time period.²³ Residual fuel oil fell from first position to third, motor gasoline moved to first, and distillate fuel oil moved from third to second position. The emergence of

distillate fuel oil in this time period is primarily the result of the volumetric decline of residual fuel oil, because the volumes of distillate fuel oil consumed in 1982 were actually lower than in 1979 and 1980. Distillate fuel oil accounted for 24 percent of the world's consumption of petroleum products in 1982 (the latest year for which world data are available) and was consumed at the rate of 14.2 millions barrels per day.

The nation consuming the most distillate fuel oil over this time was the United States; in 1982, the United States accounted for 19 percent of the world consumption. (U.S. consumption of petroleum products, including distillate fuel oil, is such a major portion of world consumption that U.S. trends often set world patterns. For instance, if the U.S. consumption of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil were subtracted from the world total for 1982, the rankings of these products would have been residual fuel oil, distillate fuel oil, and motor gasoline.) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and West Germany consumed 14 and 7 percent, respectively, of world distillate fuel oil in 1982. These national rankings for distillate consumption also prevailed over the 4 years.

Although data for analyzing worldwide trends in fuel consumption by sector are not available, the International Energy Agency (IEA) provides data about the end uses of distillate fuel oil (called gas/diesel oil) for its member nations—most recently for 1983.²⁴ (These member nations consumed about three-fifths of the world's distillate fuel oil in 1982.) IEA data for 1981, 1982, and 1983 indicate that transportation functions are more important in the United States than in IEA countries in general. However, the data for these years reveal that small relative increases have also occurred in the transportation sector for countries other than the United States.

Forecasts of energy demand at the international level usually are made for larger categories of energy sources, e.g. for petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, and electric power. Fewer forecasts are made for specific categories of petroleum products such as distillate fuel oil. EIA recently presented its forecast for the

²¹For instance, data for the New York Mercantile Exchange are reported daily in many business publications.

²²Apparent consumption includes internal consumption, refinery fuel use and loss, and bunkering. For countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) apparent consumption is derived from refined product output plus imports minus exports plus stock changes plus other oil consumption (such as direct use of crude oil) where appropriate. For countries outside the OECD, apparent consumption is either a reported figure, or is derived from refined product output plus imports minus exports, with stock levels assumed to remain the same.

²³Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983*, DOE/EIA-0219(79, 80, 81, 82, 83) (Washington, D.C., August 1980, September 1981, September 1982, September 1983, November 1984).

²⁴International Energy Agency, *Annual Oil and Gas Statistics, 1981-1982, 1982-1983*, (Paris, 1984 and 1985), Table 109 and 107 respectively.

market economies²⁵ and IEA presented its forecasts for its 21 member nations²⁶ for petroleum consumption and different end uses but did not include outlooks for specific fuels. In the latest forecasts from each agency (extending to 1995 from EIA and 2000 from IEA), the role of transportation in oil consumption is expected to increase. Given recent trends for transportation use of distillate fuel oil, this should at least imply that the relative position of distillate fuel oil among petroleum products will grow. Forecasts which focus on specific petroleum products agree with this expectation for distillate fuel oil.²⁷

Between 1979 and 1982, as the United States led the world in distillate fuel oil consumption, it also produced the largest quantities of distillate fuel oil. During each of these years, the second and third largest distillate fuel oil producing nations were the USSR and West Germany, respectively. But of the leading producers, the USSR was the only nation where output exceeded consumption. Consequently, only the USSR had significant quantities of excess product to export. The USSR was the leading exporter of distillate fuel oil over this time period, followed by the Netherlands and Singapore. In 1982, three countries in Western Europe—West Germany, Netherlands, and France—were the leading importers of this fuel. IEA data for its member countries

in 1983 indicate that these import and export trends continued for Western Europe.

IEA data on the country of origin of imports to its member countries also indicated that Europe received about 60 percent of its non-European origin imports from the USSR during 1981, 1982, and 1983. USSR exports of crude oil, distillate fuel oil, and other petroleum products earn desired foreign currency. The future volumes of these exports are the object of conjecture, however. A possible change in this supply source and the opening of the new Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries export refineries could mean shifts in the sources of distillate fuel oil for the major importing countries. However, the effect on the United States should be more moderate than on other countries because the United States imports only a relatively small portion of its supply.

²⁵Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*, op. cit., Chapter 3, "International Energy Markets."

²⁶International Energy Agency, *Energy Policies in IEA Countries, 1984 Review*, (Paris, 1985).

²⁷For example, Lakdasa Wijetilleke and Anthony J. Ody, *World Refinery Industry: Need for Restructuring*, World Bank Technical Paper Number 32 (Washington, D.C., The World Bank, 1984).



U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves

In its eighth annual report on U.S. crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimated U.S. proved reserves¹ to be 28.4 billion barrels of crude oil, 197.5 trillion cubic feet of dry natural gas (excluding gas in underground storage) and 7.6 billion barrels of natural gas liquids (including lease condensate) as of December 31, 1984, (Table 1).

The estimate of crude oil reserves increased by 2.6 percent, or by 711 million barrels, during 1984. The last previous increase was in 1970, following the discovery of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field, the largest oil field in North America. According to EIA's *Advance Summary of the U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves 1984 Annual Report*, released in September 1985, the increase in crude oil reserves resulted primarily from the largest net revisions to reserves since EIA

began publishing these estimates. Net reserve revisions amounted to 2.4 billion barrels and generally reflected an increase in reserves due to the introduction of enhanced oil recovery techniques. These reserve additions were mostly concentrated in Texas and Alaska, as well as in California where thermal recovery projects were used to improve the mobility and enhance the recovery of heavy crudes.

Total discoveries of oil (extensions to old reservoirs, new reservoirs in old fields, and new-field discoveries) reached 1,144 million barrels in 1984. This was the most oil discovered since 1981 and a substantially higher volume than the 1977 through 1983 annual average of 891 million barrels. Extensions to old reservoirs accounted for 65 percent of all U.S. crude oil discoveries. New-reservoir discoveries in old fields accounted for 14 percent and new-field discoveries for 21 percent. New-

Table 1. Estimated Total U.S. Proved Reserves of Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas

	Proved Reserves, Jan. 1	Net Adjustments ^a	Net Revisions ^b	Total Discoveries ^c	Production ^d	Proved Reserves, Dec. 31 ^e	Percent Change from Prior Year
Crude Oil (Million Barrels)							
1980	29,810	219	1,889	862	2,975	29,805	(s)
1981	29,805	138	1,271	1,161	2,949	29,426	- 1.3
1982	29,426	- 83	434	1,031	2,950	27,858	- 5.3
1983	27,858	462	1,511	924	3,020	27,735	- 0.4
1984	27,735	159	2,445	1,144	3,037	28,446	+ 2.6
Natural Gas Liquids (Million Barrels)^f							
1980	6,615	153	104	587	731	6,728	+ 1.7
1981	6,728	231	86	764	741	7,068	+ 5.1
1982	7,068	299	- 21	596	721	7,221	+ 2.2
1983	7,221	849	66	490	725	7,901	+ 9.4
1984	7,901	- 123	142	499	776	7,643	- 3.3
Natural Gas (Billion Cubic Feet)^g							
1980	200,997	1,201	1,049	14,473	18,699	199,021	- 1.0
1981	199,021	1,627	2,599	17,220	18,737	201,730	+ 1.4
1982	201,730	2,378	455	14,455	17,506	201,512	- 0.1
1983	201,512	3,090	- 15	11,448	15,788	200,247	- 0.6
1984	200,247	- 2,241	3,129	13,521	17,193	197,463	- 1.4

^aIncludes operator reported corrections for years through 1981. After 1981 operators included corrections in revisions.

^bAlgebraic sum of revision increases and revision decreases.

^cSum of extensions to old reservoirs, new-field discoveries, and new-reservoir discoveries in old fields.

^dThese estimates of U.S. production for crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids are based on data reported to EIA on Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves," and Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production." These figures differ from official EIA U.S. production data for crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and *Natural Gas Annual*.

^eProved reserves at end of year equal proved reserves at start of year, plus net adjustments, plus net revisions, plus total discoveries, minus production.

^fIncluding lease condensate.

^gDry natural gas at 14.73 psia and 60°F. Excludes gas in underground storage.

(s) = less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Advance Summary of the U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves 1984 Annual Report*, September 1985.

field discoveries in California (95 percent of which were offshore) accounted for 131 million barrels, or 54 percent of the Nation's total new-field crude oil discoveries. The net revisions, total discoveries, and 159 million barrels of net adjustments to reserves substantially exceeded crude oil production, which increased slightly in 1984.

The estimate of proved reserves of natural gas liquids declined for the first time since 1979, as total discoveries fell 277 million barrels below production and the net of adjustments and revisions amounted to only 19 million barrels.

Total liquid hydrocarbon reserves (crude oil plus natural gas liquids) were up by 1.3 percent to 36,089 million barrels in 1984. The small decline in natural gas liquids reserves was outweighed by the larger increase in crude oil reserves.

During 1984, proved reserves of dry natural gas reached the lowest level in the history of the EIA's estimates.

The 1.4 percent decline (2,784 billion cubic feet) during 1984 follows smaller declines in gas reserves in 1982 and 1983. The net of revisions and adjustments (888 billion cubic feet) continued to be positive, but was 71 percent lower than the 3,075 billion cubic feet for 1983. Total discoveries were up 18.1 percent to 13,521 billion cubic feet in 1984. However, these additions to reserves were not large enough to offset 1984 production which was up a substantial 8.9 percent to 17,193 billion cubic feet because of increased demand.

The estimates of proved reserves are based upon an analysis of data filed by 3,188 operators of oil and gas wells and by operators of 1,055 natural gas processing plants. The crude oil and natural gas proved reserves estimates are associated with sampling errors of less than 1 percent at a 95-percent confidence limit. The full report, to be released early next month, includes additional data regarding estimates of proved reserves from nonproducing reservoirs and commitment status of proved natural gas reserves collected from large and intermediate size operators.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July*	10,537	8,904	1,591	R 300	R -449	R 15,517	R 1,515
	August**	NA	8,895	NA	21	415	15,868	1,496
	Average	NA	8,920	NA	-64	286	15,645	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			Net ⁷ Imports
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185
	July*	R 4,921	R 3,189	R 1,732	675	154	521	4,246
	August**	4,243	2,760	1,483	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,757	2,994	1,764	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

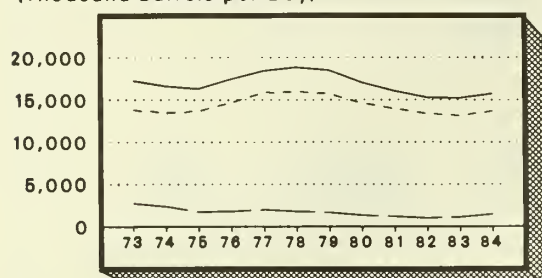
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

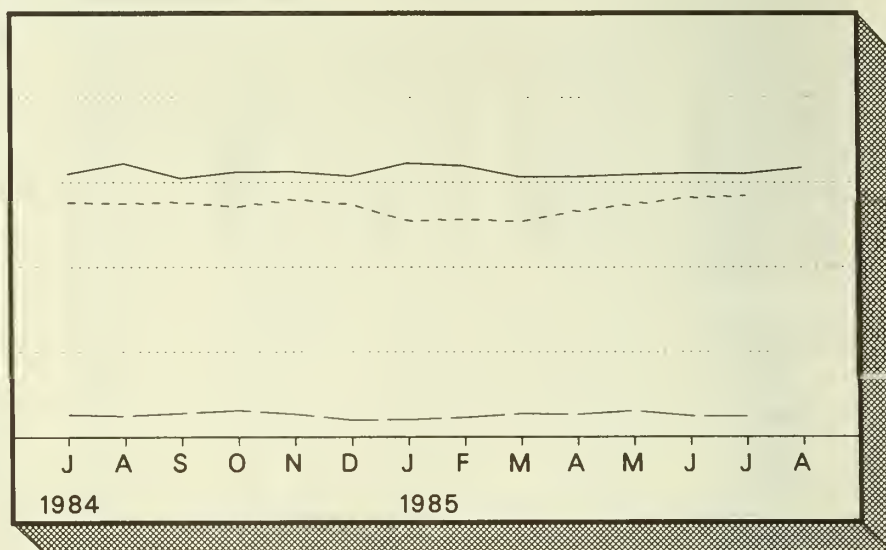
10,000

5,000

0

1984

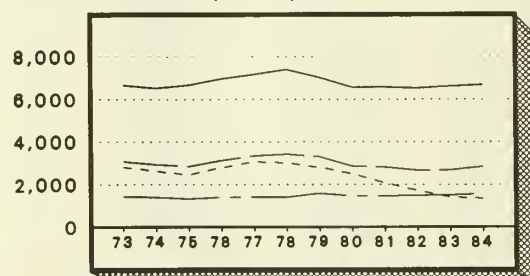
1985



Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG¹

8,000

6,000

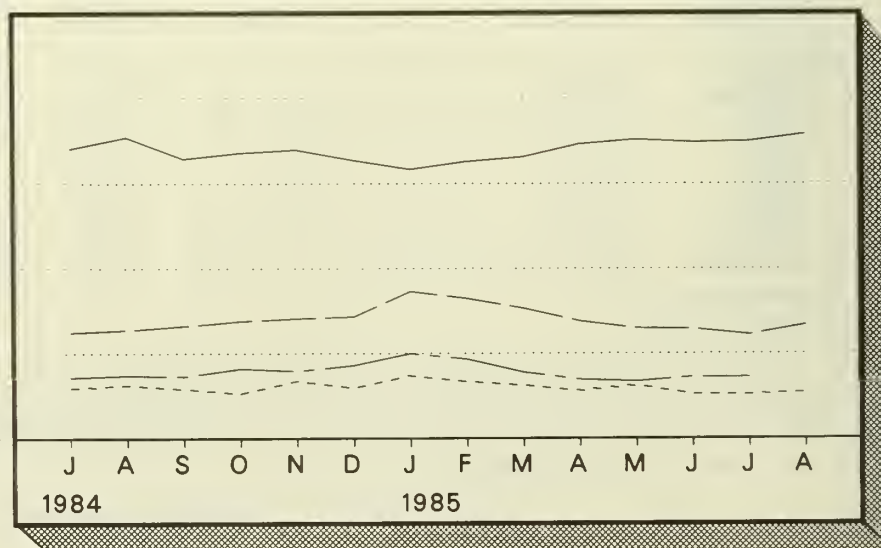
4,000

2,000

0

1984

1985

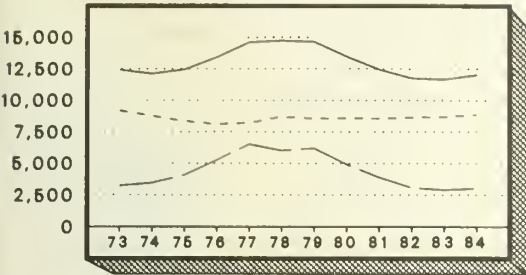


Monthly

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

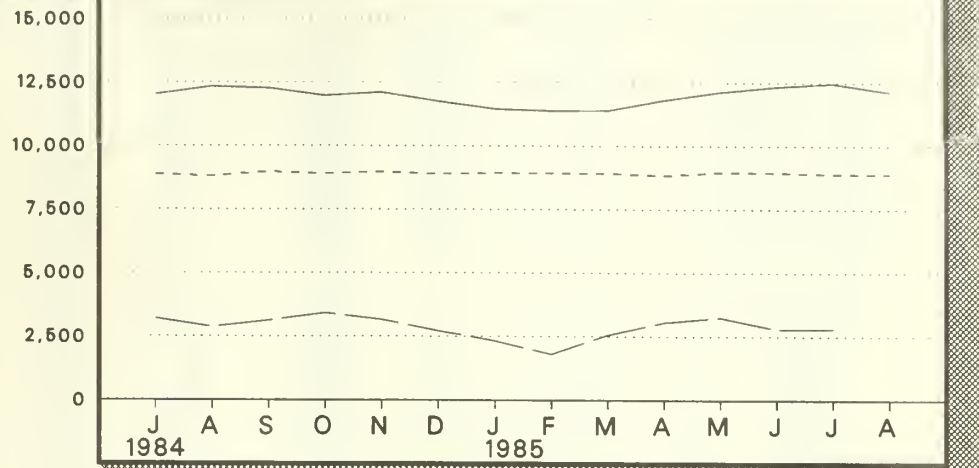
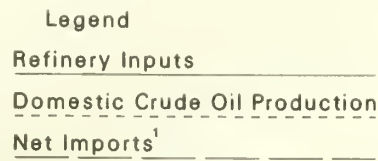
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

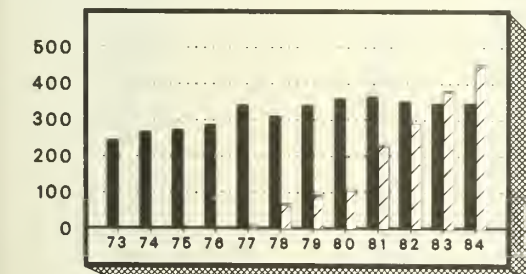
¹ Excludes SPR Imports



Monthly

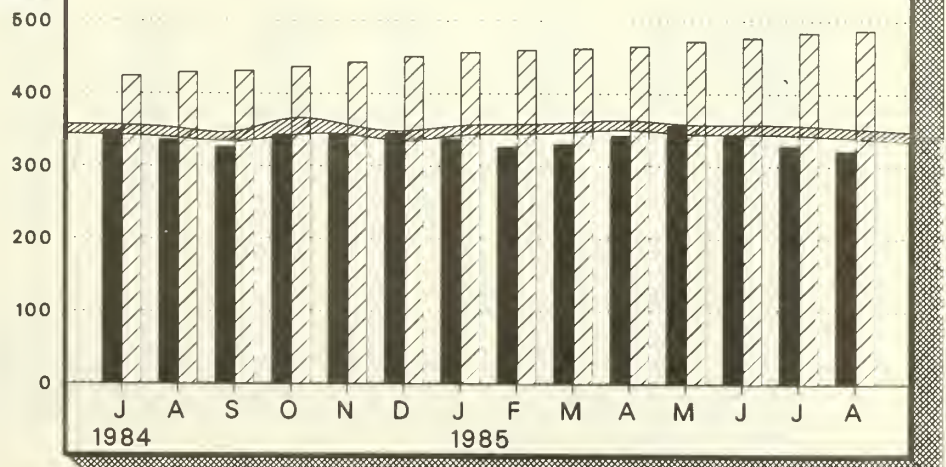
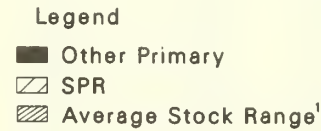
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level end width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	6 46
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	6 -280
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451
	July*	8,904	1,802	R 3,189	R 226	R 2,963	R -225	R 525
	August**	8,895	1,801	2,760	119	2,641	-119	140
	Average	8,920	1,790	2,994	151	2,843	-151	87

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985									
	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(^s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	NA	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	NA	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July*	NA	1	R 12,477	154	55	R 810	R 484	R 327
	August**	NA	NA	12,141	NA	NA	807	487	320
	Average	NA	NA	11,903	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(^s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	Average	201	3	86	58	306	6	283	543	156	1,642

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	Average	41	749	827	45	119	298	32	236	846	3,191	4,832

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(⁵) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

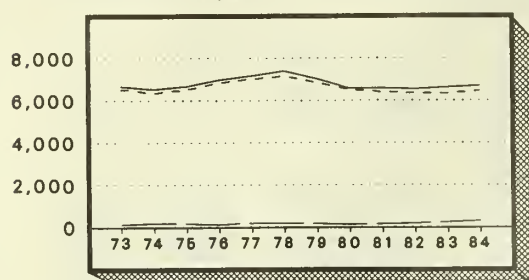
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



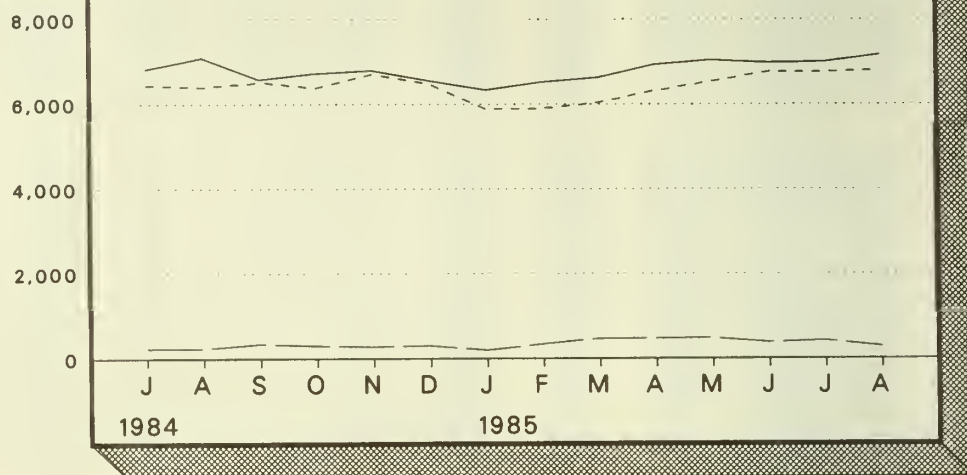
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Finished Gasoline Production

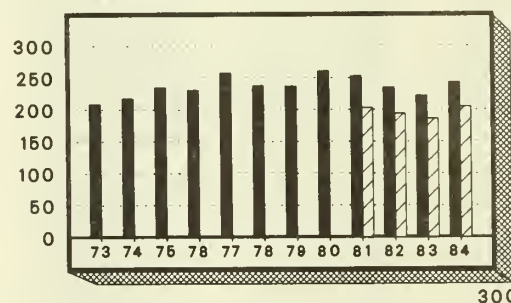
Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



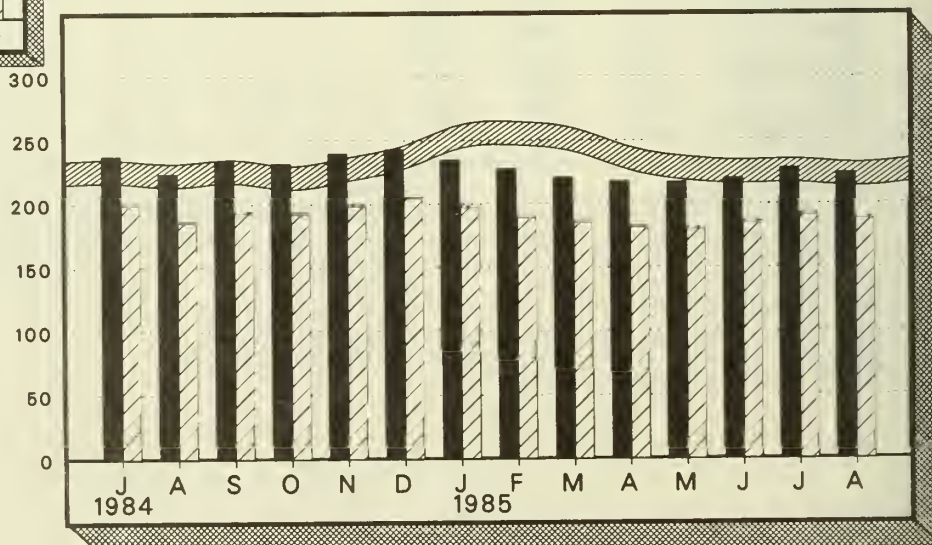
Annual

Legend

Total Motor Gasoline¹

Finished Motor Gasoline

Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82-Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

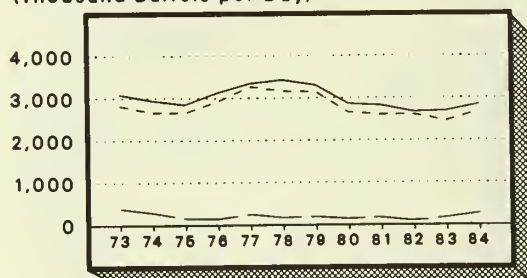
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
	1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
February		6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
March		6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
April		6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
May		6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
June		6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
July		6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
August		6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
September		6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
October		6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
November		6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
December		6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
Average		6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
1985		January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	June	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
	July*	R 6,763	R 426	R -174	18	R 6,997	4,536	64.8	R 228	192
	August**	6,805	290	77	NA	7,164	NA	NA	224	189
	Average	6,382	386	66	NA	6,826	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.
² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
⁴ Includes gasohol.
⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.
⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.3.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

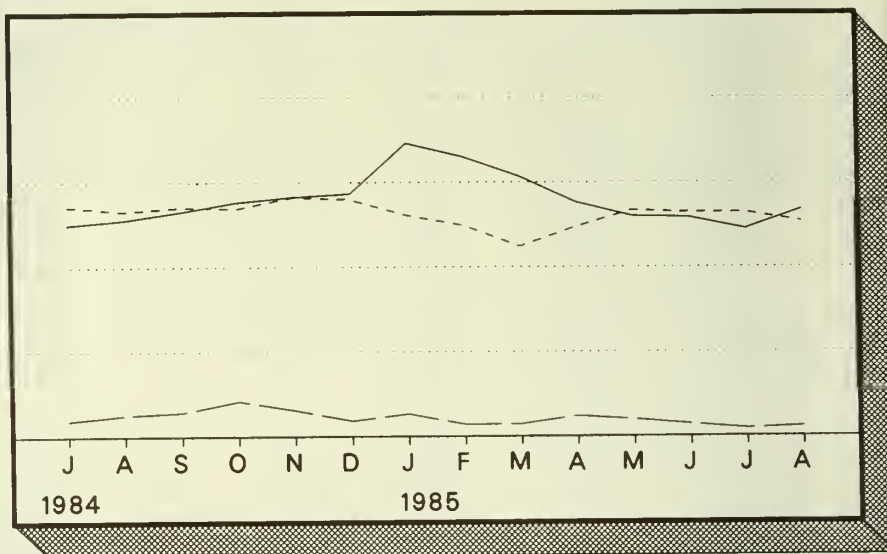
4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

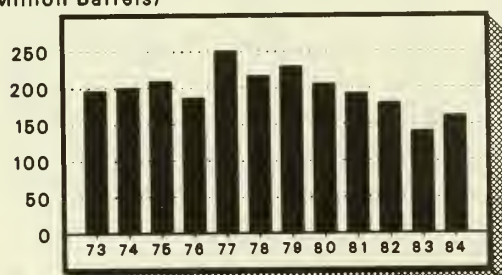
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Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

250

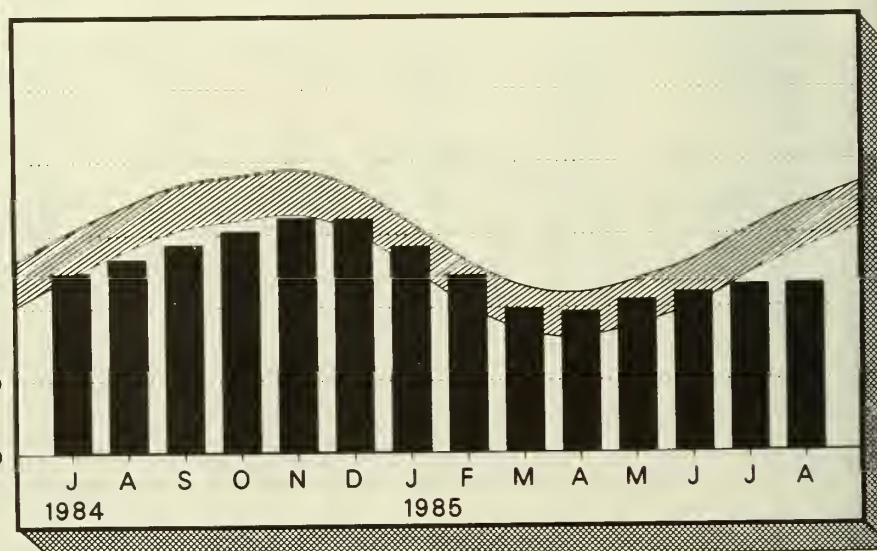
200

150

100

50

0



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	NA	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	NA	30	2,584	110
	July*	R 2,644	R 95	R -177	NA	112	2,450	R 115
	August**	2,537	123	47	NA	NA	2,677	115
	Average	2,540	173	194	NA	NA	2,860	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

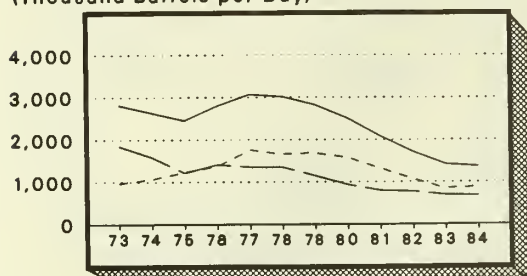
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

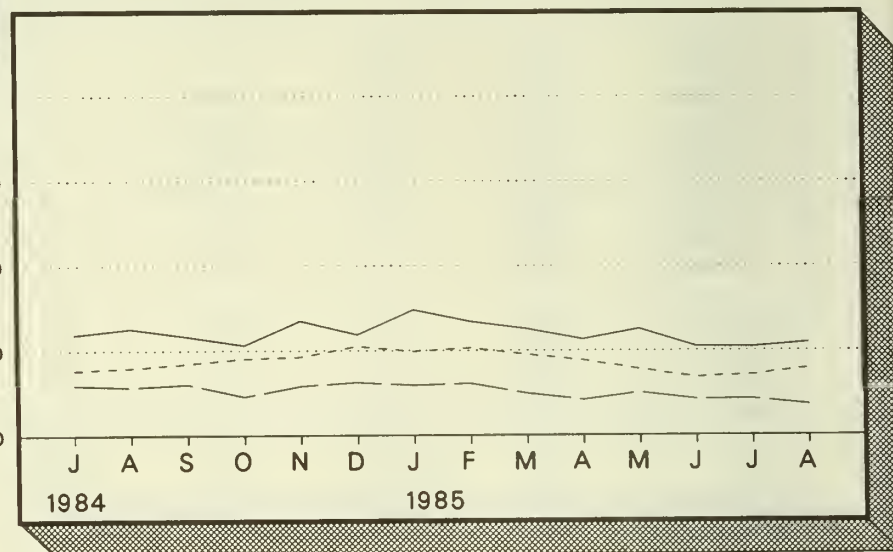
2,000

1,000

0

1984

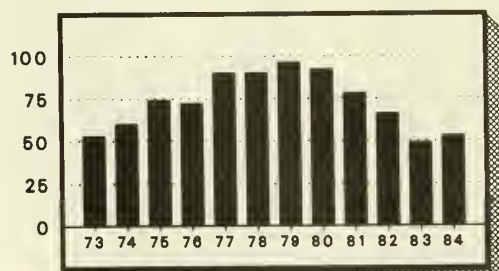
1985



Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

100

75

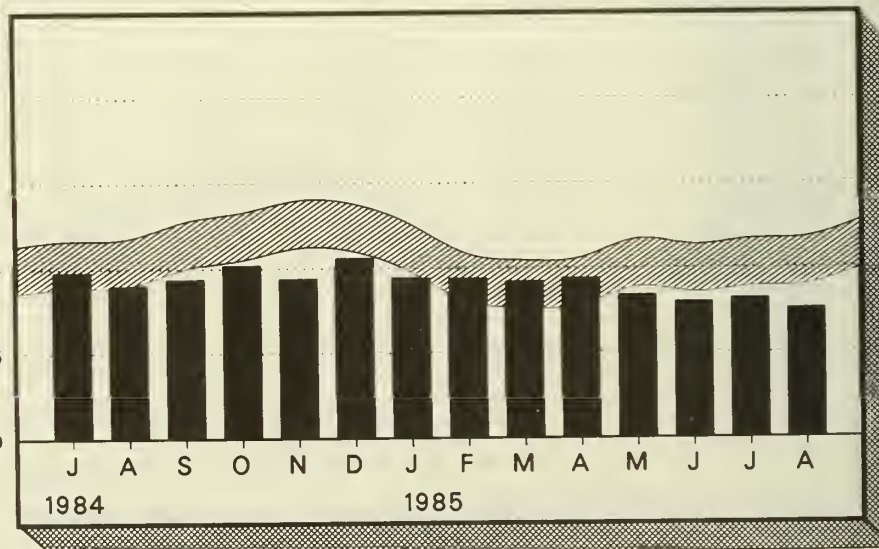
50

25

0

1984

1985



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jan. 82 - Dec. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	NA	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	NA	118	1,047	40
	July*	R 714	R 431	R -20	NA	83	R 1,042	R 41
	August**	794	363	86	NA	NA	1,094	38
	Average	853	480	62	NA	NA	1,206	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

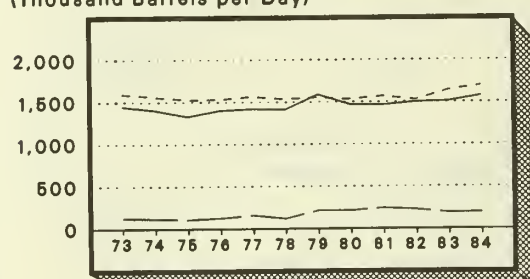
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



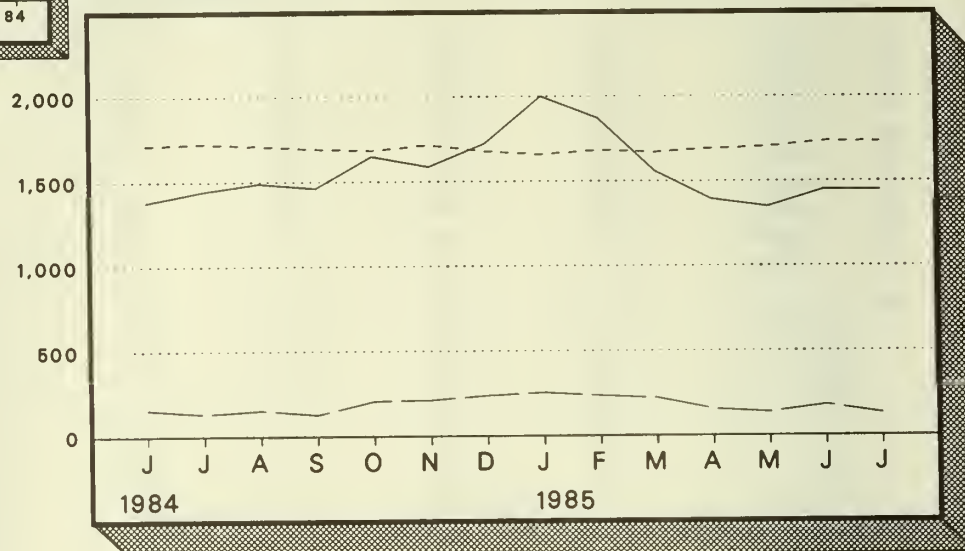
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

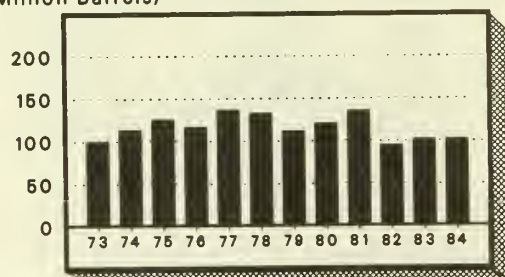
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

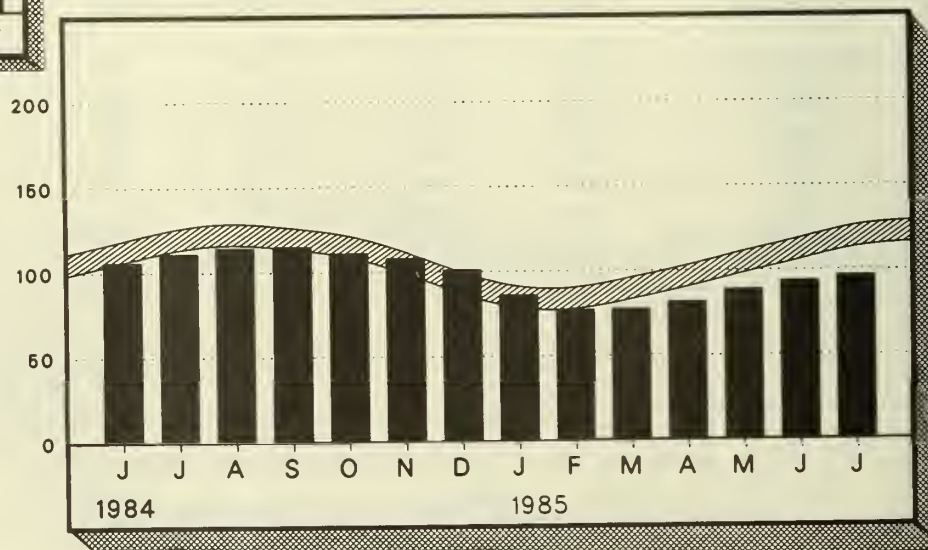
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, Jan 82-Dec 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July*	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	Average	1,697	188	23	267	61	1,579	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established

affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July*	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	Average	3,609	539	-94	747	222	3,084	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

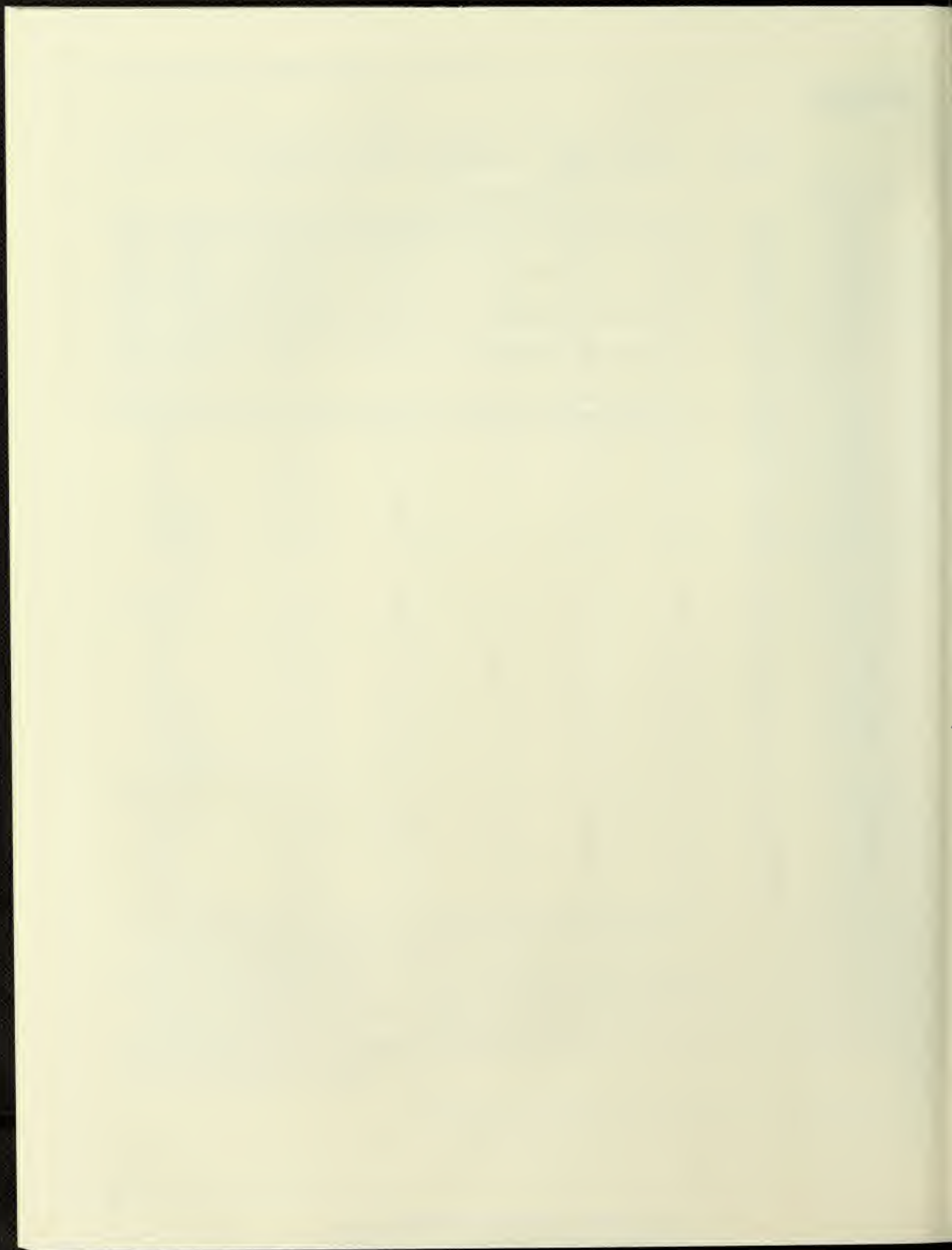
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through July 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. August 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1985 through August 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 55,862	1,802	E 379,154	1,788
(2) Lower 48 States	E 220,156	7,102	E 1,512,615	7,135
(3) Total U.S.	E 276,018	8,904	E 1,891,769	8,923
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	91,851	2,963	608,955	2,872
(5) SPR Imports	6,996	226	32,907	155
(6) Exports	4,772	154	42,872	202
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	94,076	3,035	598,991	2,825
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,967	-225	-33,033	-156
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	16,263	525	16,926	80
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,729	-56	-13,589	-64
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	9,138	295	54,960	259
(12) Total Other Sources	16,705	539	25,264	119
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	386,799	12,477	2,516,024	11,868
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	49,309	1,591	342,131	1,614
(15) Net Imports ²	2,159	70	9,815	46
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	-727	-23	-241	-1
(17) Total NGPL Supply	50,741	1,637	351,705	1,659
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-62	-2	-14,999	-71
(19) Imports	13,611	439	74,842	353
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) ...	1,305	42	8,961	42
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹	18,298	590	103,724	489
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,711	55	13,437	63
(23) Total Other Liquids	34,863	1,125	185,965	877
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products ³	472,403	15,239	3,053,694	14,404
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products ³				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,860	1,221	297,605	1,404
(26) Exports	16,094	519	113,288	534
(27) Imports (Net)	21,766	702	184,317	869
(28) Total New Supply of Products	494,169	15,941	3,238,011	15,274
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	-13,145	-424	71,818	339
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	481,024	15,517	3,309,829	15,612
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	216,916	6,997	1,436,729	6,777
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	75,960	2,450	611,922	2,886
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	32,316	1,042	259,082	1,222
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44,851	1,447	334,778	1,579
(35) Other ⁴	109,269	3,525	653,880	3,084
(36) Crude Oil	1,711	55	13,437	63
(37) Total Product Supplied	481,024	15,517	3,309,829	15,612
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	326,596	--	326,596	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	483,538	--	483,538	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	111,065	--	111,065	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	36,350	--	36,350	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,841	--	7,841	--
(43) Finished Refined Products ³	549,218	--	549,218	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,514,608	--	1,514,608	--

¹ A balancing item.² Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.⁴ Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.⁵ Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 276,018	0	98,848	9,296	9,138	18	386,799	4,772	1,711	810,134
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,180	13,895	6,280	-4,044	0	0	13,790	2,169	49,352	103,895
Pentanes Plus	9,337	0	2,225	-727	0	0	6,269	66	4,500	7,841
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,843	13,895	4,054	-3,317	0	0	7,521	2,103	44,851	96,054
Ethane	14,519	439	1,064	176	0	0	49	132	16,017	13,980
Propane	15,748	9,974	1,482	-2,243	0	0	78	1,481	23,402	54,943
Normal Butane	6,492	3,431	905	-1,494	0	0	2,840	425	6,069	19,751
Isobutane	3,084	51	603	244	0	0	4,554	66	-637	7,380
Other Liquids	1,305	0	13,611	-62	0	0	21,929	0	-7,075	147,415
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,305	0	0	-65	0	0	1,240	0	0	280
Unfinished Oils	0	0	11,219	2,362	0	0	18,425	0	-4,844	111,065
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,391	-2,385	0	0	2,355	0	-2,349	35,866
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	26	0	0	-91	0	117	204
Finished Petroleum Products	129	426,921	33,805	-9,828	0	0	0	13,990	437,037	453,164
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	209,649	13,208	-5,391	0	0	0	551	216,916	191,706
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	69,189	2,332	5,330	0	0	0	551	76,301	79,824
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	140,460	10,877	-10,721	0	0	0	0	140,616	111,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	928	0	-53	0	0	0	0	875	2,298
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,932	296	-713	0	0	0	0	6,515	6,977
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	29,030	1,096	552	0	0	0	106	30,573	35,614
Kerosene	0	2,714	19	-516	0	0	0	2	2,215	7,728
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	81,929	2,942	-5,498	0	0	0	3,460	75,960	115,473
Residual Fuel Oil	0	22,137	13,375	-630	0	0	0	2,566	32,316	40,835
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,395	109	195	0	0	0	119	3,580	1,487
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,533	0	-349	0	0	0	351	8,833	2,306
Special Naphthas	0	1,934	907	-224	0	0	0	21	2,596	3,672
Lubricants	0	4,623	281	-236	0	0	0	389	4,280	12,465
Waxes	0	515	67	-16	0	0	0	23	543	646
Petroleum Coke	0	14,766	0	570	0	0	0	6,378	8,958	4,931
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	16,946	1,365	2,765	0	0	0	4	21,072	25,023
Still Gas	0	19,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,916	0
Miscellaneous Products	81	1,974	139	-284	0	0	0	20	1,889	2,003
Total	326,632	440,816	152,543	-4,638	9,138	18	422,518	20,932	481,024	1,514,608

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,891,769	0	641,863	-16,107	54,960	152	2,516,024	42,872	13,437	810,134
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	341,287	79,976	50,049	4,575	0	0	100,189	13,337	362,361	103,895
Pentanes Plus	61,569	0	10,158	-241	0	0	43,560	343	27,583	7,841
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	279,718	79,976	39,891	4,816	0	0	56,629	12,994	334,778	96,054
Ethane	102,226	2,672	11,319	6,398	0	0	314	687	121,614	13,980
Propane	111,508	59,291	14,205	2,881	0	0	556	9,885	177,445	54,943
Normal Butane	44,151	18,176	8,663	-6,070	0	0	28,469	2,079	34,372	19,751
Isobutane	21,833	-163	5,704	1,607	0	0	27,290	343	1,348	7,380
Other Liquids	8,961	0	74,842	-14,999	0	0	114,831	0	-46,027	147,415
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	8,961	0	0	19	0	0	8,980	0	0	280
Unfinished Oils	0	0	59,857	-17,325	0	0	70,359	0	-27,827	111,065
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	14,985	2,226	0	0	35,666	0	-18,455	35,866
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	81	0	0	-174	0	255	204
Finished Petroleum Products	844	2,754,792	257,714	67,002	0	0	0	100,294	2,980,058	453,164
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	1,339,803	84,765	13,685	0	0	0	1,534	1,436,729	191,706
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	10	485,464	29,442	12,650	0	0	0	1,534	526,032	79,824
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	854,339	55,323	1,035	0	0	0	0	910,697	111,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4,638	6	428	0	0	0	0	5,072	2,298
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	43,522	2,601	-116	0	0	0	35	45,972	6,977
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	196,776	5,845	-496	0	0	0	1,388	200,737	35,614
Kerosene	3	20,238	996	4,148	0	0	0	42	25,343	7,728
Distillate Fuel Oil	342	538,178	38,272	45,663	0	0	0	10,533	611,922	115,473
Residual Fuel Oil	0	182,723	105,430	12,379	0	0	0	41,450	259,082	40,835
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	22,904	3,416	436	0	0	0	950	25,806	1,487
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	54,667	0	-882	0	0	0	3,256	50,529	2,306
Special Naphthas	0	11,128	6,653	-721	0	0	0	283	16,777	3,672
Lubricants	0	31,084	2,343	259	0	0	0	2,766	30,920	12,465
Waxes	0	3,210	292	6	0	0	0	209	3,299	646
Petroleum Coke	0	91,396	0	-92	0	0	0	37,591	53,713	4,931
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	81,228	6,591	-7,840	0	0	0	48	79,931	25,023
Still Gas	0	122,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	122,663	0
Miscellaneous Products	489	10,634	504	145	0	0	0	209	11,562	2,003
Total	2,242,861	2,834,768	1,024,467	40,471	54,960	152	2,731,044	156,503	3,309,829	1,514,608

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,904	0	3,189	300	295	1	12,477	154	55
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,586	448	203	-130	0	0	445	70	1,592
Pentanes Plus	301	0	72	-23	0	0	202	2	145
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,285	448	131	-107	0	0	243	68	1,447
Ethane	468	14	34	6	0	0	2	4	517
Propane	508	322	48	-72	0	0	3	48	755
Normal Butane	209	111	29	-48	0	0	92	14	196
Isobutane	99	2	19	8	0	0	147	2	-21
Other Liquids	42	0	439	-2	0	0	707	0	-228
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	-2	0	0	40	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	362	76	0	0	594	0	-156
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	77	-77	0	0	76	0	-76
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	4	13,772	1,090	-317	0	0	0	451	14,098
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,763	426	-174	0	0	0	18	6,997
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,232	75	172	0	0	0	18	2,461
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,531	351	-346	0	0	0	0	4,536
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30	0	-2	0	0	0	0	28
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	224	10	-23	0	0	0	0	210
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	936	35	18	0	0	0	0	986
Kerosene	0	88	1	-17	0	0	0	(s)	71
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,643	95	-177	0	0	0	112	2,450
Residual Fuel Oil	0	714	431	-20	0	0	0	83	1,042
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	110	4	6	0	0	0	4	115
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	308	0	-11	0	0	0	11	285
Special Naphthas	0	62	29	-7	0	0	0	1	84
Lubricants	0	149	9	-8	0	0	0	13	138
Waxes	0	17	2	-1	0	0	0	1	18
Petroleum Coke	0	476	0	18	0	0	0	206	289
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	547	44	89	0	0	0	(s)	680
Still Gas	0	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	642
Miscellaneous Products	3	64	4	-9	0	0	0	1	61
Total	10,537	14,220	4,921	-150	295	1	13,630	675	15,517

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - July 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,923	0	3,028	-76	259	1	11,868	202	63
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs									
Pentanes Plus	1,610	377	236	22	0	0	473	63	1,709
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	290	0	48	-1	0	0	205	2	130
Ethane	1,319	377	188	23	0	0	267	61	1,579
Propane	482	13	53	30	0	0	1	3	574
Normal Butane	526	280	67	14	0	0	3	47	837
Isobutane	103	86	41	-29	0	0	134	10	162
		-1	27	8	0	0	129	2	6
Other Liquids	42	0	353	-71	0	0	542	0	-217
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	(s)	0	0	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	282	-82	0	0	332	0	-131
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	71	11	0	0	168	0	-87
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,994	1,216	316	0	0	0	473	14,057
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,320	400	65	0	0	0	7	6,777
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,290	139	60	0	0	0	7	2,481
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,030	261	5	0	0	0	0	4,296
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	22	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	24
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	205	12	-1	0	0	0	(s)	217
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	928	28	-2	0	0	0	7	947
Kerosene	(s)	95	5	20	0	0	0	(s)	120
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,539	181	215	0	0	0	50	2,886
Residual Fuel Oil	0	862	497	58	0	0	0	196	1,222
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	108	16	2	0	0	0	4	122
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	258	0	-4	0	0	0	15	238
Special Naphthas	0	52	31	-3	0	0	0	1	79
Lubricants	0	147	11	1	0	0	0	13	146
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	431	0	(s)	0	0	0	177	253
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	383	31	-37	0	0	0	(s)	377
Still Gas	0	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Miscellaneous Products	2	50	2	1	0	0	0	1	55
Total	10,580	13,372	4,832	191	259	1	12,882	738	15,612

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,783	0	32,970	309	-1,946	3,946	1	37,061	0	0	16,478
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,014	1,417	950	-558	0	2,199	0	154	37	4,831	4,382
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	867	1,417	505	-544	0	2,199	0	111	37	4,296	4,313
Pentanes Plus	147	0	445	-14	0	0	0	43	0	535	69
Other Liquids	0	0	3,201	928	0	1,050	0	4,676	0	503	16,344
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,341	1,032	0	945	0	4,012	0	-694	12,612
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,860	-104	0	105	0	664	0	1,197	3,732
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	42,542	26,418	-10,022	0	66,314	0	0	579	124,673	147,623
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	19,404	10,976	-3,541	0	42,765	0	0	5	69,600	62,524
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,683	1,767	1,595	0	13,699	0	0	5	21,740	23,929
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,721	9,209	-5,136	0	29,066	0	0	0	47,860	38,595
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	-15	0	186	0	0	0	171	476
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	582	270	-522	0	23	0	0	0	353	1,158
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,294	577	-484	0	8,293	0	0	0	9,680	9,812
Kerosene	0	148	0	337	0	260	0	0	2	743	3,427
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,643	2,434	-4,517	0	12,216	0	0	2	19,774	38,797
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,326	10,672	-1,112	0	639	0	0	(s)	13,524	18,546
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	198	10	50	0	76	0	0	37	296	89
Special Naphthas	0	431	275	-171	0	488	0	0	6	1,017	1,415
Lubricants	0	681	162	-160	0	656	0	0	72	1,266	2,898
Waxes	0	91	19	3	0	0	0	0	4	108	77
Petroleum Coke	0	1,156	0	60	0	0	0	0	436	780	729
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,546	1,014	155	0	426	0	0	1	5,140	7,359
Still Gas	0	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	182	10	-105	0	286	0	0	12	360	316
Total	2,797	43,959	63,539	-9,343	-1,946	73,509	1	41,891	616	130,007	184,827

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,572	0	8,703	1,974	-1,818	48,454	0	89,375	510	0	69,683
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,041	2,435	2,705	-2,908	0	3,187	0	3,958	448	11,055	31,521
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,474	2,435	2,705	-2,468	0	2,594	0	2,314	382	11,045	29,516
Pentanes Plus	1,567	0	0	-440	0	593	0	1,644	66	10	2,005
Other Liquids	213	0	266	-611	0	-220	0	230	0	-582	25,434
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	213	0	0	-18	0	0	0	195	0	0	113
Unfinished Oils	0	0	176	-61	0	-137	0	-386	0	364	18,482
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	90	-508	0	-83	0	445	0	-946	6,781
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-24	0	0	0	-24	0	0	58
Finished Petroleum Products	14	94,268	756	-521	0	24,720	0	0	427	118,810	114,963
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	51,754	398	-2,256	0	18,029	0	0	8	67,917	53,851
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,094	268	457	0	7,599	0	0	8	26,410	24,192
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	33,660	130	-2,713	0	10,430	0	0	0	41,507	29,659
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	116	0	20	0	162	0	0	0	298	478
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,081	0	-3	0	175	0	0	0	1,253	1,345
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,180	0	-91	0	1,796	0	0	0	5,885	7,781
Kerosene	0	358	0	-133	0	2	0	0	0	227	1,751
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	19,303	53	-108	0	4,786	0	0	0	24,034	32,700
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,321	32	182	0	-351	0	0	0	2,184	3,520
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,443	11	-85	0	-120	0	0	75	1,173	399
Special Naphthas	0	479	83	-29	0	115	0	0	6	642	438
Lubricants	0	810	25	-80	0	190	0	0	19	926	2,091
Waxes	0	40	7	-1	0	0	0	0	1	45	79
Petroleum Coke	0	2,986	0	161	0	0	0	0	315	2,832	1,440
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,541	82	1,866	0	153	0	0	1	7,641	8,771
Still Gas	0	3,657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,657	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	199	65	36	0	-217	0	0	1	95	319
Total	42,840	96,703	12,430	-2,066	-1,818	76,141	0	93,563	1,385	129,283	241,501

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 132,134	0	49,718	1,717	7,018	-17,541	2	173,019	0	25	632,596
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,237	8,386	1,291	-372	0	-3,803	0	8,497	1,508	29,734	63,651
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,956	8,386	2	-51	0	-3,382	0	4,313	1,508	27,090	58,120
Pentanes Plus	6,281	0	1,289	-321	0	-421	0	4,184	0	2,644	5,531
Other Liquids	756	0	10,045	326	0	-830	0	16,092	0	-5,795	67,856
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	756	0	0	-45	0	0	0	711	0	0	162
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9,668	1,484	0	-808	0	13,650	0	-3,306	51,625
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	377	-1,166	0	-22	0	1,795	0	-2,606	15,934
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	-64	0	117	135
Finished Petroleum Products	108	198,136	3,823	-950	0	-93,247	0	0	7,437	100,433	120,637
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	98,353	510	-1,436	0	-61,764	0	0	313	35,351	48,859
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	31,458	0	1,767	0	-21,797	0	0	313	11,116	20,067
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	66,895	510	-3,203	0	-39,967	0	0	0	24,235	28,792
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	440	0	-99	0	-366	0	0	0	-25	595
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,080	0	-178	0	-379	0	0	0	2,523	2,292
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,226	89	312	0	-10,826	0	0	72	3,729	11,525
Kerosene	0	2,018	0	-723	0	-262	0	0	0	1,033	2,193
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	37,145	200	11	0	-17,381	0	0	2,479	17,543	28,163
Residual Fuel Oil	0	6,710	2,175	990	0	-288	0	0	779	8,808	9,694
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,908	89	-171	0	44	0	0	153	10,717	3,073
Special Naphthas	0	937	534	-51	0	-603	0	0	6	811	1,504
Lubricants	0	2,783	71	7	0	-774	0	0	256	1,831	6,174
Waxes	0	270	37	-16	0	0	0	0	11	280	431
Petroleum Coke	0	6,544	0	229	0	0	0	0	3,364	3,409	1,578
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,817	66	279	0	-579	0	0	(s)	3,582	3,595
Still Gas	0	9,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,549	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	1,356	52	-104	0	-69	0	0	3	1,293	961
Total	167,235	206,522	64,877	721	7,018	-115,421	2	197,608	8,945	124,397	884,740

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.(^s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(In thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 18,011	0	1,514	663	3,827	-9,747	0	14,263	0	5	12,613
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,724	177	479	54	0	-1,583	0	489	5	1,357	1,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,887	177	365	17	0	-1,411	0	275	5	755	986
Pentanes Plus	837	0	114	37	0	-172	0	214	0	602	157
Other Liquids	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	221	0	218	3,577
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-19	0	0	0	-268	0	249	2,171
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	489	0	-31	1,406
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7	14,761	161	1,432	0	-118	0	0	3	16,240	11,429
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,569	77	753	0	-316	0	0	0	8,083	4,077
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,741	36	652	0	-324	0	0	0	4,105	2,301
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,828	41	101	0	8	0	0	0	3,978	1,776
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	87	0	-21	0	18	0	0	0	84	81
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	431	0	-19	0	-182	0	0	0	230	429
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	749	0	146	0	474	0	0	0	1,369	688
Kerosene	0	0	0	-11	0	0	0	0	0	-11	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,602	61	5	0	-112	0	0	0	3,556	3,057
Residual Fuel Oil	0	298	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	417	400
Napththa and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	(\$)	5	5
Special Naphthas	0	4	(\$)	-2	0	0	0	0	1	2	9
Lubricants	0	35	0	-10	0	0	0	0	1	24	87
Waxes	0	38	(\$)	2	0	0	0	0	(\$)	6	6
Petroleum Coke	0	230	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	243	102
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,089	3	482	0	0	0	0	1	1,574	2,441
Still Gas	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0
Miscellaneous Products	7	42	(\$)	-4	0	0	0	0	(\$)	45	15
Total	20,742	14,938	2,154	2,588	3,827	-11,448	0	14,973	7	17,821	28,762

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 91,518	0	5,943	4,633	2,057	-25,112	15	73,081	4,262	1,681	78,764
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,164	1,480	854	-260	0	0	0	692	171	2,375	3,198
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	659	1,480	477	-271	0	0	0	508	171	1,666	3,119
Pentanes Plus	505	0	377	11	0	0	0	184	0	709	79
Other Liquids	336	0	99	-1,144	0	0	0	710	0	-1,419	34,204
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	336	0	0	-2	0	0	0	334	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	34	-74	0	0	0	1,417	0	-1,457	26,175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	65	-1,065	0	0	0	-1,038	0	38	8,013
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-3	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	0	77,214	2,648	233	0	2,331	0	0	5,545	76,880	58,512
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	32,569	1,248	1,089	0	1,286	0	0	226	35,966	22,395
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,213	261	859	0	823	0	0	226	12,930	9,335
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,356	987	230	0	463	0	0	0	23,036	13,060
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	285	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	347	668
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,758	25	9	0	363	0	0	0	2,155	1,753
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,581	430	669	0	263	0	0	34	9,909	5,808
Kerosene	0	190	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	223	325
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	12,236	193	-889	0	491	0	0	979	11,052	12,756
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,482	478	-790	0	0	0	0	1,787	7,383	8,675
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	377	0	54	0	0	0	0	204	227	227
Special Naphthas	0	83	14	29	0	0	0	0	2	124	306
Lubricants	0	314	24	7	0	-72	0	0	41	232	1,215
Waxes	0	76	4	-4	0	0	0	0	7	69	53
Petroleum Coke	0	3,850	0	107	0	0	0	0	2,262	1,695	1,082
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,953	200	-17	0	0	0	0	1	3,135	2,857
Still Gas	0	4,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,265	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	195	12	-107	0	0	0	0	4	96	392
Total	93,018	78,694	9,543	3,462	2,057	-22,781	15	74,483	9,978	79,517	174,678

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ May 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			
Florida	1,007	32	E 78
New York	E 78	E 11	E 81
Pennsylvania	E 335	E 0	E 88
Virginia	E 6	10	E 334
West Virginia	300	2	0
Adjustment 2	60	E 58	E 581
Total PAD District I	E 1,786		
PAD District II			
Illinois	2,584	83	
Indiana	448	14	
Kansas	6,642	214	
Kentucky	677	22	
Michigan	E 2,375	E 77	
Missouri	25	1	
Nebraska	605	20	
North Dakota	4,432	143	
Ohio	E 1,271	E 41	
Oklahoma	13,941	450	
South Dakota	139	4	
Tennessee	66	2	
Adjustment 2	-122	-4	
Total PAD District II	E 33,083	E 1,067	
PAD District III			
Alabama	1,886	61	
Arkansas	E 1,742	E 56	
Louisiana			
Gulf Coast	E 41,522	E 1,339	
Rest of State	E 2,650	E 85	
Total Louisiana	E 44,172	E 1,425	
Mississippi	2,554	82	
New Mexico			
Northwestern	636	21	
Southeastern	6,011	194	
Total New Mexico	6,647	214	
Texas			
TRRC District 01	2,194	71	
TRRC District 02	3,382	109	
TRRC District 03	E 10,249	E 331	
TRRC District 04	2,540	82	
TRRC District 05	760	25	
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,687	119	
TRRC District 07B	3,156	102	
TRRC District 07C	3,188	103	
TRRC District 08	19,808	639	
TRRC District 08A	17,608	568	
TRRC District 09	3,430	111	
TRRC District 10	1,743	56	
East Texas	4,100	132	
Total Texas	E 75,845	E 2,447	
Adjustment 2	426	14	
Total PAD District III	E 133,272	E 4,299	
PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV			
Colorado	E 2,412		E 78
Montana	E 2,508		E 81
Utah	E 2,728		E 88
Wyoming	E 10,354		E 334
Adjustment 2	0		0
Total PAD District IV	E 18,002		E 581
PAD District V			
Alaska			
South Alaska	1,540	50	
North Slope	56,992	1,838	
Adjustment for Alaska ²	-1,889	-61	
Total Alaska	56,643	1,827	
Arizona	14	(s)	
California			
Central Coastal	3,850	124	
East Central	23,053	744	
North	17	1	
South	6,600	213	
Total California	33,520	1,081	
Nevada	237	8	
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	1,485	48	
Total PAD District V	91,899	2,964	
United States Total	E 278,042		E 8,969

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels)

Alaska: State - 1,348;
California: Federal - E3,285, State - 3,400;
Louisiana: Federal - E28,433, State - E2,231;
Texas: Federal - E1,841, State - 188;
US Total - E40,726

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

- Data not available.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	328	686	1,014	4	1,653	552	7,832	10,041	20,093	3,131	6,469	589	3,955	34,237	2,724	1,164	49,180
Pentanes Plus	65	82	147	1	220	144	1,202	1,567	3,731	300	1,191	205	854	6,281	837	505	9,333
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	263	604	867	3	1,433	408	6,630	8,474	16,362	2,831	5,278	384	3,101	27,956	1,887	659	39,843
Ethane	69	182	251	0	508	8	2,806	3,322	6,584	1,026	2,156	50	855	10,671	270	5	14,519
Propane	117	274	391	2	555	237	2,503	3,297	6,123	1,209	1,845	174	1,318	10,669	1,015	376	15,748
Normal Butane	61	114	175	1	196	151	933	1,281	2,603	364	681	116	619	4,383	458	195	6,492
Isobutane	16	34	50	0	174	12	388	574	1,052	232	596	44	309	2,233	144	83	3,084
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	14	37	43	4	22	2	108	7	0	129
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	4	0	0	47	0	0	47
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	14	36	0	0	22	2	60	7	0	81
Total Production	328	686	1,014	4	1,657	552	7,842	10,055	20,130	3,174	6,473	611	3,957	34,345	2,731	1,164	49,309

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast #1	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Okl., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	34,001	3,060	37,061	1,788	58,283	8,975	20,329	89,375	15,297	84,971	65,226	5,490	2,035	173,019	14,263	73,081	386,799
Pentanes Plus	41	2	43	0	769	175	700	1,644	1,207	2,320	472	72	113	4,184	214	184	6,269
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	12	111	95	1,427	257	535	2,314	693	1,481	1,986	111	42	4,313	275	508	7,521
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	1	22	0	0	23	0	0	78
Normal Butane	3	12	15	29	532	182	106	849	177	499	872	11	12	1,571	203	202	2,840
Isobutane	96	0	96	66	840	75	429	1,410	516	981	1,043	100	30	2,670	72	306	4,554
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	6	182	7	0	195	169	299	233	0	10	711	0	334	1,240
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,815	197	4,012	-3	-119	50	-314	-386	-257	11,050	2,698	153	6	13,650	-268	1,417	18,425
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	635	29	664	0	795	-224	-126	445	294	37	1,468	-11	7	1,795	489	-1,038	2,355
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-19	0	-5	-24	-117	61	-8	0	0	-64	0	-3	-91
Total Input to Refineries	38,591	3,300	41,891	1,886	61,318	9,240	21,119	93,563	17,286	100,219	72,075	5,815	2,213	197,608	14,973	74,483	422,518
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,099	99	1,198	58	1,886	290	657	2,890	500	2,878	2,141	180	66	5,765	458	2,399	12,710
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,491	116	1,607	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,709	2,607	255	71	7,204	561	2,980	15,726
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	73.7	84.8	74.5	87.4	82.6	94.6	91.3	85.7	89.1	77.6	82.1	70.7	92.1	80.0	81.6	80.5	80.8
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.05	.46	1.00	.71	.91	1.92	.47	.91	.61	.75	.77	1.47	.79	.77	.89	1.06	.88
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.83	39.65	30.65	36.54	34.71	30.48	36.70	34.78	38.34	34.84	32.21	31.42	39.67	34.10	36.23	25.45	32.29
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,491	116	1,607	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,709	2,607	255	71	7,204	561	2,980	15,726
Operating	1,300	109	1,409	66	2,122	301	719	3,208	520	3,354	2,509	239	71	6,693	527	2,788	14,625
Idle	191	7	198	0	160	5	0	165	42	355	98	16	0	511	35	192	1,101

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,382	35	1,417	35	1,730	235	435	2,435	680	3,812	3,716	79	99	8,386	177	1,480
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	436	0	436	0	177	0	72	249	30	1,762	2,021	44	0	3,857	9	196
For Other Uses	946	35	981	35	1,553	235	363	2,186	650	2,050	1,695	35	99	4,529	168	1,284
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	436	0	0	0	436	0	439
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	1	0	0	364	0	364
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	73	-1	0	0	72	0	75
Propane	1,242	35	1,277	35	1,708	219	523	2,485	646	2,813	1,535	61	46	5,101	164	947
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	420	0	420	0	177	0	72	249	30	1,266	208	32	0	1,536	0	190
For Other Uses	822	35	857	35	1,531	219	451	2,236	616	1,547	1,327	29	46	3,565	164	757
Normal Butane	140	0	140	0	22	14	-89	-53	34	528	2,178	18	53	2,811	0	533
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	1,809	12	0	1,919	-4	6
For Other Uses	124	0	124	0	22	14	-89	-53	34	430	369	6	53	892	4	527
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	3	0	0	38	13	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,148	1,256	19,404	965	34,543	4,664	11,582	51,754	9,177	50,828	35,505	1,698	1,145	98,353	7,569	209,649
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,243	440	4,683	453	10,800	1,489	5,352	18,094	4,118	17,181	9,129	504	526	31,458	3,741	69,189
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	13,905	816	14,721	512	23,743	3,175	6,230	33,660	5,059	33,647	26,376	1,194	619	66,895	3,828	21,356
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	99	0	17	116	22	395	23	0	0	440	87	285
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	582	0	582	70	624	114	273	1,081	864	953	823	154	286	3,080	431	1,758
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,294	0	1,294	8	3,036	574	562	4,180	833	6,668	6,685	4	36	14,226	749	8,581
Kerosene	98	50	148	74	290	25	-31	358	33	1,183	791	11	0	2,018	0	190
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,649	994	9,643	456	11,736	1,827	5,284	19,303	3,620	17,949	13,459	1,637	480	37,145	3,602	12,236
Residual Fuel Oil	3,268	58	3,326	70	1,739	197	315	2,321	601	2,816	2,995	294	4	6,710	298	9,482
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	191	0	191	0	450	0	132	582	15	2,069	358	1	0	2,443	0	179
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	7	0	7	0	861	0	0	861	231	5,523	2,706	5	0	8,465	2	198
Special Naphthas	388	43	431	0	356	0	123	479	114	863	-179	139	0	937	4	83
Lubricants	240	441	681	0	438	0	372	810	14	1,765	576	428	0	2,783	35	314
Waxes	0	91	91	0	12	0	28	40	10	131	72	57	0	270	38	76
Petroleum Coke	1,134	22	1,156	24	2,125	282	555	2,986	269	3,022	3,164	77	12	6,544	230	3,850
Marketable	239	0	239	0	1,119	162	403	1,684	41	1,307	2,252	38	0	3,638	77	2,795
Catalyst	895	22	917	24	1,006	120	152	1,302	228	1,715	912	39	12	2,906	153	1,055
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,392	154	3,546	169	3,278	1,300	794	5,541	444	994	1,183	1,092	104	3,817	1,089	2,953
Still Gas	1,710	150	1,860	70	2,692	307	588	3,657	750	5,743	2,813	188	55	9,549	585	4,265
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	201	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	686	115	0	0	803	0	30
For Other Uses	1,509	150	1,659	70	2,692	307	588	3,657	748	5,057	2,698	188	55	8,746	585	4,235
Miscellaneous Products	129	53	182	2	167	24	6	199	6	586	740	24	0	1,356	42	195
Fuel Use	2	25	27	0	1	0	0	1	0	32	418	0	0	450	12	11
Non-Fuel Use	127	28	155	2	166	24	6	198	6	554	322	24	0	906	30	184
Total Production	40,612	3,347	43,959	1,943	64,176	9,549	21,035	96,703	17,683	105,300	75,430	5,888	2,221	206,522	14,938	78,694
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-2,021	-47	-2,068	-57	-2,858	-309	84	-3,140	-397	-5,081	-3,355	-73	-8	8,914	35	-4,211
																-18,298

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ July 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	45.9	37.2	45.3	48.4	53.9	49.3	52.3	53.0	45.3	48.6	46.1	27.0	47.7	46.8	47.1	43.7	47.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.1	.2	.9	.3	.0	.0	.0	.3	.6	.4	.3
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.7	1.1	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.7	4.5	4.0	5.5	1.4	4.9	4.5	1.3	2.0	3.4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.5	0	1.4	3.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	5.7	1.0	1.2	2.7	14.0	1.6	3.1	2.4	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.4	.0	3.2	.4	5.2	6.4	2.8	4.7	5.5	6.9	9.8	.1	1.8	7.6	5.4	11.5	7.2
Kerosene .....	.3	1.5	.4	4.1	.5	.3	-.2	.4	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.0	1.1	0	.3	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.9	30.5	23.5	25.5	20.2	20.2	26.4	21.7	24.1	18.7	19.8	29.0	23.5	19.9	25.7	16.4	20.2
Residual Fuel Oil	8.6	1.8	8.1	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.6	4.0	2.9	4.4	5.2	.2	3.6	2.1	12.7	5.5
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.5	0	.5	0	.8	0	.7	.7	.1	2.2	.5	.0	0	1.3	0	.2	.8
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	.0	0	1.5	0	0	1.0	1.5	5.8	4.0	.1	0	4.5	.0	.3	2.4
Special Naphthas	1.0	1.3	1.0	0	.6	0	.6	.5	.8	.9	-.3	2.5	0	.5	.0	.1	.5
Lubricants .....	.6	13.5	1.7	0	.8	0	1.9	.9	.1	1.8	.8	7.6	0	1.5	.3	.4	1.1
Waxes	0	2.8	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.0	0	.1	.3	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.0	.7	2.8	1.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.4	1.8	3.1	4.7	1.4	.6	3.5	1.6	5.2	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	9.0	4.7	8.6	9.5	5.6	14.4	4.0	6.2	3.0	1.0	1.7	19.4	5.1	2.0	7.8	4.0	4.2
Still Gas	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.6	3.4	2.9	4.1	5.0	6.0	4.1	3.3	2.7	5.1	4.2	5.7	4.9
Miscellaneous Products .....	.3	1.6	.4	.1	.3	.3	.0	.2	.0	.6	1.1	.4	0	.7	.3	.3	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.3	-1.4	-5.0	-3.2	-4.9	-3.4	.4	-3.5	-2.6	-5.3	-4.9	-1.3	-.4	-4.8	.3	-5.7	-4.5

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	32,970	18,974	39,448	1,514	5,943	98,848
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes Plus	950	2,705	1,291	479	854	6,280
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	445	0	1,289	114	377	2,225
Ethane	505	2,705	2	365	477	4,054
Propane	0	1,064	0	0	0	1,064
Normal Butane	153	1,155	1	136	37	1,482
Isobutane	211	292	1	137	264	905
	141	195	(s)	91	176	603
Other Liquids ¹	3,201	266	10,045	0	99	13,611
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,341	176	9,668	0	34	11,219
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,860	90	377	0	65	2,391
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,418	756	3,823	161	2,648	33,805
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,976	398	510	77	1,248	13,208
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,767	268	0	36	261	2,332
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9,209	130	510	41	987	10,877
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	270	0	0	0	25	296
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	577	0	89	0	430	1,096
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16	0	0	0	0	16
Other	561	0	89	0	430	1,080
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	19	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,434	53	200	61	193	2,942
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,434	53	200	61	193	2,942
Residual Fuel Oil	10,672	32	2,175	19	478	13,375
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,672	32	2,175	19	478	13,375
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	10	11	89	0	0	109
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	275	83	534	(s)	14	907
Lubricants	162	25	71	0	24	281
Waxes	19	7	37	(s)	4	67
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,014	82	66	3	200	1,365
Miscellaneous Products	10	65	52	(s)	12	139
Total Imports	63,539	22,701	54,606	2,154	9,543	152,543

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	202,828	115,797	272,404	7,538	43,296	641,863
Natural Gas Liquids	6,929	25,013	11,059	3,990	3,058	50,049
Pentanes plus	2,019	0	6,815	946	377	10,158
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,909	25,013	4,243	3,044	2,682	39,891
Ethane	1	11,314	0	0	4	11,319
Propane	2,765	8,193	1,238	1,700	308	14,205
Normal Butane	1,286	3,304	1,846	806	1,421	8,663
Isobutane	857	2,202	1,159	537	947	5,704
Other Liquids ¹	22,011	2,135	47,372	0	3,324	74,842
Unfinished Oils ¹	11,329	2,045	46,005	0	479	59,857
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,682	90	1,367	0	2,845	14,985
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	201,398	5,927	30,085	1,421	18,884	257,714
Finished Motor Gasoline	65,557	3,137	5,343	528	10,199	84,765
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	21,941	1,324	2,058	309	3,810	29,442
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	43,616	1,813	3,285	219	6,390	55,323
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1,997	0	243	0	361	2,601
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3,984	0	89	0	1,772	5,845
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	119	0	0	0	0	119
Other	3,865	0	89	0	1,772	5,726
Kerosene	632	0	344	0	19	996
Distillate Fuel Oil	34,312	900	200	801	2,060	38,272
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	34,312	900	200	801	2,060	38,272
Residual Fuel Oil	86,068	567	16,219	79	2,497	105,430
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	86,068	567	16,219	79	2,497	105,430
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	173	122	3,014	0	108	3,416
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2,011	696	3,523	1	422	6,653
Lubricants	1,709	95	315	(s)	224	2,343
Waxes	82	194	111	3	37	292
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,761	157	541	6	1,089	6,591
Miscellaneous Products	110	157	144	1	91	504
Total Imports	433,166	148,871	360,920	12,948	68,562	1,024,467

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,535	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1,399	0	1,289	2,696	4,231	136
Iraq	2,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,941	95
Libya	0	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	297	10
Saudi Arabia	3	0	0	0	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,369	1,372	44
United Arab Emirates	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,887	0	297	0	1,369	8	0	0	1,399	0	1,289	4,362	9,249	298
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	0	0	472	3,030	98
Gabon	1,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,719	55
Indonesia	11,524	0	376	0	0	33	0	0	131	0	0	540	12,064	389
Iran	1,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,301	42
Nigeria	11,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,643	376
Venezuela	8,442	0	1,891	100	2,574	768	0	1,738	1,279	1	530	8,881	17,322	559
Subtotal Other OPEC	37,187	0	2,267	100	2,574	801	0	1,738	1,881	1	530	9,892	47,079	1,519
Other														
Angola	3,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,774	122
Australia	0	344	0	0	192	20	0	27	35	0	0	617	617	20
Bahamas	0	0	576	0	0	0	0	200	340	0	0	1,116	1,116	36
Brazil	0	0	0	0	911	0	0	0	311	22	77	1,321	1,321	43
Canada	11,913	3,564	176	403	867	72	19	366	749	107	675	6,997	18,911	610
Congo	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	829	27
France	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	0	283	0	0	637	637	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	0	0	26	26	1
Mexico	21,898	2	2,792	13	215	143	0	0	0	0	152	3,317	25,215	813
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,432	0	0	0	168	0	74	1,674	1,674	54
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	641	0	140	791	791	26
Norway	1,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,039	34
Oman	1	0	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	832	27
People's Republic of China	1,432	0	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	1,920	62
Peru	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	285	285	9
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	148	431	431	14
Romania	0	0	0	741	161	0	0	0	171	0	272	1,345	1,345	43
Spain	0	0	0	0	871	0	0	0	508	0	199	1,578	1,578	51
Trinidad and Tobago	3,771	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	362	4,133	133
Tunisia	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	18
United Kingdom	8,240	145	0	0	300	0	0	0	1,219	101	21	1,786	10,026	323
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,298	0	1,384	228	0	489	2,931	0	0	7,330	7,330	236
Zaire	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,132	37
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1,609	11	22	1,658	1,658	53
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,506	0	1,972	718	2,248	119	0	121	373	382	586	6,518	9,024	291
Subtotal Other	56,773	4,054	8,655	2,292	9,265	584	19	1,205	10,095	905	2,367	39,441	96,215	3,104
Total Imports	98,848	4,054	11,219	2,391	13,208	1,392	19	2,942	13,375	907	4,186	53,696	152,543	4,921

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	928	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	350	0	0	358	1,286	41
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,369	1,369	44
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	928	0	0	0	1,369	8	0	0	350	0	0	1,727	2,656	86
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	294	294	9
Gabon	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	17
Indonesia	2,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,526	81
Nigeria	6,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,937	224
Venezuela	4,188	0	391	0	2,327	509	0	1,738	1,078	1	530	6,575	10,763	347
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,185	0	391	0	2,327	509	0	1,738	1,372	1	530	6,869	21,054	679
Other														
Angola	3,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,343	108
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0	0	340	340	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	911	0	0	0	311	0	0	1,221	1,221	39
Canada	1,310	360	0	0	198	43	0	207	651	9	367	1,835	3,145	101
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	332	11
France	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	0	283	0	(s)	637	637	21
Mexico	6,194	0	0	0	215	54	0	0	168	0	0	269	6,463	208
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,169	0	0	0	641	0	74	1,411	1,411	46
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	687	687	22
Norway	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	17
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	1,432	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1,589	51
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	285	285	9
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	164	148	312	312	10
Romania	0	0	0	741	161	0	0	0	508	0	272	1,345	1,345	43
Spain	0	0	0	0	871	0	0	0	117	0	199	1,578	1,578	51
Trinidad and Tobago	455	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	817	26
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	2,086	145	0	0	300	0	0	0	1,219	101	9	1,774	3,860	125
Virgin Islands	0	0	856	0	1,384	228	0	489	2,582	0	0	5,539	5,539	179
Zaire	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	28
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,341	0	4	1,346	1,346	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,615	0	94	718	1,717	5	0	0	0	0	8	2,542	4,158	134
Subtotal Other	17,857	505	950	1,860	7,280	331	0	696	8,949	273	1,128	21,973	39,830	1,285
Total Imports	32,970	505	1,341	1,860	10,976	848	0	2,434	10,672	275	1,658	30,569	63,539	2,050

PAD District II

Arab OPEC														
Iraq	1,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,686	54
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,686	54
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718	23
Iran	1,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,201	39
Nigeria	1,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,458	47
Venezuela	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	11
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,725	120

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	8,702	2,705	176	90	398	0	0	53	32	83	189	3,727	12,429	401
Congo	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,167	134
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	13,563	2,705	176	90	398	0	0	53	32	83	190	3,728	17,290	558
Total Imports	18,974	2,705	176	90	398	0	0	53	32	83	190	3,728	22,701	732
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	0	1,289	2,338	2,945	95
Iraq	1,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,255	40
Libya	0	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	297	10
Saudi Arabia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
United Arab Emirates	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,273	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	0	1,289	2,635	4,908	158
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	0	0	177	2,017	65
Gabon	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,185	38
Indonesia	3,443	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	498	3,941	127
Iran	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3
Nigeria	3,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,249	105
Venezuela	3,906	0	1,499	100	247	0	0	0	201	0	0	2,047	5,953	192
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,722	0	1,875	100	247	0	0	0	500	0	0	2,723	16,445	530
Other														
Angola	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	14
Bahamas	0	0	576	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	777	777	25
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	77	100	100	3
Canada	1	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	264	9
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	11,537	2	2,792	13	262	89	0	0	0	0	69	2,965	14,502	468
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	80	80	3
Norway	499	0	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	499	16
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
People's Republic of China	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	118	118	4
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,118	101
Tunisia	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	18
United Kingdom	6,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6,155	199
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,442	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	0	1,791	1,791	58
Zaire	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	8

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	17	29	29	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	890	0	1,844	0	0	0	0	0	278	382	80	2,584	3,474	112
Subtotal Other	23,453	2	7,496	277	262	89	0	200	626	534	315	9,801	33,254	1,073
Total Imports	39,448	2	9,668	377	510	89	0	200	2,175	534	1,604	15,159	54,606	1,761
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,514	365	0	0	77	0	0	61	19	(s)	118	640	2,154	69
Subtotal Other	1,514	365	0	0	77	0	0	61	19	(s)	118	640	2,154	69
Total Imports	1,514	365	0	0	77	0	0	61	19	(s)	118	640	2,154	69
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	5,556	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	9	0	0	41	5,597	181
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	259	259	8
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,556	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	9	0	0	300	5,856	189
Other														
Australia	0	344	0	0	192	20	0	27	35	0	0	617	617	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	387	133	0	50	194	29	19	44	48	14	1	532	919	30
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	0	0	26	26	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	83	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	331	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	283	283	9
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	34	0	531	114	0	121	96	0	498	1,392	1,392	45
Subtotal Other	387	477	34	65	1,248	164	19	193	469	14	616	3,300	3,687	119
Total Imports	5,943	477	34	65	1,248	455	19	193	478	14	616	3,600	9,543	308

¹ Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

² Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	21,144	782	1,321	0	170	8	0	2,151	11,023	0	5,928	21,383	42,527	201
Iraq	10,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,793	51
Kuwait	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	1,847	3,163	15
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	700	700	3
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	10,318	436	0	0	6,357	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	7,869	18,187	86
United Arab Emirates	9,390	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,979	12,369	58
Subtotal Arab OPEC	52,961	1,318	1,618	721	6,805	8	0	2,151	15,464	245	6,547	34,877	87,839	414
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	8,307	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	2,621	0	0	2,921	11,228	53
Gabon	7,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	7,710	36
Indonesia	60,850	0	3,880	0	0	33	0	0	131	0	0	4,044	64,894	306
Iran	1,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,301	6
Nigeria	58,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	0	0	1,524	59,974	283
Venezuela	60,786	729	8,618	336	8,536	2,350	25	14,408	15,352	226	3,754	54,334	115,120	543
Subtotal Other OPEC	197,113	729	12,798	336	8,536	2,383	25	14,408	19,919	226	3,754	63,114	260,227	1,227
Other														
Angola	20,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	1,010	21,626	102
Australia	4,454	1,081	0	0	1,306	488	0	308	456	0	62	3,683	8,137	38
Bahamas	0	0	3,047	0	0	93	0	1,031	3,891	0	320	8,612	8,612	41
Brazil	0	0	760	518	4,903	215	0	1,026	4,346	152	127	12,046	12,046	57
Canada	97,312	32,753	1,936	523	8,938	616	58	6,402	5,395	1,091	3,681	61,392	158,704	749
Congo	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,173	0	0	1,173	4,972	23
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	482	2
France	0	1	522	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	44	294	3,161	3,161	15
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	501	0	0	505	505	2
Mexico	149,189	2,472	13,298	1,889	2,536	366	33	1,425	2,683	290	1,072	26,065	175,254	827
Netherlands	0	1	525	76	11,364	0	0	412	168	70	683	13,299	13,299	63
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	319	0	0	437	82	422	6,843	0	850	9,469	9,469	45
Norway	7,714	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	7,925	37
Oman	654	0	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	1,484	7
People's Republic of China	4,941	0	0	0	1,368	0	0	155	0	186	0	4,424	9,365	44
Peru	2,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	604	1,332	0	0	1,517	3,630	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	840	0	1,449	419	119	0	0	1,761	1,600	6,793	6,793	32
Romania	0	0	1,049	5,157	3,110	0	0	0	173	0	1,033	10,523	10,523	50
Spain	0	0	239	0	2,175	0	0	0	1,186	239	510	4,349	4,349	21
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	2
Trinidad and Tobago	21,147	0	0	244	0	122	0	319	3,010	133	159	3,986	25,133	119
Tunisia	2,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,618	12
United Kingdom	55,623	1,535	0	0	3,752	0	0	0	1,219	370	599	7,476	63,099	298
Virgin Islands	0	0	11,550	0	6,997	2,047	678	6,538	22,182	0	26	49,993	49,993	236
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	1
Zaire	8,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,179	39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - July 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	257	31	0	0	0	269	8,175	362	156	9,250	9,407	44
Other Eastern Hemisphere	12,115	2	10,057	2,587	18,250	1,270	0	2,801	6,022	1,485	1,836	44,310	56,425	266
Subtotal Other	391,788	37,844	45,441	13,927	69,423	6,055	971	21,714	70,047	6,182	13,008	284,614	676,402	3,191
Total Imports	641,863	39,891	59,857	14,985	84,765	8,446	996	38,272	105,430	6,653	23,310	382,605	1,024,467	4,832
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	8,523	306	221	0	170	8	0	2,151	7,895	0	0	10,751	19,274	91
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	5
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	1
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	2,797	197	0	0	5,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,876	8,673	41
United Arab Emirates	2,210	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	842	3,051	14
Subtotal Arab OPEC	14,522	604	221	563	6,127	8	0	2,151	7,895	245	(s)	17,813	32,336	153
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,268	0	0	2,268	2,618	12
Gabon	3,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	3,589	17
Indonesia	17,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,121	81
Nigeria	32,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	33,842	160
Venezuela	23,164	285	1,905	236	6,089	2,061	25	14,408	13,287	1	3,378	41,675	64,840	306
Subtotal Other OPEC	76,736	285	1,905	236	6,089	2,061	25	14,408	16,886	1	3,378	45,275	122,010	576
Other														
Angola	11,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	12,228	58
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	60	241	241	1
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	831	3,831	0	0	4,901	4,901	23
Brazil	0	0	760	261	4,903	215	0	1,026	4,346	0	1	11,511	11,511	54
Canada	10,416	3,104	29	121	2,367	329	39	3,728	4,574	168	1,676	16,135	26,552	125
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,173	0	0	1,173	2,395	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	200	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	1	13	2,514	2,514	12
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	37,955	0	188	1,493	509	277	0	1,424	2,121	289	0	6,301	44,256	209
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	10,541	0	0	412	168	5	200	11,326	11,326	53
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	486	437	0	422	6,529	0	241	8,424	8,424	40
Norway	5,171	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	5,382	25
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	2,156	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	2,313	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,332	0	0	1,332	1,332	6
Puerto Rico	0	0	840	0	1,449	229	119	604	0	861	1,508	5,611	5,611	26
Romania	0	0	1,049	5,157	3,110	0	0	0	171	0	1,033	10,520	10,520	50
Spain	0	0	0	0	2,175	0	0	0	859	0	510	3,544	3,544	17
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - July 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Trinidad and Tobago	5,050	0	0	244	0	122	0	319	2,329	0	12	3,027	8,076	38
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	26,677	914	0	0	3,752	0	0	0	1,219	101	63	6,049	32,726	154
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,212	0	6,997	2,047	449	6,538	21,833	0	0	42,077	42,077	198
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Zaire	6,647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,647	31
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	0	0	0	269	7,907	0	13	8,462	8,462	40
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,748	2	1,148	2,435	14,295	246	0	2,180	1,730	342	145	22,523	27,271	129
Subtotal Other	111,570	4,021	9,203	9,883	53,341	3,913	607	17,754	61,287	1,765	5,477	167,250	278,820	1,315
Total Imports	202,828	4,909	11,329	10,682	65,557	5,981	632	34,312	86,068	2,011	8,855	230,338	433,166	2,043
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	3
Iraq	5,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,481	26
United Arab Emirates	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	3
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,644	31
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,070	5
Gabon	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793	4
Iran	1,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,201	6
Nigeria	7,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,521	35
Venezuela	907	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	1,132	5
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,492	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	11,717	55
Other														
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	72,753	25,013	1,791	90	3,137	0	0	900	567	696	620	32,813	105,566	498
Congo	1,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,196	6
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	22,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,156	105
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35	35	(s)
Subtotal Other	97,661	25,013	1,820	90	3,137	0	0	900	567	696	627	32,849	130,510	616
Total Imports	115,797	25,013	2,045	90	3,137	0	0	900	567	696	627	33,074	148,871	702

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	12,071	475	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	3,128	0	5,928	10,632	22,702	107
Iraq	5,312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,312	25
Kuwait	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	1,847	2,171	10
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	455	2
Saudi Arabia	7,520	239	0	0	231	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	1,546	9,067	43
United Arab Emirates	6,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	8,705	41
Subtotal Arab OPEC	31,795	714	1,397	158	231	0	0	0	7,569	0	6,547	16,617	48,412	228
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	6,886	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	654	7,540	36
Gabon	3,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,328	16
Indonesia	11,484	0	3,880	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	4,002	15,487	73
Iran	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	(s)
Nigeria	18,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	18,611	88
Venezuela	36,715	444	6,488	100	2,447	0	0	0	1,891	224	376	11,970	48,684	230
Subtotal Other OPEC	76,640	444	10,668	100	2,447	0	0	0	2,850	224	376	17,109	93,749	442
Other														
Angola	9,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	9,398	44
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	3,047	0	0	(s)	0	200	60	0	320	3,627	3,627	17
Brazil	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	131	120	510	510	2
Canada	945	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	102	419	784	1,728	8
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	7
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	2
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	647	647	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	43	0	478	478	2
Mexico	89,078	2,464	13,110	397	2,028	89	33	0	559	1	474	19,154	108,232	511
Netherlands	0	0	525	76	353	0	0	0	0	66	479	1,499	1,499	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	31	0	82	0	313	0	554	991	991	5
Norway	2,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	12
Oman	653	0	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	1,483	7
People's Republic of China	2,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	13
Peru	2,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	2,298	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	901	0	901	901	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	4
Trinidad and Tobago	14,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	133	147	960	15,502	73
Tunisia	2,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,617	12
United Kingdom	28,947	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	509	1,384	30,330	143
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,338	0	0	0	229	0	349	0	0	7,916	7,916	37
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	1,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532	7
Other Western Hemisphere	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	143	505	662	3
Other Eastern Hemisphere	7,106	0	8,517	116	254	243	0	0	2,722	882	544	13,278	20,383	96
Subtotal Other	163,969	3,085	33,940	1,109	2,665	332	344	200	5,800	3,298	4,016	54,790	218,759	1,032

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Total Imports	272,404	4,243	46,005	1,367	5,343	332	344	200	16,219	3,523	10,940	88,515	360,920	1,702
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	7,538	3,044	0	0	528	0	0	801	79	1	957	5,411	12,948	61
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	7,538	3,044	0	0	528	0	0	801	79	1	957	5,411	12,948	61
Total Imports	7,538	3,044	0	0	528	0	0	801	79	1	957	5,411	12,948	61
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	32,245	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	9	0	0	41	32,286	152
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	174	0	0	464	464	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	32,245	0	0	0	0	322	0	0	183	0	0	505	32,750	154
Other														
Australia	4,454	1,081	0	0	1,306	468	0	308	276	0	2	3,442	7,896	37
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	26	26	(s)
Canada	5,660	1,592	116	50	2,906	287	19	973	175	124	8	6,250	11,909	56
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	0	0	26	26	(s)
Mexico	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	598	610	610	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	55	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	1,368	0	0	155	0	0	0	4,267	4,267	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	92	282	282	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	42	42	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	283	283	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	363	36	3,702	781	0	621	1,569	261	1,141	8,475	8,736	41
Subtotal Other	11,051	2,682	479	2,845	9,752	1,811	19	2,060	2,314	422	1,931	24,314	35,365	167
Total Imports	43,296	2,682	479	2,845	10,199	2,133	19	2,060	2,497	422	1,931	25,266	68,562	323

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	510	0	0	4,262	4,772
Natural Gas Liquids	37	448	1,508	5	171	2,169
Pentanes Plus	0	66	0	0	0	66
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37	382	1,508	5	171	2,103
Ethane	(s)	132	0	0	0	132
Propane	19	117	1,275	2	68	1,481
Normal Butane	19	68	233	3	102	425
Isobutane	0	66	0	0	0	66
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	8	313	0	226	551
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	72	0	34	106
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	0	2,479	0	979	3,460
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	779	0	1,787	2,566
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	36	10	46	(s)	26	119
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	65	107	0	178	351
Special Naphthas	6	6	6	1	2	21
Lubricants	72	19	256	1	41	389
Waxes	4	1	11	(s)	7	23
Petroleum Coke	436	315	3,364	0	2,262	6,378
Asphalt	1	1	(s)	1	1	4
Miscellaneous Products	12	1	3	(s)	4	20
Total Product Exports	616	875	8,945	7	5,716	16,159
Total Exports	616	1,385	8,945	7	9,978	20,932

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	9	3,849	0	0	39,013	42,872
Natural Gas Liquids	343	2,303	9,267	8	1,416	13,337
Pentanes Plus	0	343	0	0	0	343
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	343	1,959	9,267	8	1,416	12,994
Ethane	(s)	686	(s)	0	(s)	687
Propane	235	585	8,494	3	569	9,885
Normal Butane	109	345	773	5	847	2,079
Isobutane	0	343	0	0	0	343
Finished Motor Gasoline	193	18	1,049	0	273	1,534
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	10	0	25	35
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	732	0	656	1,388
Kerosene	34	3	4	0	(s)	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	70	422	5,962	0	4,079	10,533
Residual Fuel Oil	435	0	14,125	0	26,890	41,450
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	376	63	284	4	223	950
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	348	268	2,144	0	496	3,256
Special Naphthas	32	81	151	3	16	283
Lubricants	603	103	1,780	13	266	2,766
Waxes	31	11	126	(s)	41	209
Petroleum Coke	2,312	1,657	17,483	0	16,139	37,591
Asphalt	7	28	1	4	9	48
Miscellaneous Products	118	11	53	1	26	209
Total Product Exports	4,902	4,968	53,173	32	50,555	113,631
Total Exports	4,911	8,818	53,173	32	89,568	156,503

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Napthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
Australia	0	1	223	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	183	0	152	567	18
Bahamas	0	24	28	41	155	172	0	2	0	0	0	0	423	14
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	(s)	1,291	0	1	1,312	42
Brazil	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	510	388	11	0	302	19	10	46	(s)	597	2	160	2,048	66
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	(s)	0	0	0	16	1
China (Taiwan)	0	2	0	0	0	251	0	14	(s)	0	0	0	268	9
Colombia	0	(s)	108	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	(s)	0	0	121	4
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	7	(s)	0	0	1	171	6
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	53	2
Ecuador	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	144	5
Egypt	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	10
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	25	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	31	1
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Honduras	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	23	1
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	9	190	0	1	(s)	0	0	6	206	7
India	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	29	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	97	0	0	98	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	551	0	0	552	18
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	103	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	5
Jamaica	0	40	9	0	6	193	0	2	0	0	0	0	249	8
Japan	0	2	0	0	388	184	1	14	0	1,780	0	60	2,431	78
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	204	107	0	3	0	32	0	73	420	14
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	0	1,056	3	34	0	0	1	75	0	34	0	17	1,222	39
Netherlands	0	118	0	0	847	0	0	3	(s)	538	0	1	1,509	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	6	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	6
New Zealand	0	(s)	6	0	276	0	0	1	0	128	0	0	412	13
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Panama	0	34	129	0	294	0	1	13	(s)	(s)	0	0	472	15
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	10	(s)	0	0	6	26	1
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	80	3
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Singapore	0	1	0	0	230	265	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	496	16
Spain	0	0	0	0	529	0	0	0	(s)	301	0	0	831	27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	0	(s)	10	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	31	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	251	0	(s)	251	8
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
United Kingdom	0	103	5	0	(s)	0	0	3	(s)	155	(s)	2	268	9
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	74	0	0	116	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	119	0	(s)	121	4
Virgin Islands	3,698	0	0	0	0	374	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4,072	131
West Germany	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	16	1	53	(s)	(s)	71	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	0	30	1
Other	564	8	28	31	115	95	0	8	(s)	91	0	1	942	30
Total	4,772	2,103	551	106	3,460	2,566	21	389	23	6,378	4	558	20,332	675

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - July 1985

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	0	0	1	19	(s)
Australia	0	10	224	0	0	81	15	29	1	1,217	1	336	1,913	9
Bahamas	0	99	177	139	620	1,673	0	7	0	0	0	3	2,717	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	255	0	4	257	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	6	(s)	0	0	32	3	75	(s)	5,171	(s)	4	5,291	25
Brazil	0	74	0	0	0	0	1	105	(s)	494	0	3	678	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	61	0	(s)	61	(s)
Canada	3,859	1,992	318	700	1,864	1,065	104	330	21	2,818	33	823	13,927	66
Chile	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	65	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	71	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	3	0	0	0	865	2	73	5	130	0	6	1,083	5
Colombia	0	1	309	0	0	0	2	45	1	(s)	0	10	369	2
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	162	5	44	1	(s)	0	6	223	1
Denmark	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	300	(s)	1	310	1
Dominican Republic	0	274	0	0	0	0	2	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	290	1
Ecuador	0	528	0	0	437	0	2	6	(s)	0	(s)	10	984	5
Egypt	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	0	(s)	20	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	12	0	(s)	0	8	23	(s)	0	0	1	44	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
France	0	439	0	0	197	158	(s)	32	8	690	(s)	588	2,112	10
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	196	284	524	0	1	0	0	0	31	1,037	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	0	87	(s)
Greece	0	7	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	0	77	0	1	88	(s)
Guatemala	0	334	119	24	202	0	3	27	3	0	0	2	714	3
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	591	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	593	3
Honduras	0	25	0	0	0	0	3	35	1	0	(s)	2	66	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	244	429	1	10	2	0	(s)	11	698	3
India	0	5	0	0	248	0	1	98	1	27	(s)	17	397	2
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	13	(s)	180	(s)	12	207	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	1	6	(s)
Italy	0	145	0	0	150	405	2	5	2	4,783	1	827	6,319	30
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	142	654	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	824	4
Jamaica	0	177	17	0	10	193	3	67	(s)	(s)	0	3	470	2
Japan	(s)	42	(s)	0	1,438	10,133	16	61	15	10,037	1	154	21,896	103
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	5	0	0	894	4,389	3	24	3	553	0	181	6,051	29
Kuwait	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	(s)	1	0	1	19	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Liberia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	2	4	1	16	(s)	60	83	(s)
Mexico	0	7,453	15	274	2	3,957	13	363	59	527	1	64	12,728	60
Netherlands	0	294	9	0	847	1,359	49	39	3	4,563	1	292	7,457	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	0	0	0	2,626	(s)	3	0	0	(s)	2	2,657	13
New Zealand	0	(s)	12	0	276	0	0	12	(s)	434	(s)	6	742	3
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	416	(s)	2	48	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	418	2
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Panama	0	96	129	0	920	843	10	48	1	(s)	1	4	2,051	10
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	57	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	64	(s)
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	(s)	(s)	(s)	172	184	1
Puerto Rico	5,361	159	1	0	(s)	221	2	106	10	0	(s)	132	5,993	28
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	44	44	211	1	225	526	2
Saudi Arabia	0	5	0	0	1	0	(s)	19	0	1	0	27	54	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	298	3,748	10	37	(s)	25	(s)	4	4,127	19
Spain	0	84	0	0	892	911	(s)	1	1,779	0	426	4,096	19	(s)
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	55	0	2	60	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	191	(s)	10	1	32	(s)	3	338	2
Switzerland	0	23	0	0	225	0	(s)	6	(s)	251	0	2	508	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	32	5	(s)	0	70	108	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	7	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	0	0	0	(s)	19	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	34	0	232	(s)	3	273	1
United Kingdom	0	114	50	0	5	2,799	(s)	79	3	431	3	19	3,503	17
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	0	648	0	59	1,049	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Venezuela	0	79	(s)	0	(s)	0	12	36	1	476	0	9	612	3
Virgin Islands	27,024	0	0	0	0	2,572	0	(s)	0	30	0	(s)	29,626	140
West Germany	0	102	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	87	5	205	1	85	486	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	191	0	(s)	192	1
Other	6,628	220	141	91	327	870	(s)	47	4	186	1	75	8,589	41
Total	42,872	12,994	1,534	1,424	10,533	41,450	283	2,766	209	37,591	48	4,800	156,503	738

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	15,022	--	--	--	--	11,857	--	--	--	--	--	44,887	1,810	24,482	98,058
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,401	--	--	--	--	56,225	--	--	--	--	--	87,511	9,529	27,693	182,359
Leases	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	1,601	--	--	--	--	--	16,660	1,274	1,246	20,836
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	483,538	0	0	483,538
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	25,343	0	25,343	25,343
Total	--	--	16,478	--	--	--	--	69,683	--	--	--	--	--	632,596	12,613	78,764	810,134
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	42,107	2,761	44,868	1,037	39,325	7,186	13,952	61,500	8,861	77,113	44,892	4,933	935	136,734	10,880	65,016	318,998
Bulk Terminal	--	--	96,283	--	--	--	--	76,195	--	--	--	--	--	67,974	2,728	26,024	269,204
Pipeline	--	--	26,969	--	--	--	--	32,150	--	--	--	--	--	41,045	2,352	4,709	107,225
Natural Gas Processing Plant	181	48	229	0	822	47	1,204	2,073	1,403	4,190	476	83	239	6,391	189	165	9,047
Total	--	--	168,349	--	--	--	--	171,918	--	--	--	--	--	252,144	16,149	95,914	704,474
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	17	0	17	0	105	7	86	198	47	200	75	16	2	340	6	9	570
Bulk Terminal	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	943	--	--	--	--	--	2,555	0	44	3,574
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	517	--	--	--	--	--	1,524	86	5	2,132
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	16	20	0	62	13	272	347	352	543	160	32	25	1,112	65	21	1,565
Total	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	2,005	--	--	--	--	--	5,531	157	79	7,841
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	991	15	1,006	317	1,716	185	542	2,760	334	734	1,646	26	22	2,762	375	660	7,563
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,413	--	--	--	--	18,985	--	--	--	--	--	44,725	63	2,315	67,501
Pipeline	--	--	1,685	--	--	--	--	6,048	--	--	--	--	--	5,571	426	0	13,730
Natural Gas Processing Plant	177	32	209	0	757	34	932	1,723	842	3,645	313	48	214	5,062	122	144	7,260
Total	--	--	4,313	--	--	--	--	29,516	--	--	--	--	--	58,120	986	3,119	96,054
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	17	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	25
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,969	--	--	--	--	--	6,917	0	0	8,886
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,332	--	--	--	--	--	2,260	124	0	3,716
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	13	0	142	155	116	1,080	0	0	1	1,197	1	0	1,353
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,473	--	--	--	--	--	10,382	125	0	13,980

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	65	0	65	0	74	0	1	75	1	4	269	2	0	276	0	4	420
Total	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	276	0	4	420
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	843	5	848	1	1,064	34	175	1,274	16	54	873	2	4	949	147	226	3,444
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,056	--	--	--	--	13,427	--	--	--	--	--	25,359	62	489	40,393
Pipeline	--	--	1,605	--	--	--	--	3,344	--	--	--	--	--	2,133	171	0	7,253
Natural Gas Processing Plant	136	31	167	0	597	19	484	1,100	385	1,271	173	23	104	1,956	83	127	3,433
Total	--	--	3,676	--	--	--	--	19,145	--	--	--	--	--	30,397	463	842	54,523
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	37
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	0	37
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	62	10	72	242	335	73	266	916	251	420	260	3	15	949	185	402	2,524
Bulk Terminal	--	--	337	--	--	--	--	3,096	--	--	--	--	--	8,543	1	1,609	13,586
Pipeline	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	938	--	--	--	--	--	737	87	0	1,835
Natural Gas Processing Plant	41	0	41	0	109	15	246	370	265	834	94	20	99	1,312	36	10	1,769
Total	--	--	523	--	--	--	--	5,320	--	--	--	--	--	11,541	309	2,021	19,714
Isobutane																	
Refinery	21	0	21	74	242	30	100	446	66	244	244	19	3	576	42	28	1,113
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	493	--	--	--	--	--	3,906	0	217	4,636
Pipeline	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	434	--	--	--	--	--	441	44	0	926
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	1	1	0	38	0	60	98	76	460	46	5	10	597	2	7	705
Total	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	1,471	--	--	--	--	--	5,520	88	252	7,380
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	103	9	1	113	1	150	11	0	0	162	0	5	280
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	113	--	--	--	--	--	162	0	5	280
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	4,190	255	4,445	50	2,872	168	1,572	4,662	684	8,820	4,526	250	37	14,317	612	4,631	28,667
Naphtha and Lighter	2,341	112	2,453	0	1,791	12	511	2,314	587	5,410	3,109	70	5	9,181	243	3,757	17,948
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	3,828	286	4,114	183	4,877	323	1,834	7,217	560	9,468	7,683	130	112	17,953	998	12,954	43,236
Heavy Gas Oils	1,487	113	1,600	1	3,070	24	1,194	4,289	562	5,837	3,710	65	0	10,174	318	4,833	21,214
Residuum	11,846	766	12,612	234	12,610	527	5,111	18,482	2,393	29,535	19,028	515	154	51,625	2,171	26,175	111,065
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,645	72	3,717	47	4,729	576	1,244	6,596	1,030	8,821	5,544	141	147	15,683	1,406	8,009	35,411
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	177	--	--	--	--	--	251	0	4	447
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	8
Total	--	--	3,732	--	--	--	--	6,781	--	--	--	--	--	15,934	1,406	8,013	35,866
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	49	0	9	58	0	0	135	0	0	135	0	11	204
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	--	135	0	11	204
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	8,964	387	9,351	80	5,965	1,105	2,205	9,355	1,755	10,904	4,998	1,256	147	19,060	1,659	8,480	47,905
Bulk Terminal	--	--	38,971	--	--	--	--	27,962	--	--	--	--	--	9,691	1,353	11,682	89,659
Pipeline	--	--	14,202	--	--	--	--	16,534	--	--	--	--	--	20,108	1,065	2,233	54,142
Total	--	--	62,524	--	--	--	--	53,851	--	--	--	--	--	48,859	4,077	22,395	191,706
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,382	150	3,532	44	2,530	587	1,025	4,186	863	4,841	1,380	838	86	8,008	885	3,386	19,997
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,180	--	--	--	--	13,109	--	--	--	--	--	4,697	779	5,038	38,603
Pipeline	--	--	5,217	--	--	--	--	6,897	--	--	--	--	--	7,362	637	911	21,024
Total	--	--	23,929	--	--	--	--	24,192	--	--	--	--	--	20,067	2,301	9,335	79,824
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,582	237	5,819	36	3,435	518	1,180	5,169	892	6,063	3,618	418	61	11,052	774	5,094	27,908
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,791	--	--	--	--	14,853	--	--	--	--	--	4,994	574	6,644	50,856
Pipeline	--	--	8,985	--	--	--	--	9,637	--	--	--	--	--	12,746	428	1,322	33,118
Total	--	--	38,595	--	--	--	--	29,659	--	--	--	--	--	28,792	1,776	13,060	111,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	121	0	121	0	43	18	11	72	18	350	60	0	0	428	67	285	973
Bulk Terminal	--	--	355	--	--	--	--	321	--	--	--	--	--	64	14	288	1,042
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	85	--	--	--	--	--	47	0	95	227
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	56
Total	--	--	476	--	--	--	--	478	--	--	--	--	--	595	81	668	2,298

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	292	0	292	0	485	88	204	777	258	662	391	147	97	1,555	315	951	3,890
Bulk Terminal	--	--	744	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	--	178	18	545	1,865
Pipeline	--	--	122	--	--	--	--	188	--	--	--	--	--	559	96	257	1,222
Total	--	--	1,158	--	--	--	--	1,345	--	--	--	--	--	2,292	429	1,753	6,977
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,607	5	1,612	0	1,344	252	235	1,831	397	2,941	2,030	4	41	5,413	369	3,208	12,433
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,929	--	--	--	--	4,107	--	--	--	--	--	1,436	151	2,032	11,655
Pipeline	--	--	4,271	--	--	--	--	1,843	--	--	--	--	--	4,676	168	568	11,526
Total	--	--	9,812	--	--	--	--	7,781	--	--	--	--	--	11,525	688	5,808	35,614
Kerosene																	
Refinery	388	84	472	25	348	104	152	629	93	686	464	39	1	1,283	0	270	2,654
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,599	--	--	--	--	929	--	--	--	--	--	238	32	55	3,853
Pipeline	--	--	356	--	--	--	--	193	--	--	--	--	--	672	0	0	1,221
Total	--	--	3,427	--	--	--	--	1,751	--	--	--	--	--	2,193	32	325	7,728
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	6,399	378	6,777	63	4,985	1,678	2,435	9,161	975	10,170	3,807	584	145	15,681	1,704	5,714	39,037
Bulk Terminal	--	--	25,691	--	--	--	--	16,906	--	--	--	--	--	4,675	842	5,699	53,813
Pipeline	--	--	6,329	--	--	--	--	6,633	--	--	--	--	--	7,803	511	1,343	22,619
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4
Total	--	--	38,797	--	--	--	--	32,700	--	--	--	--	--	28,163	3,057	12,756	115,473
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,888	90	2,978	45	1,506	386	182	2,119	418	3,569	2,655	160	17	6,819	400	6,408	18,724
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,564	--	--	--	--	1,401	--	--	--	--	--	2,875	0	2,147	21,987
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	120	124
Total	--	--	18,546	--	--	--	--	3,520	--	--	--	--	--	9,694	400	8,675	40,835
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	85	0	85	0	305	0	69	374	23	560	363	2	0	948	0	80	1,487
Total	85	0	85	0	305	0	69	374	23	560	363	2	0	948	0	80	1,487
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	397	1,360	348	20	0	2,125	5	147	2,306
Total	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	397	1,360	348	20	0	2,125	5	147	2,306

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	722	33	755	0	195	0	126	321	34	1,026	142	138	0	1,340	9	281	2,706
Bulk Terminal	--	--	660	--	--	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--	26	0	25	828
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	138
Total	--	--	1,415	--	--	--	--	438	--	--	--	--	--	1,504	9	306	3,672
Lubricants																	
Refinery	436	736	1,172	0	854	0	288	1,142	29	3,408	1,501	774	0	5,712	83	511	8,620
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,726	--	--	--	--	949	--	--	--	--	--	462	4	704	3,845
Total	--	--	2,898	--	--	--	--	2,091	--	--	--	--	--	6,174	87	1,215	12,465
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	77	77	0	27	0	52	79	19	196	154	62	0	431	6	53	646
Total	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	--	431	6	53	646
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	729	0	729	0	284	1,019	137	1,440	3	688	792	95	0	1,578	102	1,082	4,931
Total	729	0	729	0	284	1,019	137	1,440	3	688	792	95	0	1,578	102	1,082	4,931
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,824	95	2,919	225	3,468	1,229	862	5,784	605	732	549	876	162	2,924	2,192	2,531	16,350
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,440	--	--	--	--	2,987	--	--	--	--	--	671	249	326	8,673
Total	--	--	7,359	--	--	--	--	8,771	--	--	--	--	--	3,595	2,441	2,857	25,023
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	149	23	172	1	179	3	1	184	32	421	199	78	0	730	11	146	1,243
Bulk Terminal	--	--	144	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	127	2	158	462
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	85	0	88	274
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	15	0	1	3	0	19	2	0	24
Total	--	--	316	--	--	--	--	319	--	--	--	--	--	961	15	392	2,003
Total Stocks, All Oils																	
	--	--	184,827	--	--	--	--	241,601	--	--	--	--	--	884,740	28,762	174,678	1,514,608

1. Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, July 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	18,712	29,610	3,071	32,468	18,542
Connecticut	455	795	63	1,044	496
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	701	1,348	398	2,349	1,591
Florida	2,729	3,830	201	2,070	1,196
Georgia	1,283	1,649	68	1,338	166
Maine	351	712	85	731	472
Massachusetts	952	1,274	47	1,309	701
New Hampshire, Vermont	68	105	w	325	99
New Jersey	3,518	7,194	414	8,187	7,402
New York	1,857	3,872	254	4,692	2,636
North Carolina	1,478	1,346	497	1,666	526
Pennsylvania	2,567	3,961	484	4,679	1,512
Rhode Island	251	570	w	763	75
South Carolina	768	895	192	814	464
Virginia	1,552	1,892	309	2,340	1,126
West Virginia	182	167	14	161	80
PAD District II Total	17,295	20,022	1,558	26,067	3,520
Illinois	3,286	4,790	191	4,755	821
Indiana	2,359	2,624	245	4,277	555
Iowa	848	746	w	1,215	w
Kansas	1,033	1,022	38	1,737	106
Kentucky	717	867	101	896	195
Michigan	1,663	2,135	160	2,275	296
Minnesota	1,075	901	w	2,193	241
Missouri	730	658	w	929	w
Nebraska	268	137	0	217	0
North & South Dakota	362	311	0	1,054	w
Ohio	2,133	2,789	491	2,412	499
Oklahoma	688	822	115	1,375	103
Tennessee	1,127	1,207	83	1,139	228
Wisconsin	1,006	1,013	w	1,593	199
PAD District III Total	12,705	16,046	1,521	20,356	9,694
Alabama	764	823	53	785	350
Arkansas	185	312	w	183	44
Louisiana	1,588	3,703	471	4,087	4,280
Mississippi	1,432	1,282	9	1,188	376
New Mexico	256	146	w	301	17
Texas	8,480	9,780	981	13,812	4,627
PAD District IV Total	1,664	1,348	32	2,546	400
Colorado	456	414	0	359	67
Idaho	205	101	0	218	0
Montana	455	349	w	1,002	113
Utah	217	220	0	360	119
Wyoming	331	264	w	607	101
PAD District V Total	8,424	11,738	325	11,413	8,555
Alaska	402	293	w	1,013	w
Arizona	435	396	w	269	0
California	4,822	8,282	202	6,199	6,168
Hawaii	208	217	0	218	w
Nevada	132	186	w	135	w
Oregon	712	863	w	1,099	249
Washington	1,713	1,501	w	2,480	1,360
United States Total	58,800	78,764	6,507	92,850	40,711

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Data Collection and Estimation

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II		III		V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV				
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	101	2,226	731	0	415	44,520	0	0	6,992	3,486	0	3,430	0	21,682	0	0				
Petroleum Products	8,830	148	0	0	0	3,127	5,197	2,066	0	75,215	27,555	0	1,428	1,592	901	1,174	199	0	72	0	0				
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	790	0	0	65	107	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	889	2,055	40	0	1,310	4,921	0	0	657	794	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,082	0	0	0	0	1,077	1,827	1,132	0	47,571	15,290	0	730	693	0	755	199	0	0	0	0				
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,765	0	0	0	0	309	838	533	0	16,155	6,136	0	344	378	0	479	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,317	0	0	0	0	768	989	599	0	31,416	9,154	0	386	315	0	276	199	0	0	0	0				
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	186	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	83	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	246	0	0	269	88	0	94	0	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	203	0	0	0	0	131	13	590	0	8,365	2,324	0	150	3	0	113	0	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,353	0	0	0	0	195	461	286	0	14,374	3,189	0	279	186	0	212	0	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	106	245	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	18	30	0	0	0	114	44	0	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lubricants	0	27	0	0	0	115	17	0	0	568	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0				
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	32	0	0	0	0	283	0	0	0	175	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total All Products	8,830	148	0	0	0	3,228	7,423	2,797	0	75,630	72,075	0	1,428	8,684	4,387	1,174	3,629	0	21,754	0	0				

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV	
Crude Oil	0	0	40	2,226	731	0	44,520	0	0	6,992	3,486	0	1,731	0	
Petroleum Products	5,954	0	2,499	4,614	2,066	57,503	24,637	0	1,428	1,692	901	1,174	0	0	
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	262	0	0	790	0	0	65	107	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	889	2,035	40	1,186	4,921	0	0	657	794	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,426	0	1,077	1,827	1,132	37,900	14,001	0	730	693	0	755	0	0	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,835	0	309	838	533	13,291	5,672	0	344	378	0	479	0	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,591	0	768	989	599	24,609	8,329	0	386	315	0	276	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	18	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	53	0	238	0	0	269	88	0	94	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	122	0	131	13	590	6,623	2,099	0	150	3	0	113	0	0	
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,406	0	195	424	286	11,301	2,659	0	279	186	0	212	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total All Products	5,954	0	2,539	6,840	2,797	57,503	69,157	0	1,428	8,684	4,387	1,174	1,731	0	

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	415	0	415	0	3,430	0 19,951
Petroleum Products	2,876	148	0	0	628	583	0	17,712	1,094	12,775	2,918	0 199	0 72
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	124	0	124	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	945	0	827	118	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	105	0	105	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,671	365	769	1,289	0 199	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	930	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,864	60	61	464	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	726	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,807	305	708	825	0 199	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	18	91	13	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	83	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,742	118	124	225	0	0
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	947	0	0	0	0	37	0	3,073	496	1,081	530	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	106	245	0	533	0	147	386	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	18	30	0	0	114	44	0	10	10	0	20	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	89	312	115	0	0
Lubricants	0	27	0	0	115	17	0	568	0	431	322	0	72
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	32	0	0	0	283	0	0	175	0	15	404	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	77	0	36	41	0	0
Total	2,876	148	0	0	689	583	0	18,127	1,094	12,775	2,918	0 3,629	0 20,023

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,946	0	3,946	51,512	3,058	48,454	27,394	44,935	-17,541	731	10,478	-9,747	0	25,112	-25,112
Petroleum Products	78,541	8,978	69,563	38,077	10,390	27,687	6,318	104,198	-97,880	2,066	3,767	-1,701	2,602	271	2,331
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	855	262	593	369	790	-421	0	172	-172	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,199	0	2,199	5,578	2,984	2,594	2,849	6,231	-3,382	40	1,451	-1,411	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	945	0	945	0	137	-137	137	945	-808	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	105	0	105	0	83	-83	83	105	-22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,847	6,082	42,765	22,065	4,036	18,029	1,827	63,591	-61,764	1,132	1,448	-316	1,485	199	1,286
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,464	2,765	13,699	9,279	1,680	7,599	838	22,635	-21,797	533	857	-324	823	0	823
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	32,383	3,317	29,066	12,786	2,356	10,430	989	40,956	-39,967	599	591	8	662	199	463
Finished Aviation Gasoline	186	0	186	180	18	162	0	366	-366	18	0	18	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	246	223	23	228	53	175	136	515	-379	0	182	-182	363	0	363
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,496	203	8,293	2,530	734	1,796	13	10,839	-10,826	590	116	474	263	0	263
Kerosene	262	2	260	2	0	2	0	262	-262	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,569	2,353	12,216	5,728	942	4,786	461	17,842	-17,381	286	398	-112	491	0	491
Residual Fuel Oil	639	0	639	0	351	-351	245	533	-288	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	124	48	76	38	158	-120	74	30	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	488	0	488	115	0	115	0	603	-603	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	683	27	656	322	132	190	116	890	-774	0	0	0	0	72	-72
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	458	32	426	436	283	153	0	579	-579	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	294	8	286	0	217	-217	8	77	-69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	82,487	8,978	73,509	89,589	13,448	76,141	33,712	149,133	-115,421	2,797	14,245	-11,448	2,602	25,383	-22,781

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,268	58	3,326	70	1,739	197	315	2,321	601	2,816	2,995	294	4	6,710	298	9,482	22,137
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	50	26	76	0	137	0	0	137	38	110	286	109	4	547	104	651	1,515
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,301	0	2,301	37	292	0	168	497	422	228	327	141	0	1,118	6	2,144	6,066
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	917	32	949	33	1,310	197	147	1,687	141	2,478	2,382	44	0	5,045	188	6,687	14,556

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast #1	Appalachian #2	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	13	58	71	0	100	0	100	90	151	126	15	17	399	71	582	1,223
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,172	--	--	--	301	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	3,473
Total	--	--	3,243	--	--	--	401	--	--	--	--	--	399	71	582	4,696
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,607	0	1,607	26	300	5	137	468	61	1,056	85	0	2,185	85	1,485	5,830
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,739	--	--	--	326	--	--	--	--	--	1,512	0	537	8,114
Total	--	--	7,346	--	--	--	794	--	--	--	--	--	3,697	85	2,022	13,944
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,268	32	1,300	19	1,106	381	45	1,551	267	1,473	60	0	4,235	244	4,341	11,671
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,653	--	--	--	774	--	--	--	--	--	1,363	0	1,610	10,400
Total	--	--	7,953	--	--	--	2,325	--	--	--	--	--	5,598	244	5,951	22,071

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	106	245	0	533	0	147	386	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	106	187	0	147	0	147	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	58	0	386	0	0	386	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,399	0	0	1,399
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,399	0	0	1,399
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	177	0	294	472
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	122	0	9	131
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	34	1,245	1,279
Subtotal Other OPEC	299	34	1,548	1,881
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	22	12	35
Bahamas	0	124	215	340
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	311	0	0	311
Brunel	0	0	0	0
Canada	170	95	485	749
Congo	332	0	0	332
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	283	283
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1	0	22	23
Mexico	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	168	0	0	168
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	641
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	285	0	0	285
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	67	104	0	171
Spain	305	49	154	508
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	117	117
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	466	370	383	1,219
Virgin Islands	692	1,602	637	2,931
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, July 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	236	1,373	0	1,609
Other Eastern Hemisphere	280	56	37	373
Subtotal Other	3,313	3,796	2,986	10,095
Total Imports	5,011	3,830	4,534	13,375

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	2,978	3,480	4,213	10,672
Florida	457	1,351	370	2,179
Georgia	0	0	107	107
Maine	0	0	810	810
Maryland	294	226	100	620
Massachusetts	252	162	193	607
New Jersey	560	320	329	1,209
New York	1,365	1,016	1,412	3,793
North Carolina	0	0	205	205
Pennsylvania	0	356	0	356
Rhode Island	0	0	32	32
South Carolina	0	0	96	96
Vermont	1	0	4	4
Virginia	50	49	555	654
PAD District II	1	0	31	32
Illinois	0	0	11	11
North Dakota	1	0	5	7
Wisconsin	0	0	15	15
PAD District III	1,974	0	201	2,175
Louisiana	526	0	0	526
Texas	1,449	0	201	1,649
PAD District IV	15	0	4	19
Montana	15	0	4	19
PAD District V	42	350	85	478
Hawaii	4	346	85	435
Washington	38	4	0	42
All PAD Districts	5,011	3,830	4,534	13,375

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



17



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

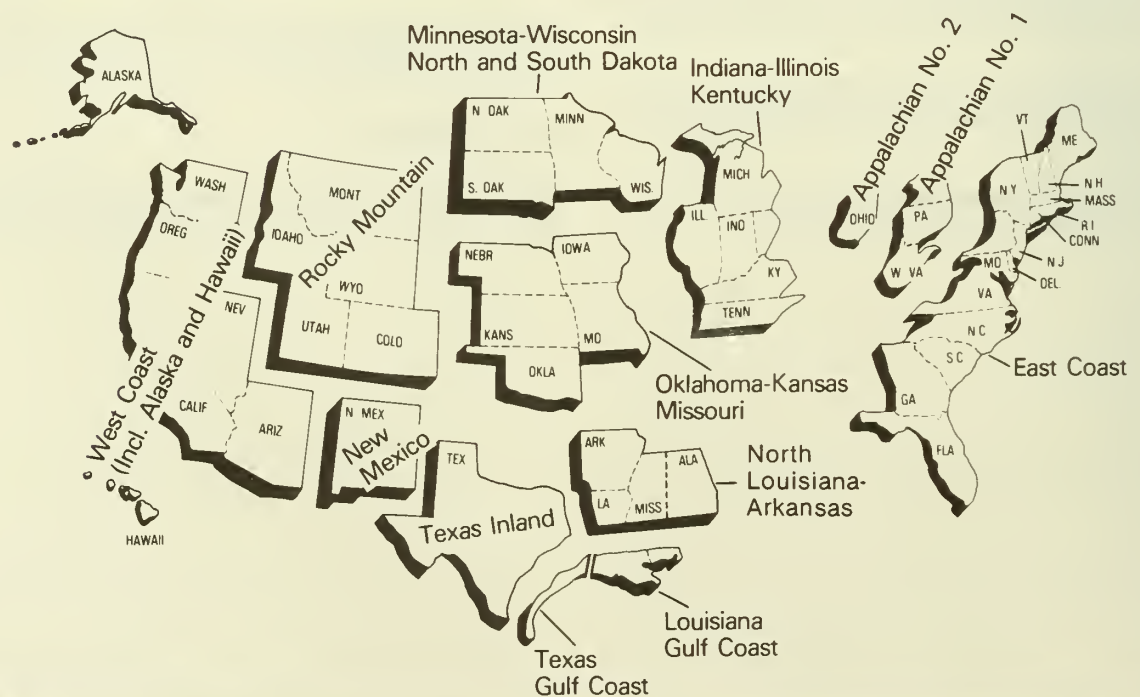
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



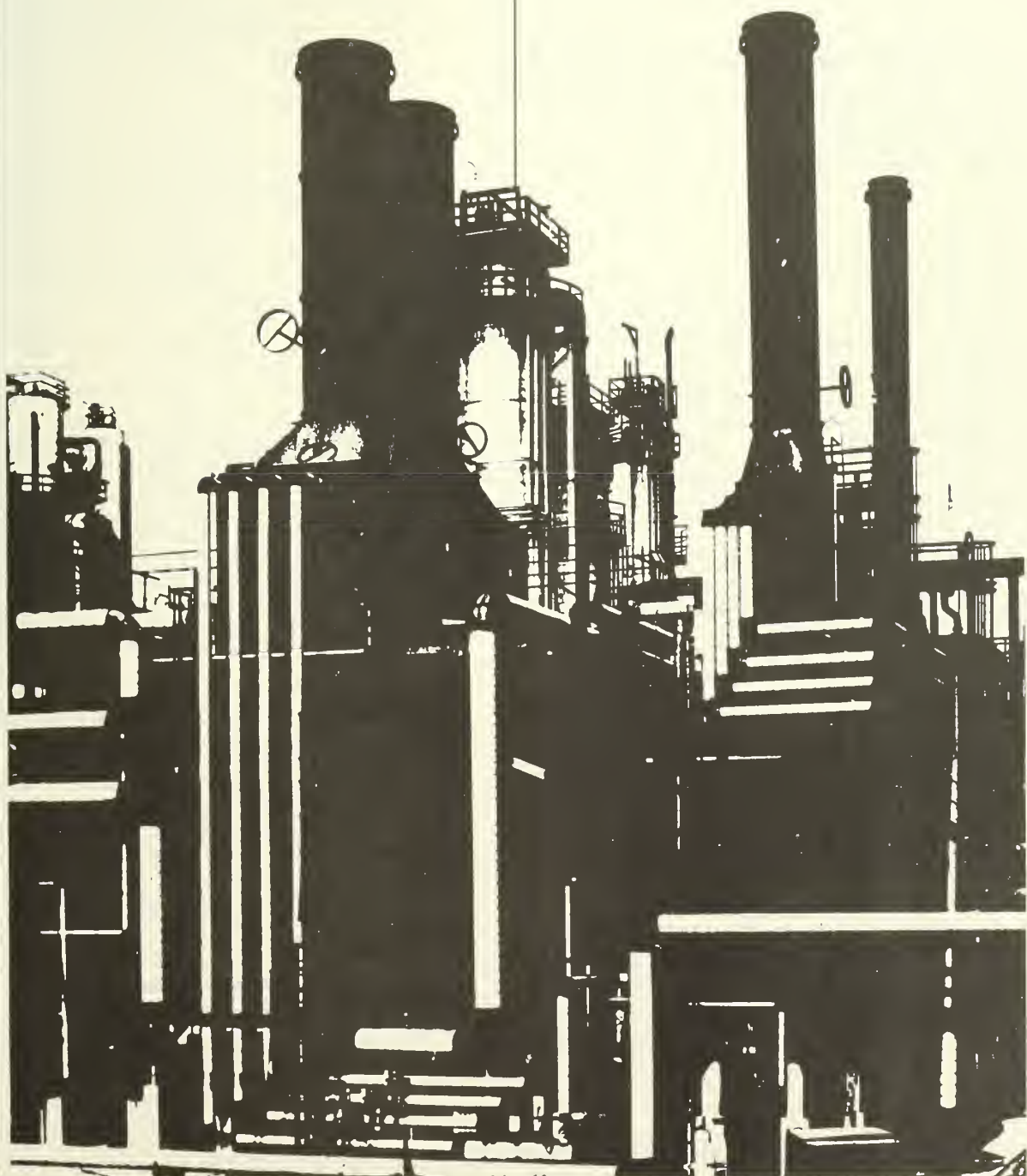
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



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Explanatory Notes



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Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pen-tanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)...	100%				
Butane (IM-145)...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

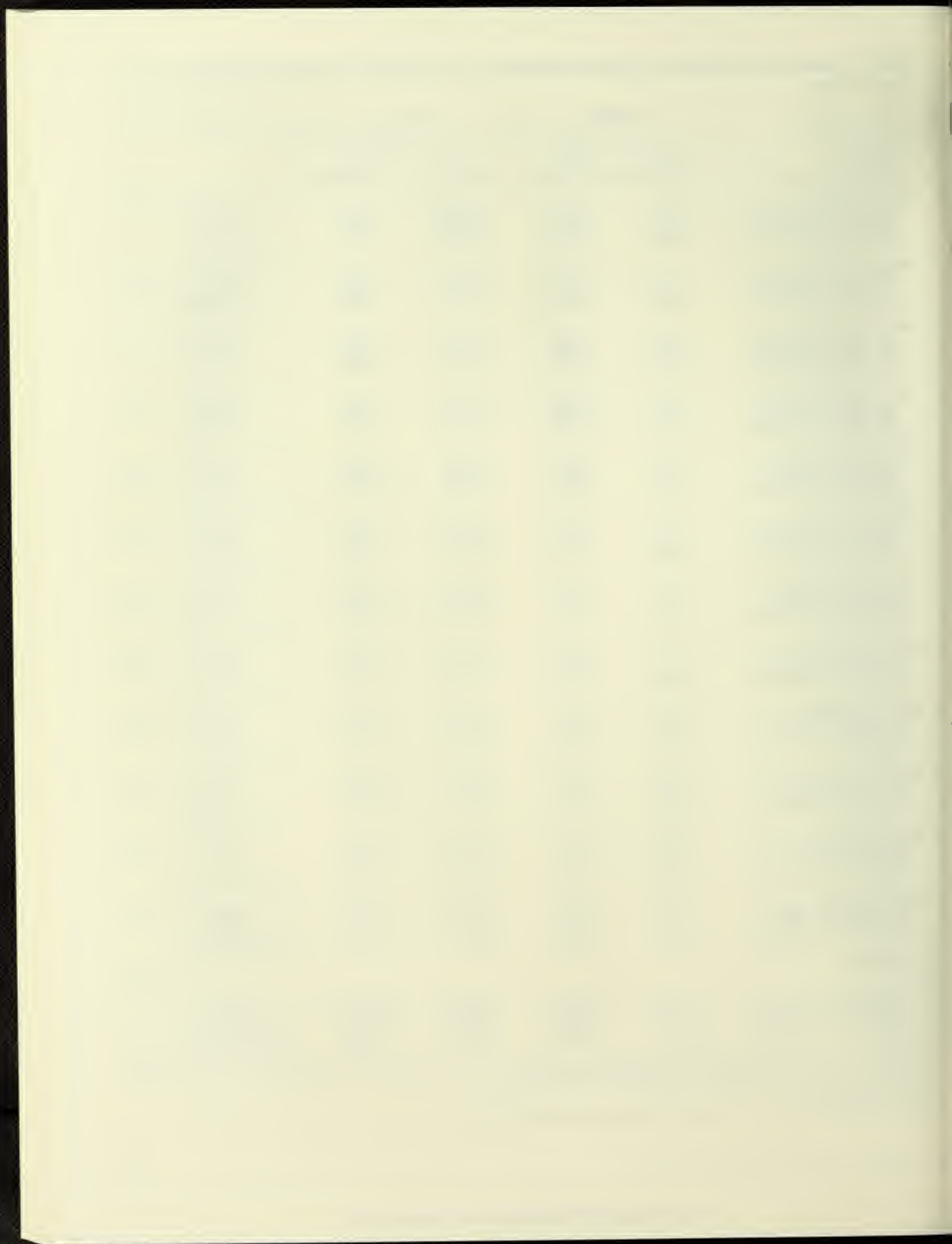
		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

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Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



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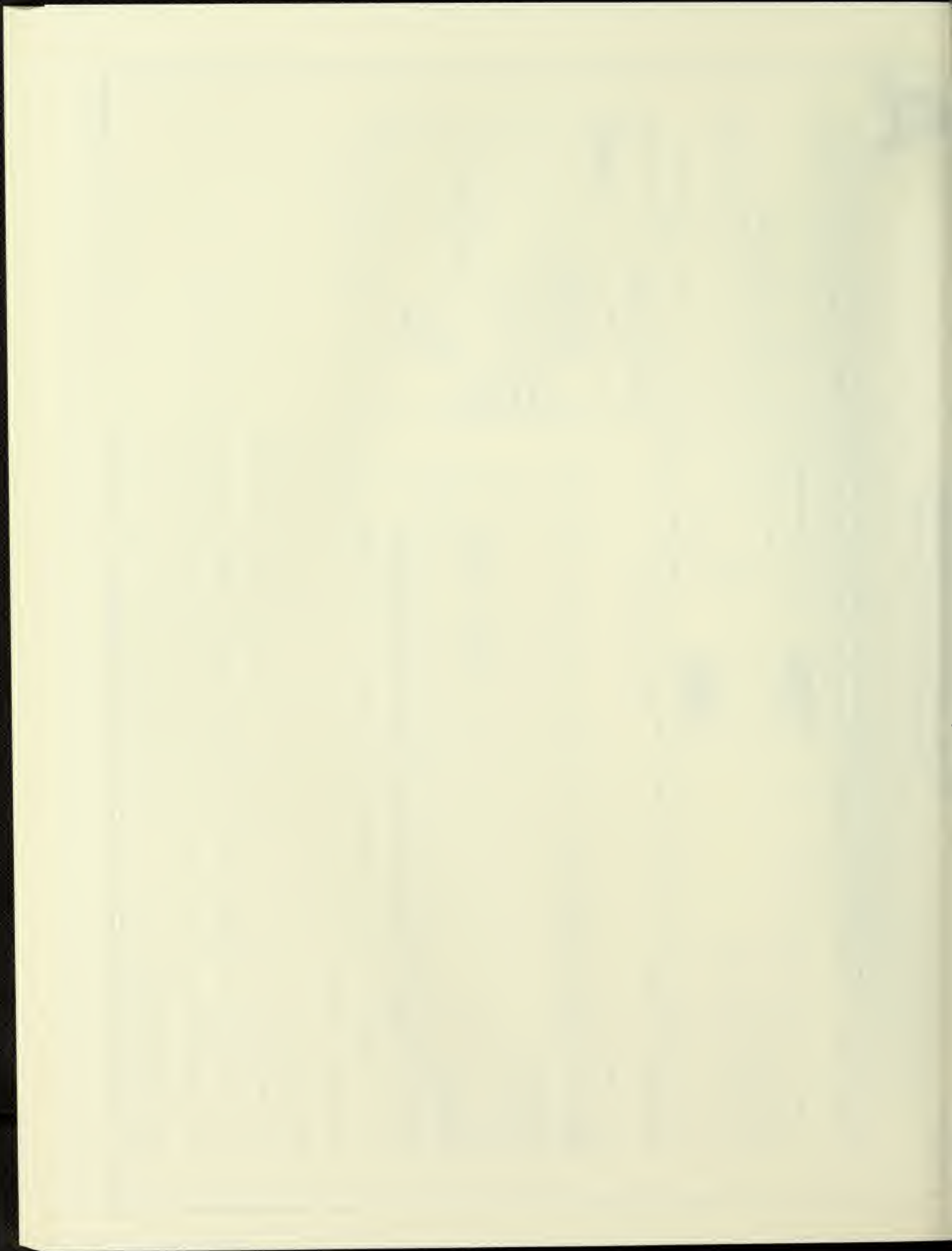
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Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



August 1985



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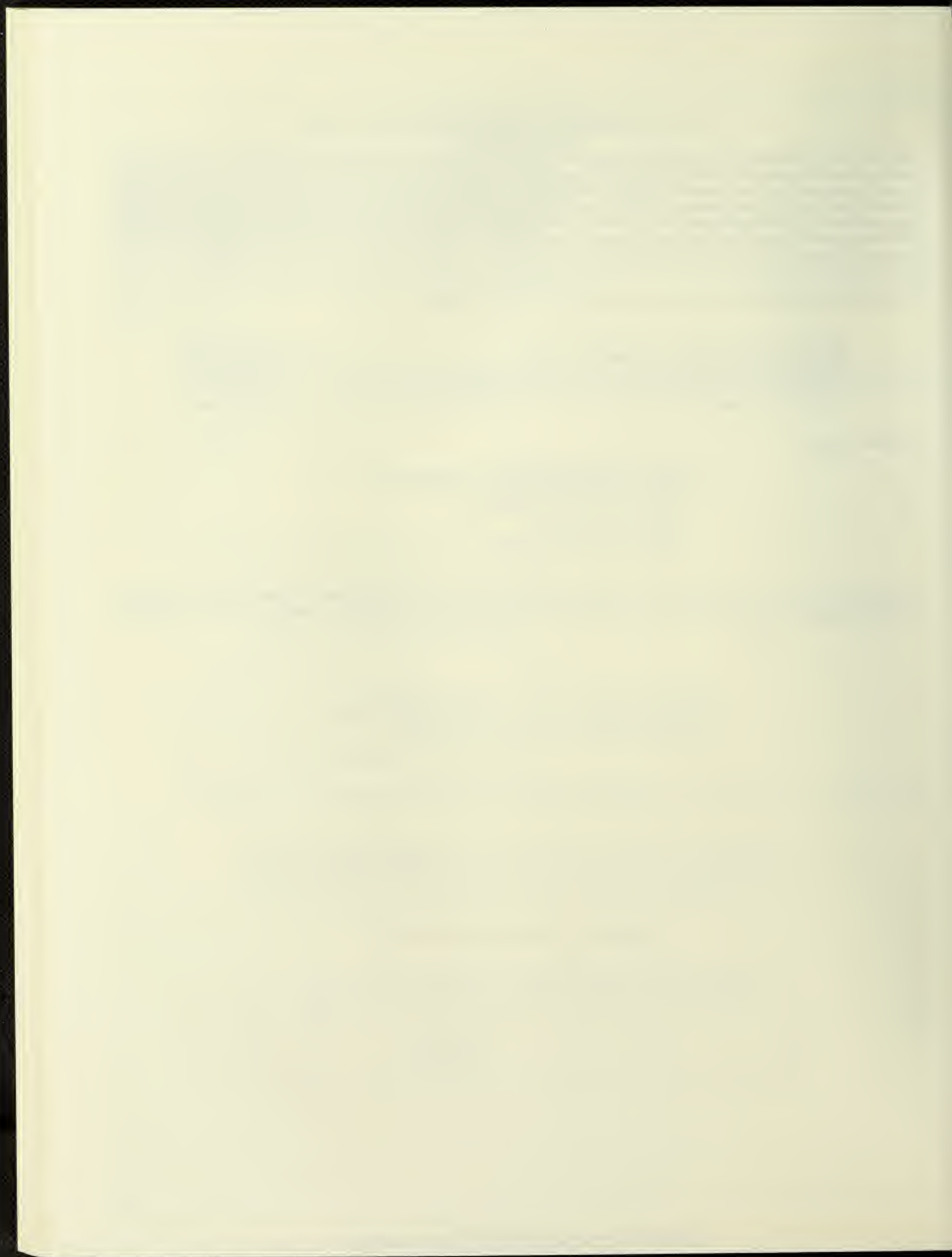
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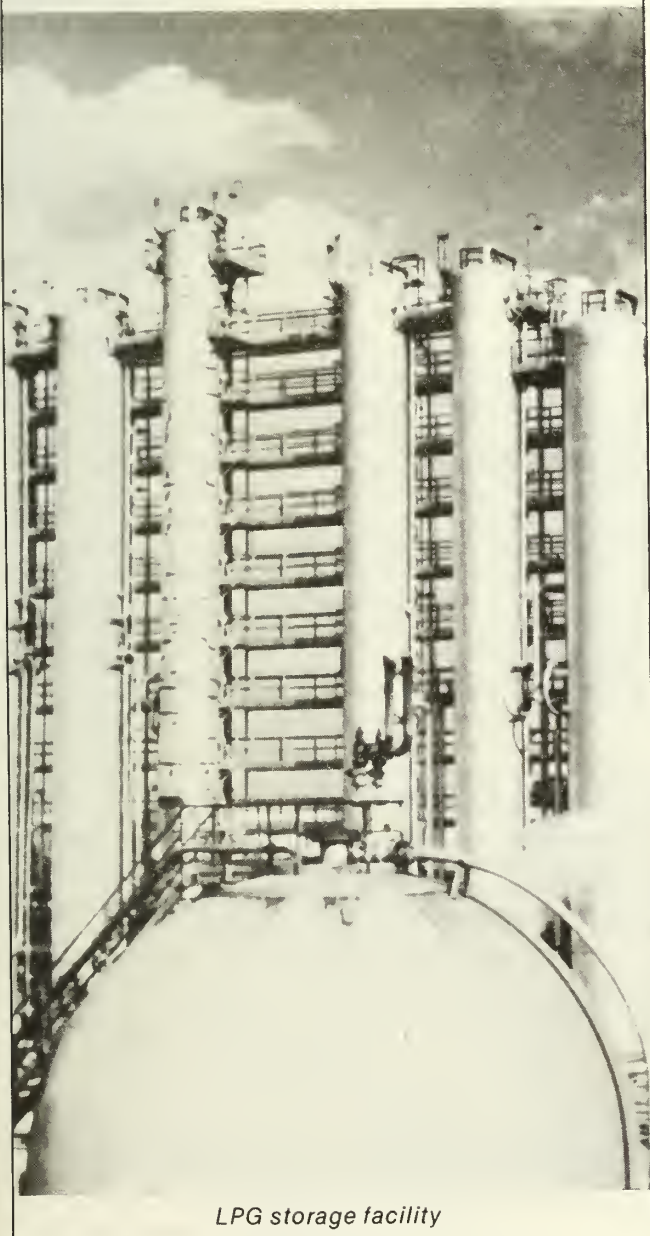
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LPG storage facility

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Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	September			Cumulative January Through September		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.6	1.6	6.8	6.7	1.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.7	(s)	2.8	2.9	-.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.2	-7.6	1.2	1.4	-16.0
Other Products	4.9	4.8	1.0	4.8	4.8	-.5
Total	15.3	15.2	.4	15.6	15.8	-1.0
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.0	12.3	-2.1	11.9	12.1	-1.4
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.7	- 1.0	10.6	10.5	.9
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.2	3.3	-4.2	2.9	3.2	-9.2
SPR	.1	.1	40.1	.1	.2	-26.1
Products	1.5	1.9	-21.0	1.7	2.0	-14.2
Total	4.7	5.3	-9.9	4.8	5.4	-11.7
Export						
Crude Oil	.2	.2	49.4	.2	.2	24.0
Products	.5	.5	1.0	.5	.5	4.3
Total	.7	.7	12.8	.7	.7	7.2
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	.2	.3	-	.1	.1	-
Products	(s)	-.8	-	.3	-.1	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	489	431	13.5			
Other	315	325	-3.1			
Total	804	756	6.3			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	222	234	-5.3			
Distillate Fuel Oil	115	143	-19.7			
Residual Fuel Oil	43	47	-9.0			
Other	310	333	-6.9			
Total	689	757	-9.0			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,493	1,513	-1.3			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

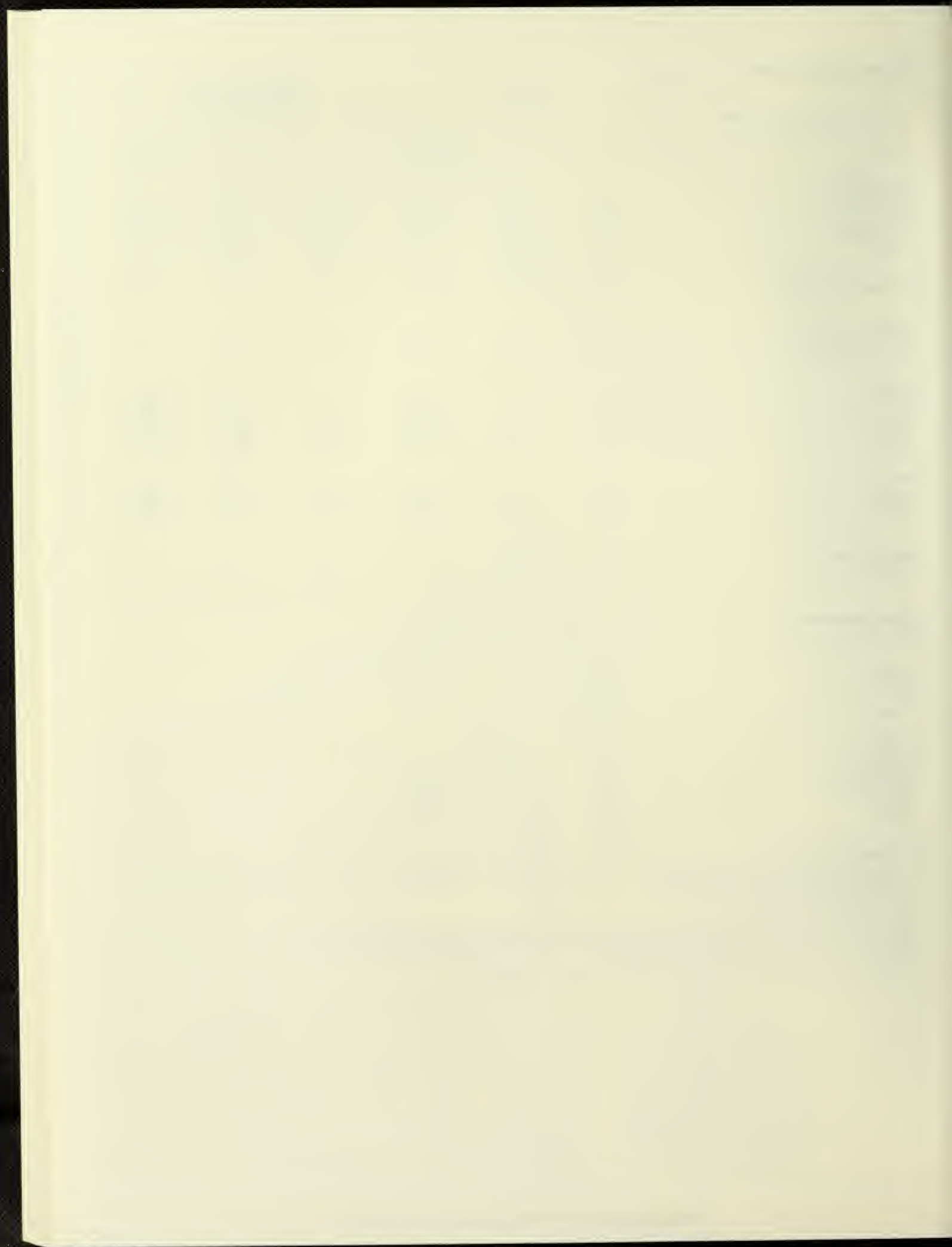
² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. September 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are August 1985 monthly values. Total may not equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," August 1985.



World Oil Price and Inventory Cycles

Overview

Crude oil and petroleum product inventories are an important component of overall U.S. petroleum supply. A drawdown of inventories adds to current supply; a buildup reduces current supply. The incentives to hold any particular level of these inventories will reflect the transaction requirements of the petroleum distribution system (including the need to supplement refinery production during peak consumption periods and to respond to unanticipated supply and demand shifts) as well as the operating requirements of the system (including processing unit and pipeline fill). Primary inventories as measured by EIA include finished and unfinished product being processed at refineries or transported, as well as product held at bulk terminals for sale to regional distributors or large consumers.

Inventory demand, as reflected in the volumes of product held throughout the distribution system, will also reflect the industry's response to expected changes in market conditions. An outlook for decreasing crude oil prices, for example, may provide the incentive to postpone crude oil purchases and instead draw on current stocks. One consequence of this response, however, is that the initial price outlook may become a self-fulfilling prophecy: an inventory drawdown by the industry would have the same effect in lowering prices as a reduction in end-use demand. Thus, world oil price and inventory movements tend to be closely related.

This article presents an analysis of recent trends in petroleum prices and inventories. A concern addressed here is, given the operating requirements of the industry and the current outlook for continuing weak oil markets, what is the near-term outlook for primary inventories of crude oil and refined petroleum products. The article describes the mechanics of the relationship between prices and inventories, reviews several approaches for evaluating stock requirements, and presents an assessment of where the oil market is currently situated with respect to a basic price and inventory cycle and what market forces may come to bear on inventory levels in the near future.

The review of the determinants of petroleum inventory levels presented here supports an outlook for continued declines in stocks through at least 1987.

Recent Trends in U.S. Inventory Levels

Since 1970, the United States has undergone three major petroleum inventory cycles:

- A moderate buildup through the late 1960's, with a drawdown starting in 1970 and ending with a rapid buildup after the Arab oil embargo in late 1973.

- A continued buildup through 1977, followed by a rapid drawdown prior to the Iranian supply disruption in late 1978, and a subsequent sharp turnaround.
- A continued buildup reaching record levels by 1980, again followed by a sharp drawdown starting in mid-1981. This latest period of drawdown has yet to turn around.

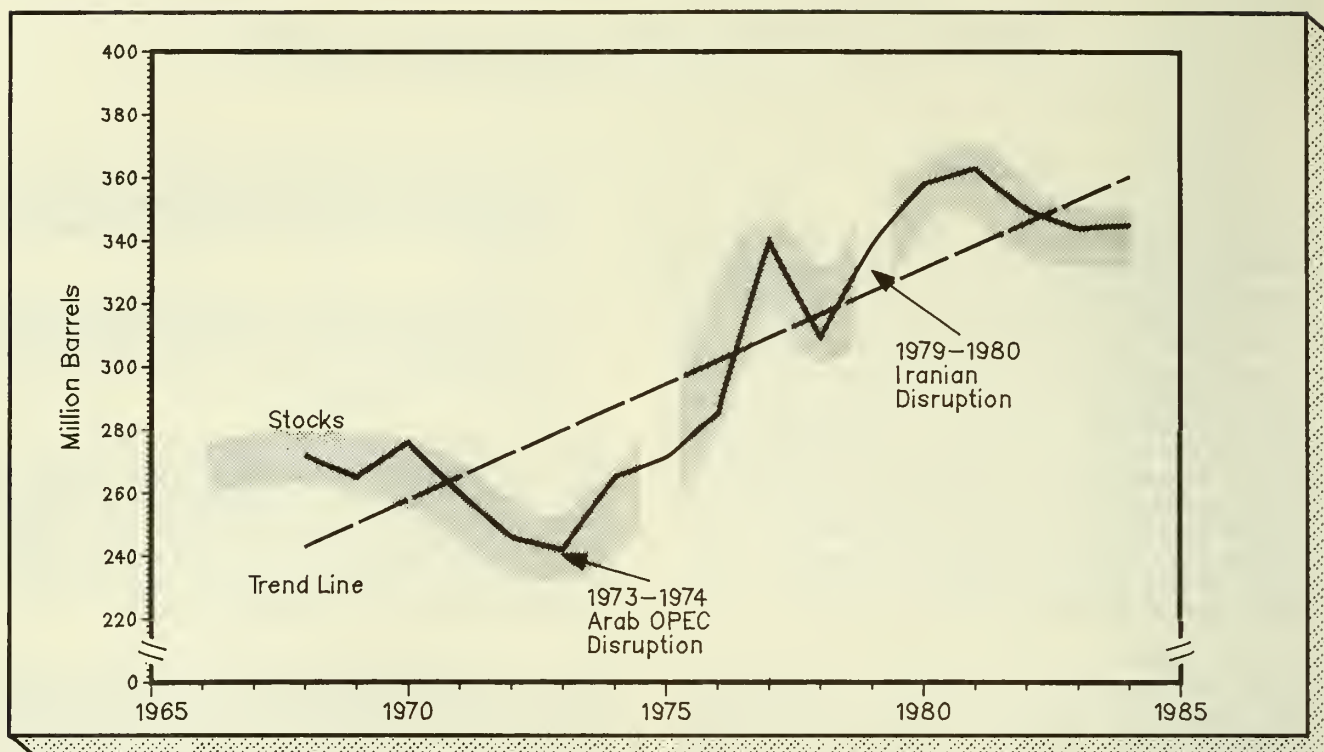
Accompanying the first two cycles were periods of declining real oil prices, followed by sharp increases. This relationship is described in Figures 1 and 2. These patterns raise questions about the likelihood of another similar cycle. Under what conditions will the industry start to rebuild inventories, and will a buildup be accompanied by major increases in oil prices?

By way of general background, private inventories of crude oil and petroleum products in the United States (i.e., excluding public holdings in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) have been declining since 1980, as measured at the end of the year. Changes in inventory levels in the major refining regions of the country and at key locations within the primary petroleum distribution system are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Declines have been recorded in all regions of the country for both crude oil and product. Most of this decline has been for petroleum products, however, indicating the industry has acted to enhance its marketing flexibility by holding relatively more raw materials in a less profitable environment. At the same time, with a general restructuring of the refining industry and continued idling and retirement of smaller and older refineries, a larger share of product inventories has come to be held at bulk terminals. This move has also enhanced the industry's profitability in declining market regions. From the standpoint of midwestern consumers, however, refinery closures in combination with some reduction in the volume of product stored at bulk terminals in that region may have resulted in less flexibility in the primary distribution system.

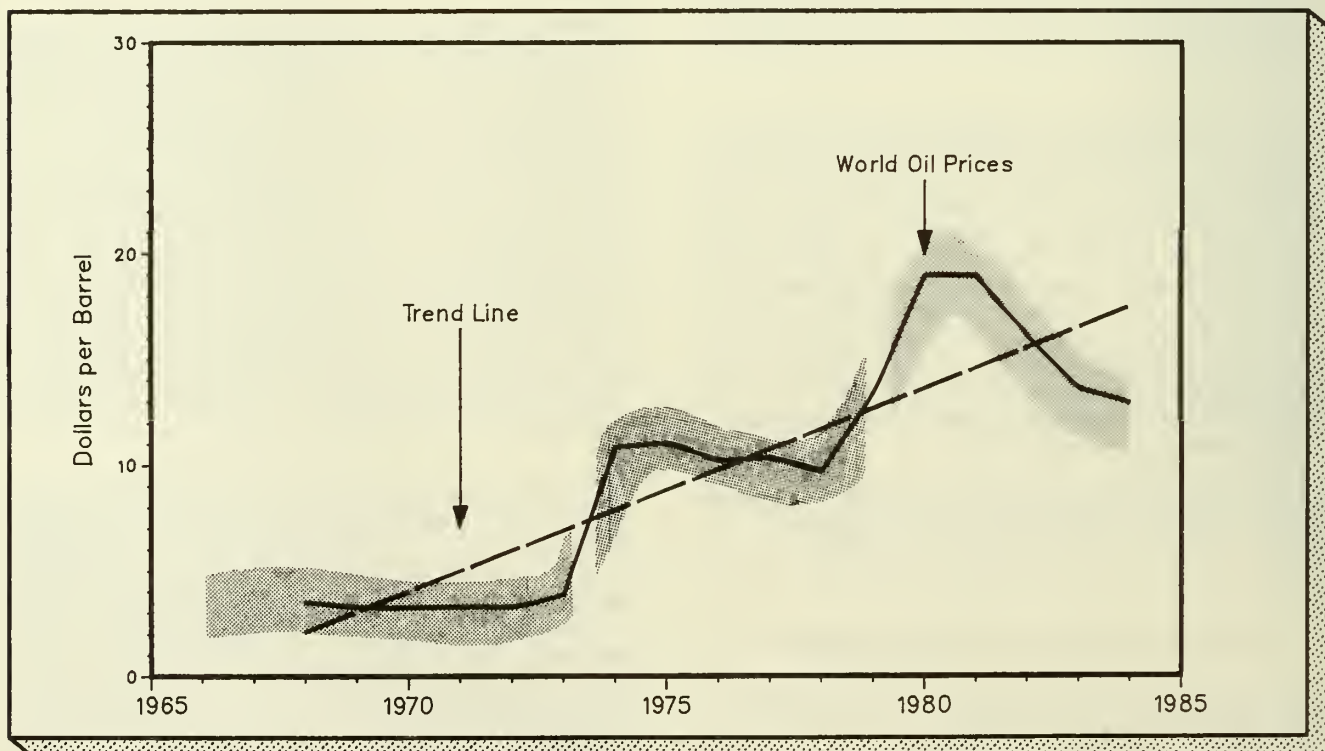
The downward trend in U.S. private holdings of petroleum has been paralleled in other countries. Table 3 compares U.S. inventories of crude oil and product (again excluding SPR holdings) to those of other members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—including the industrialized European nations, Japan, and Canada. This table also compares movements in total stocks to those for the world oil price, going back to just before the severe oil market disruptions associated with the Iranian Revolution. These data describe a general increase in end-of-year free world holdings of petroleum through 1980 and a decline thereafter. (End-of-month stock data indicate the actual peak was in mid-1981.) Although stock levels are

Figure 1. Domestic Crude Oil Stocks (excluding SPR)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, Table 20.

Figure 2. Real World Oil Prices (1972 Dollars)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384, Table 56, Refiner Acquisition Cost of Imported Crude Oil in Constant 1972 Dollars.

Table 1. End-of-Year Petroleum Stocks (excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve) by Region
(Million Barrels)

	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Crude Oil	Products	Crude Oil	Products	Crude Oil	Products	Crude Oil	Products
PAD District I	20.7	241.9	17.5	226.3	15.1	188.5	16.7	210.7
PAD District II	84.4	217.1	78.4	189.4	72.7	183.7	76.9	191.4
PAD District III	160.2	307.7	159.8	259.9	162.7	250.6	155.2	246.9
PAD District IV	14.2	21.3	13.5	20.6	13.6	17.7	13.7	19.1
PAD District V	83.9	101.8	80.6	90.2	79.8	90.3	82.8	92.2
Total	363.5	889.8	349.8	786.4	343.8	730.7	345.4	760.3

Source: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1981-1982 (Table 22) and 1983-1984 (Table 18), DOE/EIA-0340(81-84)/1.

Table 2. End-of-Year Petroleum Stocks by Location
(Million Barrels)

	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Crude Oil	Products	Crude Oil	Products	Crude Oil	Products	Crude Oil	Products
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	230.3	—	293.8	—	379.1	—	450.5	—
Refinery	106.9	359.5	99.6	332.1	103.2	299.3	97.3	297.4
Bulk Terminal	0	326.8	0	284.8	0	315.0	0	339.7
Pipeline	256.6	112.8	250.1	111.6	240.6	107.9	248.1	115.8
Natural Gas Plants	—	90.8	—	57.9	—	8.6	—	7.5
Total	593.8	889.8	643.6	786.4	722.9	730.7	795.9	760.3

— Not Applicable

Source: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1981-1982 (Table 22) and 1983-1984 (Table 18), DOE/EIA-0340(81-84)/1.

Table 3. Comparison of Total End-of-Year Petroleum Stocks for OECD Countries and World Oil Prices, 1977-1984

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Stocks (Million Barrels)								
U.S. (excl. SPR)	1,305	1,211	1,250	1,284	1,254	1,136	1,075	1,106
Non-U.S. OECD	1,873	1,819	2,034	2,195	2,047	1,930	1,804	1,791
Total	3,178	3,030	3,284	3,479	3,301	3,066	2,879	2,897
World Oil Price (Dollars per Barrel)	14.31	14.38	21.65	33.95	36.52	33.18	28.93	28.46

Source: End-of-year stocks, *Quarterly Oil and Gas Statistics*, fourth quarter 1984, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Average landed cost of crude oil imports, Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, May 1985, DOE/EIA-0035(85/05), p. 91.

reported here at the end of the year while prices reflect yearly averages, stock movements in general were followed by an increase in world oil prices through 1981, with a decline thereafter.

This parallel movement in inventories and prices is the focus of this article. Before proceeding, however, some further background on several basic tools for assessing stock levels will be useful.

Measuring Domestic Stock Requirements

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) maintains data on primary stocks of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished product at refineries, in pipelines, aboard tankers and barges in domestic waters, and at the largest tank farms and blending stations. Further data on primary stocks in other countries are published by the OECD.

Worldwide, stocks of all of the major petroleum fuels have declined significantly since mid 1981. Although there was some moderation of this decline in 1984, there are as yet no strong indications that stocks will increase in the near future. Recent low levels of both crude oil and product inventories have raised concerns about their adequacy to support refining and distribution activities. Has the industry become more vulnerable to short-duration supply interruptions, and can sea-

sonal product demand levels be met without excessive price increases?

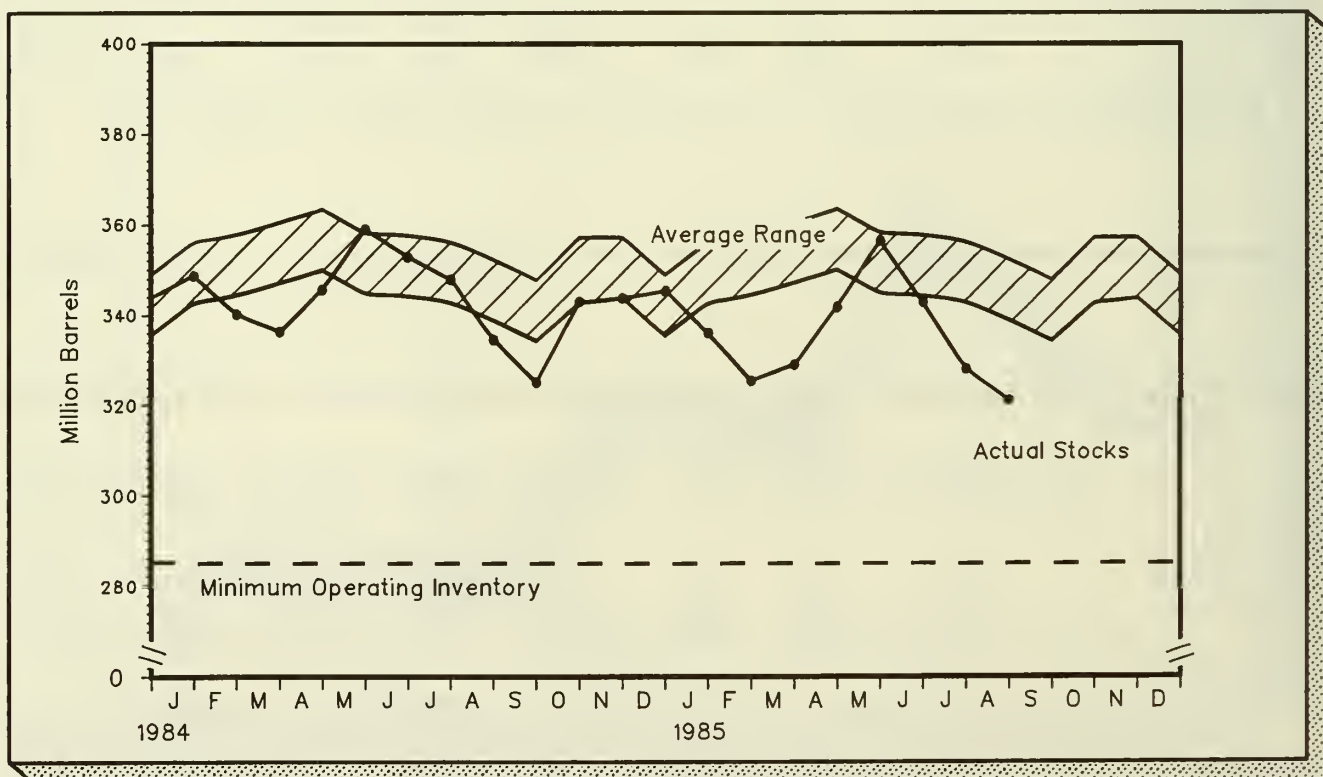
Three common approaches for evaluating the adequacy of any given level of inventories include (1) comparing current stocks with historical averages, (2) translating current levels into days' supply estimates for comparison with recent extremes, and (3) comparing current levels with independent estimates of the minimum operating inventory.

Average Stock Levels

To provide data users with a benchmark for assessing stock levels, EIA publishes information on primary stock levels in its *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*. *WPSR* graphs on stocks indicate the stock level at each point in the year for each major fuel, the average seasonal pattern for each fuel (based on the past 6 years), and the average range for stock levels (based on the past 3 years) around that seasonal pattern. As Figure 3 indicates, however, actual stock levels for specific fuels (in this example, crude oil) may move outside this average band. In 1985, no significant disruptions of petroleum markets were associated with these apparently extreme levels.

A problem with using historical averages to assess current stock requirements is that these simple measures do not directly account for longer-term trends in petroleum demand (and the transaction requirements for

Figure 3. Total Crude Oil Stocks



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

stocks) or changes in the structure of the refining and distribution system (and the operating requirements for stocks).

Days' Supply

One approach that does account for longer-term changes in petroleum demand investigates the number of days that current inventories would last at current consumption levels with no further additions to stocks. This "days' supply" estimate provides a useful basis for comparing inventory levels over time because it addresses a constancy in the transaction requirement for stocks. Translating the current and average seasonal stock levels to a days' supply basis, however, reveals that recent stock levels have still been very low, even when changes in product demand are taken into account.

Minimum Operating Inventories

To provide a benchmark for assessing changes in the operating requirements for stocks, EIA also reports estimates of minimum operating inventory (MOI) levels periodically prepared by the National Petroleum Council (NPC). The MOI is defined as that inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a given (in this case, the primary) distribution system. The NPC estimates are derived through a decisionmaking process that relies on the judgment of industry representatives based on their operating experience, on a review of historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that also provide inventory data to EIA. MOI estimates reflect the operating requirements of refinery processes, pipelines, and bulk terminals. Estimates for crude oil MOI released in fall 1983 are compared with current stock levels in Figure 3. Recent estimates for all fuels are presented in Table 4.

As the NPC notes, and the data in Table 4 underscore, the MOI is not a static figure—it changes with those factors influencing the structure of the industry. Thus, MOI's for crude oil and each of the products surveyed by the NPC have declined since 1978. Actual minimum

levels for some products may be even lower than the most recent MOI estimates. Distillate fuel oil stocks, for example, were lower than the 105 million barrel MOI for that product in the spring of 1984 and the spring of 1985 with no apparent adverse effect on distillate markets. Residual fuel oil stocks in late summer 1985 were also lower than the estimated MOI with no adverse effects.

The days' supply and MOI approaches for assessing stock levels only reflect the transaction and operating incentives for holding inventories. Stock requirements, however, should be viewed in a broader context, accounting for the profit-maximizing behavior of petroleum suppliers, where the costs of an increased risk of supply disruption are generally balanced against the returns from a more profitable allocation of activity across time. Specifically, the ability to build up or draw down stocks enables firms to concentrate their production activity in periods when their costs are lowest. Firms also maintain inventories to either speculate in price movements or to hedge against supply and price uncertainty. In speculating, firms may be attempting to profit from expected movements in the market value of their stocks—for example, by either holding product until the selling price increases or drawing stocks down in order to replace them later at a lower cost. Each of these basic motives for holding stocks—for transactions, operations, and speculation—affects business inventory decisions in a way that can influence market prices.

The Mechanics of Price and Inventory Cycles

The preceding section introduced several basic considerations that influence the inventory decisions of individual petroleum firms. This section takes a step back and looks at the inventory decisions of these firms in the context of a more general worldwide business cycle, relating economic activity to petroleum supply, demand, and price. The picture, however, is complicated by the role of government policy, the conservation and fuel switching activities of energy consumers, the emergence of new sources of supply, and the integrity of the world oil pricing structure.

As noted at the outset of this article, a close relationship between petroleum prices and inventories has become apparent in the past fifteen years. A close, although not necessarily causal, relationship may also be identified between the price and inventory levels in the business sector in general and the pace of economic activity (Figure 4).

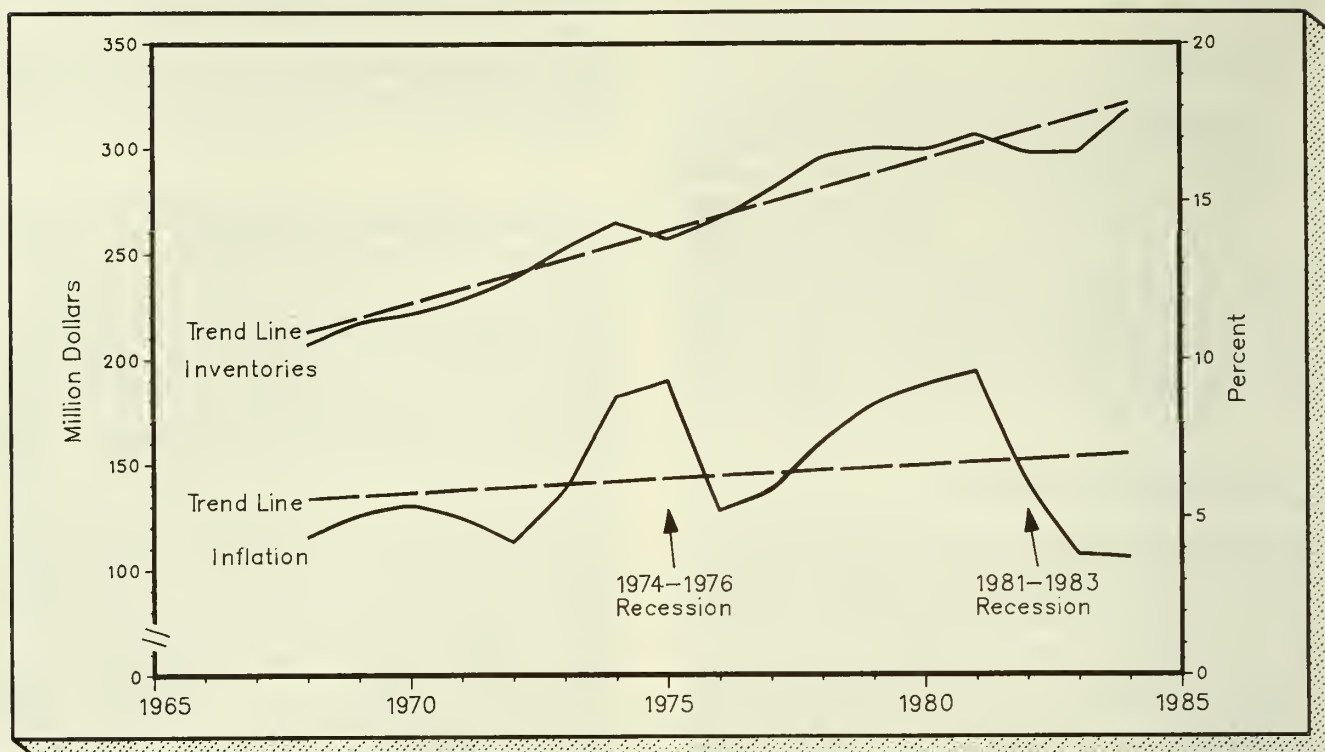
Table 4. NPC Estimates of Minimum Operating Inventories, 1978 and 1983
(Million Barrels)

	March 1978	March 1983
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	290	285
Motor Gasoline	210	200
Kerosene and Kero-Jet Fuel	35	30
Distillate Fuel Oil . . .	125	105
Residual Fuel Oil . . .	60	40

Source: National Petroleum Council, *Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity*, Washington, D.C., November 1983.

A textbook explanation for this relationship, stressing the role of inventories, would proceed as follows: (1) Increasing economic activity results in an increased demand for inventories to support that activity. (2) The investment associated with producing inventories, in turn, generates more business throughout the economy. (3) Increasing product demand with this activity

Figure 4. Comparison of Real Values of Nonfarm Business Inventories (1972 Dollars) and Inflation Rate (Percent)



Source: Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President*, February 1985 Appendix B-18 (total nonfarm inventories) and Table B-3 (percent change from preceding period, GNP implicit price deflator).

puts upward pressure on prices, and an outlook for higher prices itself may add to the demand for inventories. (4) As the utilization of existing plant and equipment approaches capacity, however, the costs of producing and holding inventories increase and the demand for additional inventories diminishes. (5) A subsequent decline in inventory building reflects a reduction in production activity, which also spreads throughout the economy, and further reduces the need for inventories. (6) Finally, a drop in demand lowers prices, which may stimulate a speculative incentive to draw down stocks further yet, completing the cycle. The dynamics of the eventual upturn in the economy develop in symmetric fashion. Thus, the seeds for an economic downturn are generally sown in the initial upturn, and vice versa.

As a basic industry integrally tied to the performance of the worldwide economy, the petroleum industry is especially sensitive to the major business cycles, both as a causal agent and as a bystander. The pursuit of near-term management objectives by the petroleum industry as well as by governments and by important support industries contribute greatly to the development of these cycles. From this perspective, the important supply disruptions associated with the oil embargo of 1974 and the Iranian Revolution in 1979 were almost incidental to the basic price developments at those times—the scenario for price increases had already been laid out.

When crude oil prices began to decline (in either real or nominal terms) in the late 1960's, in 1976, and in 1981, the petroleum industry found its stock levels to be uneconomically high. Subsequent destocking acted to drive oil prices lower yet. When stock levels finally bottomed out and demand began to increase in the early 1970's and again in 1978, the industry faced the ensuing periods of crude oil price increases with uneconomically low stocks. Increasing economic activity and the demand for speculative holdings in 1974 and in 1979-1980 acted to push oil prices even higher. The periods of economic recession that commenced in 1975 and in mid 1980 resulted in part from these price increases and the drain on the economy brought about by the increased cost of petroleum imports. In the current cycle, reduced demand for petroleum products and the outlook for further declines in oil prices have reduced the demand for inventories, contributing greatly to the current soft market for crude oil.

Influences on the Course of Petroleum Inventories

The course of petroleum prices and inventory levels and the business cycle do not generally proceed at an easily predictable pace past each of the milestones noted here. A long list of market and policy changes,

both related and unrelated to petroleum industry developments, may affect the timing and intensity of price and inventory cycles. Delays in producer, consumer, and government responses to changing conditions may further complicate the course of the cycle.

On the demand side, the major factor contributing to the sustained weakness of petroleum markets since 1981 has been the worldwide economic downturn that commenced at that time. With declining industrial activity, U.S. petroleum consumption declined from an average 16.1 million barrels per day in 1981 to 15.7 million barrels per day in 1984, or an average 0.7 percent annually. For the industrial countries of the OECD, including the United States, consumption declined at an average 1.5 percent annually over the same period, while for the rest of the nations outside the communist area, petroleum consumption remained almost constant.

Even after the recovery in the U.S. economy, starting in late 1983, and the initial moderation of oil prices, economic activity and oil consumption in the European economies did not follow suit. One reason for the delayed response in European petroleum demand has been the increased strength of the U.S. dollar over the last three years. High real interest rates in this country, driven in part by the increasing Federal government deficit, have increased the foreign demand for U.S. dollars. Because world oil prices have traditionally been denominated in dollars, the effect of this dollar revaluation has been to maintain and even increase the local currency cost of crude oil to some countries since 1983, even while the dollar cost of crude oil was constant or declining. (Floating ad valorem tax rates on petroleum products in some OECD countries may diminish this exchange rate effect.)

Since the economic recovery spread to Europe in 1984, petroleum demand in that region has still not picked up. New energy conserving and fuel-switching investments in this country and abroad—a delayed response to the doubling of petroleum prices in 1979 and 1980—continue to come on line. Most severely affected by these investments has been the worldwide demand for residual fuel oil by industry and utilities. In this country, for example, residual fuel oil product supplied decreased almost 35 percent between 1981 and 1984.

On the supply side, the continued addition of non-OPEC crude oil production capacity since the late 1970's has also been a very important factor behind the sustained weakness in petroleum markets in recent years. This new production, a delayed response to the crude oil price increases of 1974 and 1979-1980, has come not only from the more visible exporters such as the United Kingdom, Norway, and Mexico, but also from China, India, Egypt, Brazil, and Australia. These new oil resources have been developed in large part to support domestic requirements, but the net effect has been to reduce the demand for OPEC oil.

How Low Can Stocks Go?

This article has argued that the outlook for domestic petroleum stocks is closely tied to the outlooks for oil prices and for the economy in general. The most recent EIA world oil price projections indicate declining real prices through 1987 (*Annual Energy Outlook 1984*). The trend in petroleum markets in the first half of 1985 and the near-term outlook support this projection.

EIA projects that total petroleum demand in the market economies will change little during 1985 (declining by only 100,000 barrels per day), and will increase by only 170,000 barrels per day in 1986 (*Short-Term Energy Outlook*, July 1985 base case). In this country, for example, total petroleum product supplied was 235,000 barrels per day lower in the first 7 months of 1985 than in the same period a year earlier—a decrease dominated by declining residual fuel oil use. An outlook for continued low economic growth is an important force behind this low demand. In Europe, substitution for residual fuel oil is also seen as a main factor behind declining petroleum demand, with new coal-fired and nuclear generators in the electric utility industry having the potential to displace as much as 600,000 barrels per day of oil in 1986 (*Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*). U.S. plans to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the 1986 fiscal year at a significantly lower rate would reduce the effective demand for oil further yet. (The fill rate in 1985 averaged over 150,000 barrels per day.) And worldwide, non-OPEC fossil fuel production is expected to grow by 700,000 barrels per day in 1985 and by another 300,000 barrels per day in 1986.

A further element in this market formula is the level of OPEC production. With OPEC production constant, the near-term outlook is for declining demand and increasing supply—key ingredients for an outlook of declining prices and declining inventory demand. OPEC has responded to this challenge to the crude oil pricing structure by attempting to hold to restricted production targets. At the same time, however, increased participation in processing agreements with foreign refiners, barter trades, and pricing contracts wherein the crude price is tied to the market value of refined products have tended to undermine the pricing structure. With Saudi Arabian oil exports approaching 2 million barrels per day in August 1985 (compared with production averaging 9.9 million barrels per day in 1980), concerns of this important producer with accommodating its current revenue requirements may result in some increase in production in the near future, which would place additional downward pressure on prices and inventories.

EIA currently projects total U.S. petroleum stocks (for crude oil and refined product, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) will decline from 1,106 million barrels at the end of 1984 to 1,065 million barrels at the end of 1985, and to 1,057 million barrels at the end of 1986. These projections, however, are generally based on an assumed constancy of the forward days' supply rate

(the number of days current stocks would last at the next quarter's consumption rate). This methodology captures changes in the transaction requirements for petroleum inventories, as discussed in the preceding sections, but does not explicitly reflect changes in the operating requirements or speculative demands for inventories. Yet, with continued retirements of domestic refining capacity and geographic restructuring of the refining and marketing activities of the industry, along with a continued outlook for declining world oil prices, further declines in inventory levels through 1987 (i.e., beyond these projected levels) should be anticipated.

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Petroleum Storage Technology

An understanding of changes in petroleum inventory levels is critical to understanding both the adequacy of product supplies and any movements in petroleum prices. Although data on inventory levels and storage capacity are reported and frequently analyzed by the Energy Information Administration and other organizations, little information is generally available on the technological constraints on the storage of petroleum. This article provides an overview of the basic technologies available for storing crude oil and petroleum products.

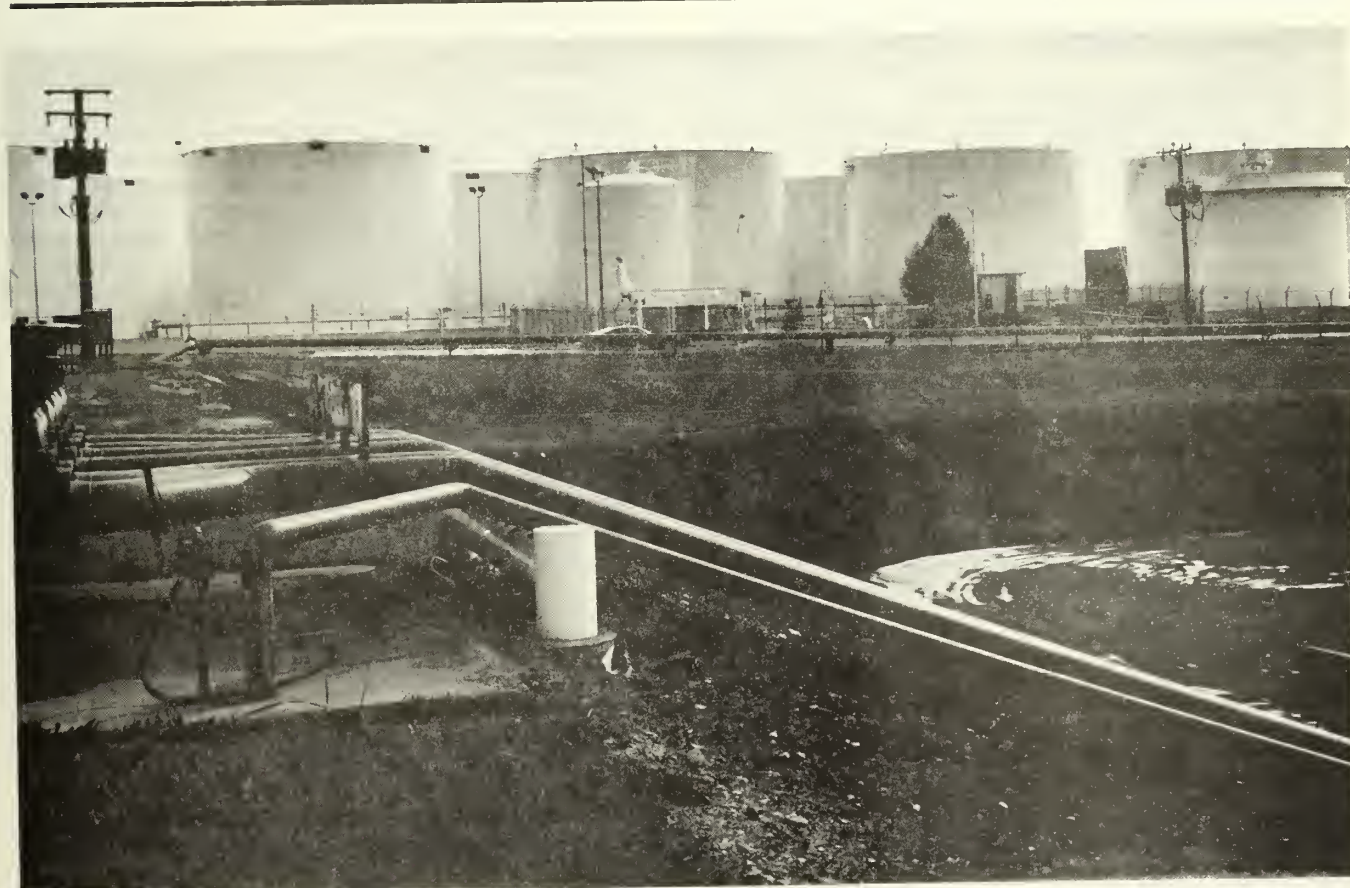
Early History

Petroleum storage is as old as the petroleum industry. For centuries crude oil was collected from natural seeps and held in rudimentary wooden vessels. In this country, much of the technology for holding and distributing other natural oils—such as whale oil—was adopted by the emerging “rock oil” industry. Colonel

Drake, who drilled the first oil well near Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859, initially stored crude oil in 8-barrel fish oil containers.

Before tank wagons and pipelines, crude oil was transported in open 55-gallon barrels, but with spillage and evaporation, the industry yardstick soon became the now standard 42-gallon barrel. The development of larger wooden and, later, iron tanks followed rapidly. By 1873 there were some 800,000 barrels of storage in iron tannage either completed or under construction, with tank sizes ranging from 25 to 35,000 barrels (Marks, 1983).

By 1913 the first bolted steel tanks appeared, and in 1922 another milestone occurred with the appearance of the floating roof design. Today, steel tanks are still being built using refinements of these basic principles, but with storage capacities of 250,000 to 300,000 barrels and with many variations of the fixed and flexible roof designs.



Tank farm.

Construction

There are three essential structural components of above-ground storage tanks: the foundation, the shell siding, and the roof. The foundation is frequently the most expensive item in the construction of a storage tank—and may cost up to 200 percent of the tank cost (Ahmed, 1984). Because many storage terminals are situated along waterways or in coastal areas (where crude oil and product shipments are received), the ground available for development is often soft and compressible. Foundation construction can entail either driving supporting piles down to a more stable base or improving soil conditions.

Either of two basic construction technologies may be utilized in building shell siding: bolting and welding. Bolted tanks are easier to construct, and are therefore frequently used in the field when larger capacities are needed. Welded tanks, which require more specialized labor but are more leak proof and can hold more, are generally used further down the distribution system. Prefabricated welded tanks are preferred at the crude oil production site when smaller tank sizes are called for.

Roof design imparts the greatest variation in tank design. The suitability of the roof design will be affected by the nature of the product to be stored. Basic roof types include:

- Fixed roofs, including:
 - Supported cone roof
 - Self-supporting cone roof
 - Self-supporting dome roof
 - Self-supporting umbrella roof
- Floating roofs
- Lifter roofs.

The floating roof tank introduced around 1922 allows the roof to float on the liquid, greatly reducing vapor loss during the filling and emptying of the tank. The minimal vapor space also reduces the formation of corrosive gases. Because of this low filling loss, the floating roof design is widely used at refineries, where throughput is high. However, the floating roof is prone to standing loss—the escape of vapors through the loose seal along the roof's edge—and other designs are more appropriate if product throughput is not high.

To address the problem of standing loss, the variable volume vapor space tank was introduced in 1927. With a lifter roof, this type of tank accommodates expansion and contraction of the vapor space above the liquid as temperatures change. Improved roof sealing devices allow the roof to actually lift or fall with changes in the vapor pressure. Besides the lifter roof, the industry now also employs breather roofs and balloon roofs to accommodate vapor pressure variations and reduce

standing loss. These tanks, however, still have more filling loss than the floating roof designs and are more widely used in bulk terminal operations, where throughput is lower. The tightly sealed variable volume tanks are also favored for storage of highly volatile liquids—this design was first enhanced for the storage of gasoline in 1950.

Fixed roof designs continue to be favored for the storage of crude oil and other products with low vapor pressure (such as distillates and residual fuel oil), or where smaller tanks are called for.

Maintenance

Since the average tank used in the petroleum industry has a usable life of 40 years or more, maintenance of tanks is important to safety, efficiency, and protection of the environment. A major problem over time is corrosion. External corrosion is prevented by painting with products especially developed for this purpose. Internal corrosion, particularly "bottom corrosion", is prevented by systems coating with epoxy, rubber, or coal tar paint. Cathodic protection systems are also used to prevent corrosion. Products must be compatible with the materials used to line tanks; otherwise, conditions more conducive to corrosion will be encouraged. Leak detection systems and close monitoring of content volumes help alert operators that a tank needs repair. Repair of leaking tanks is important for inventory control and protection of the environment.

Another problem is the need for periodic cleaning of tanks to remove sediment and water that may interfere with proper operation of the tank. This includes the removal of sludge from the storage of heavy oils and crude emulsions. Cleaning is also necessary before product switching. Finally, regular maintenance is critical to fire protection—a major concern of terminal operators—and foam fire fighting systems are standard equipment at storage facilities.

Maintenance is more complicated when the tankage is partially or completely underground. Underground tankage is more common at retail outlets or at consumer facilities, where surface space is at more of a premium, but can also be found at larger facilities. (Maintenance problems are discussed further in the concluding section of this article.)

Terminal Operations

Terminal operators typically provide a range of services in conjunction with the receipt, storage, and shipment of crude oil and refined products. Charges vary with the quality of product and the specific tankage requirements (with respect to cleanliness, volatility, requirements for refrigeration, etc.). It is especially important to keep "clean" and "dirty" products separate—tanks that have stored higher sulfur fuel oils, for example,

cannot be reused for motor gasoline until they have been thoroughly cleaned. Other concerns include whether the product can be comingled with that of other owners and what service charge differentials will be assessed to compensate or penalize owners of non-par (higher or lower quality) product. Lease rates will reflect not only how long the product owner intends to store the product at the terminal, but also the timing and magnitude of deliveries and of subsequent distribution.

Petroleum terminal operating expenses for 1977 were reported to be \$1.4 billion on a total storage capacity of 461.2 million barrels (Bureau of the Census, 1981). These data indicate the cost of maintaining one barrel of storage capacity for 1 year to be about 3 dollars—or a little over 7 cents per gallon per year. These same 1977 data also indicate that, on average for the whole year, product remains in terminal storage for about 2 months.

Services that are essential to terminal operations include the provision of access to major modes of transportation for receipt and delivery. Such services include:

- Pipeline interface
- Marine berths
- Barge access
- Rail siding
- Truck loading racks.

Additional services frequently offered include product blending operations (e.g., the addition of product quality enhancing additives such as lead), packaging (e.g., drum filling), and computerized inventory management and accounting. Special storage requirements may include heated or cooled tanks.

Crude Oil Storage

Crude oil is commonly stored at refineries in fixed roof tanks, although other tank types can be used. In the case of sour crudes, there is some advantage to the use of floating roof designs, because this type of roof minimizes the exposure of the shell to hydrogen sulfide vapors and thus, slows the rate of corrosion.

Crude oil can also be held in various types of underground storage. Today the Strategic Petroleum Reserve accounts for most of the underground crude oil storage in the United States.

The types of underground crude oil storage include:

- Solution-mined salt caverns (the most important)
- Conventionally mined rock caverns
- Converted mines.

Solution-mined salt caverns are created by the process of leaching. Unsaturated salt water is injected into a salt deposit, circulated, and returned to the surface as saturated brine, eventually creating a cavern within the deposit. Crude oil pumped into the cavern for storage is typically recovered by the brine-displacement method. Solution-mined salt caverns are the most popular form of underground crude oil storage for several reasons:

- Solution mining is cheaper than conventional mining.
- Physical properties of salt (such as low permeability) make salt caverns well suited for storing oil.
- Large salt domes are found near the major refining centers along the Gulf of Mexico.

Two other types of underground crude oil storage (rock caverns and converted mines) are of limited use in this country. Most rock cavern storage is in Scandinavia. Most existing mineral mines are not suitable for conversion to storage because of factors in the formation that could allow the stored crude oil to escape from the mined area.

Significant volumes of oil are also held offshore. Some of this storage is associated with offshore production sites. Offshore storage has grown in the last 2 decades as crude oil exploration has moved out onto the continental shelf. Offshore crude oil storage also exists as a substitute for onshore capacity, and has been increasingly utilized by Japan, European countries, and, more recently, by Persian Gulf producers to hold strategic reserves.

Types of offshore storage (aside from conventional tankage on production platforms) include:

- Floating storage (such as converted tankers)
- Fixed storage on the sea floor
- Semi-submerged storage with loading buoys (used in the North Sea)
- Experimental offshore underground storage.

Storage associated with waterborne transportation is more significant than offshore lease storage, in terms of total volume. Domestically produced crude oil and product in transit by barge or ship are reported as petroleum inventories. Therefore the static capacity of these vessels may also be counted as storage capacity. Additional floating storage—product held offshore temporarily before shipment to onshore facilities—is also necessary to support the transportation system.

Refined Product Storage

Most refined petroleum products are stored above ground in steel tankage. Some product is also held in process at refineries or in transit, mainly in pipeline or barge and ship.

As discussed above, the important technological developments in the storage of lighter refined products include the introduction of the floating roof tank and the variable volume vapor space tanks. Again, the value of the floating roof tank is that it eliminates filling loss, so that it is used widely at refineries, where throughput is high. The variable volume vapor space tanks have some filling loss, but less standing loss, so they are more widely used in bulk terminals. Fixed or cone roof tanks are used for products with low vapor pressure, such as diesel fuel and residual fuel oil. In addition, heated tanks are generally required for the storage of high viscosity, residual fuel oils. Non-liquid refined products (petroleum coke and asphalt) may be stored in open spaces or rail cars.

Refined products may also be stored underground in rock caverns, salt caverns, and converted mines, although these methods are not widely used in the United States. Rock caverns came into use in Scandinavia during World War II and represent the most important form of underground product storage. Some salt caverns and converted mines have been used in Europe, but there are still questions about the effects of long-term underground storage on the characteristics of products. Short-term storage of product in salt caverns is undesirable because the repeated emptying of the cavern by brine-displacement enlarges and distorts the cavern space.

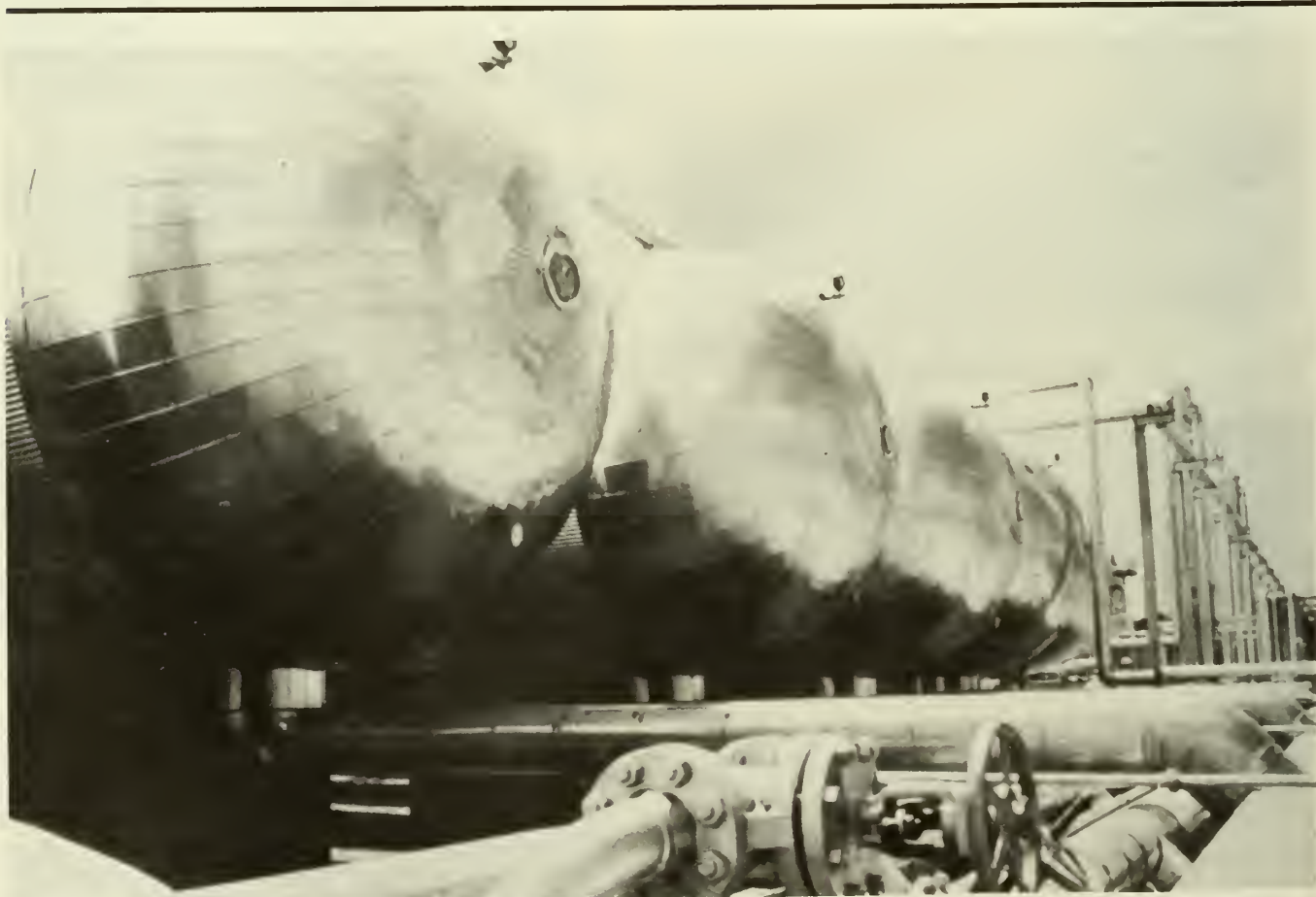
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG's)

The physical storage requirements of LPG's differ significantly from those of crude oil and refined products. LPG's include propane, butane, and ethane as well as petrochemical feedstocks such as propylene, ethylene and butylene—products that tend to evaporate or boil at or near atmospheric pressure and average room temperature. Consequently, storing LPG's requires vessels that function under pressure and/or with refrigeration.

Developments in storage technology for LPG's have proceeded with the growth of the industry. In the early 1920's propane and butane for home use were stored in pressure containers. By the 1930's, as larger volumes of LPG were being supplied, the technology of refrigeration was applied to LPG storage. With refrigeration and improved insulation, ordinary petroleum tankage could also be used for LPG's.

Today, three types of tanks are used for above ground storage of LPG's:

- Bullet (or cylindrical) pressure vessels
- Spherical steel pressure vessels—with and without refrigeration



LPG storage facility.

- Fully-refrigerated, flat-bottomed, low-pressure steel tanks.

Bullet tanks are relatively small cylindrical pressure vessels that are not usually refrigerated. Average capacity ranges from 2,000 to 10,000 barrels, with the 5,000-barrel size most common. They are usually positioned horizontally and require a large proportion of ground space relative to the volume of product held.

Spherical steel pressure vessels, which operate with or without refrigeration, are larger than the bullets, with an average capacity between 10,000 and 50,000 barrels. This design provides the maximum storage capacity for the amount of steel used in construction. Spheres are best suited to storage in the field.

Fully-refrigerated flat-bottomed tanks are the largest above ground tanks used for LPG storage. Their capacity usually exceeds 50,000 barrels. Construction is either single- or double-walled. The double-walled type allows for insulation to be placed between the two shells. The outer shell protects the insulation from deterioration. Refrigeration is used to keep product temperatures as low as -150°F . Because of its large capacity, this type of tank is commonly used at large shipping and receiving facilities.

LPG's have also been stored in liquid form in underground facilities since the late 1940's. Because of the design requirements for refrigeration and/or high pressure, above ground tankage for LPG's is 20 times more expensive than underground tankage (Marks, 1983). Underground storage provides an economical and popular alternative, especially for the bulk storage which is needed to keep the product distribution flowing during periods of fluctuating demand.

There are three types of underground storage facilities for LPG's:

- Solution-mined salt domes and beds
- Conventionally mined rock caverns
- Partially depleted natural gas reservoirs.

The process of constructing solution-mined caverns in salt deposits is similar to that for crude oil, described earlier. The LPG caverns, however, are generally deeper because greater pressure is needed to keep LPG in the liquid state. Solution-mined caverns were used for storage of propane in the late 1940's, predating their use for crude oil and refined products. Four methods for the recovery of LPG from the caverns are brine displacement, pumping, vaporization lift, and gas displacement. Brine displacement is usually the most economical approach. (Fresh water is not used for displacement because each time it would be injected it would dissolve the salt, and gradually increase cavern capacity.)

Although salt cavern storage facilities are the major form of underground LPG storage, conventionally mined caverns have been constructed and used since 1950. These caverns have been built in shale, limestone, dolomite, chalk, and granite. Partially depleted natural gas reservoirs in porous rock have also been used for underground LPG storage, but, because of their many drawbacks, including low recovery rate and frequently remote locations, they are rarely used.

Current Issues in Storage Technology

The prospect of leakage by old and abandoned underground tanks has recently developed as an issue on the national environmental agenda. As noted earlier, this type of storage is most common at local distribution points (such as gasoline stations) and at commercial and industrial sites. Undetected, these leaks can contaminate the natural aquifers from which many communities draw their water supplies. Although newer underground tanks are generally clad in noncorrosive metals or fiberglass and are more corrosion resistant, they may sometimes be subject to structural failure as a result of faulty installation.

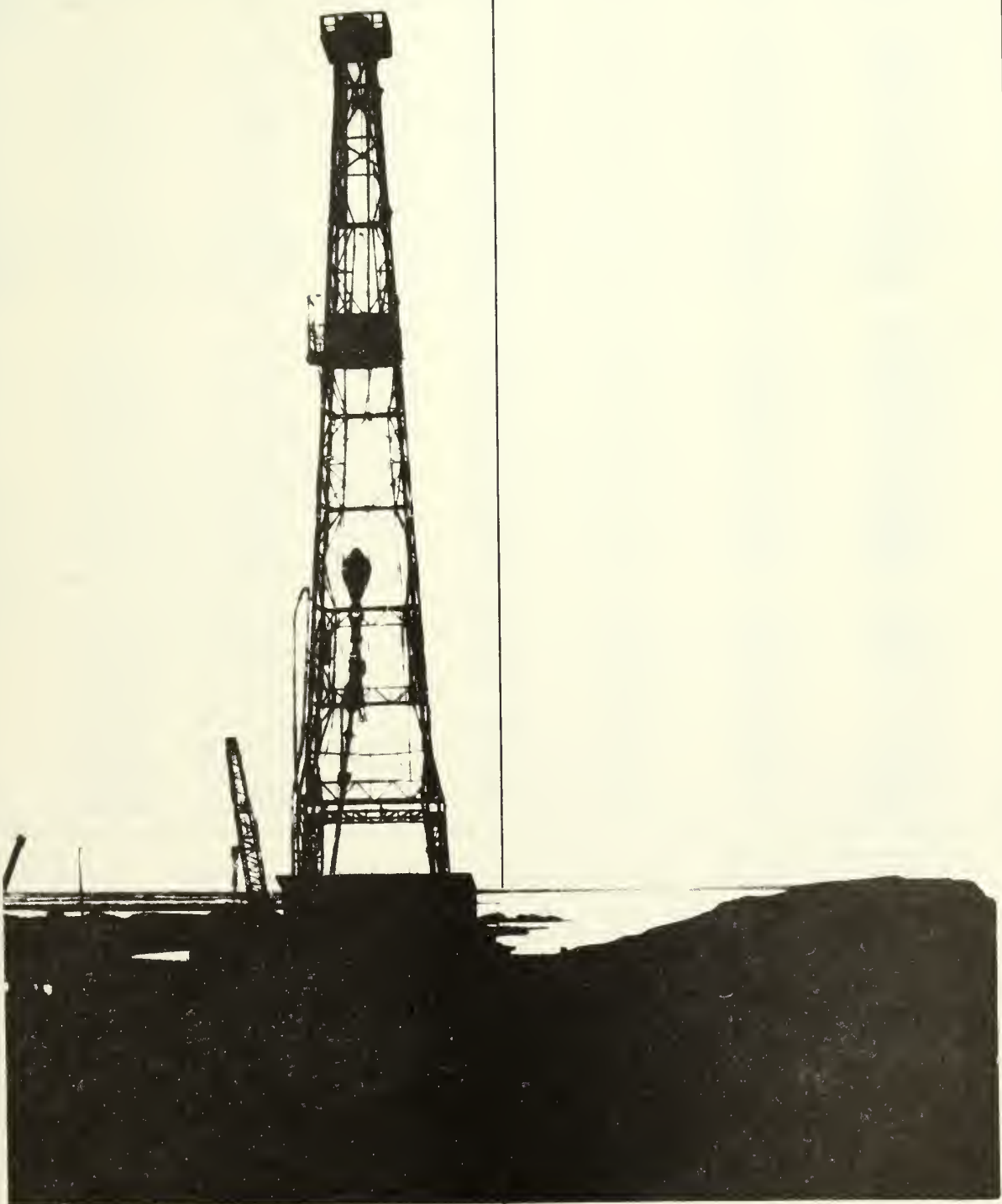
Recently proposed amendments to the "Superfund" law (established for the cleanup of toxic wastes by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980) would extend Superfund coverage to leaks from underground storage tanks. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has authority over this storage through the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Furthermore, in the 1984 reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the EPA was specifically directed to develop standards for underground petroleum tanks, which are defined as any tanks with 10 per cent or more of the tank bottoms or fittings below the soil surface. Interim regulations for new underground storage tanks went into effect in May 1985 and by February 1987 EPA must issue performance standards and propose regulations for detection, prevention, and correction of leaks. These controls would become permanent in May 1987.

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Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August*	10,597	8,895	1,612	R 170	R 542	R 16,039	R 1,493
	September**	NA	8,874	NA	86	21	15,313	1,493
	Average	NA	8,915	NA	-30	271	15,628	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464	
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861	
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889	
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918	
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241	
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552	
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170	
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496	
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445	
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682	
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531	
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394	
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312	
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855	
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111	
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461	
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717	
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212	
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618	
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871	
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312	
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588	
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179	
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733	
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947	
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715	
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584	
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064	
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996	
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488	
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012	
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185	
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246	
	August*	R 4,682	R 3,110	R 1,572	749	241	508	3,934	
	September**	4,733	3,225	1,507	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Average	4,804	3,059	1,746	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

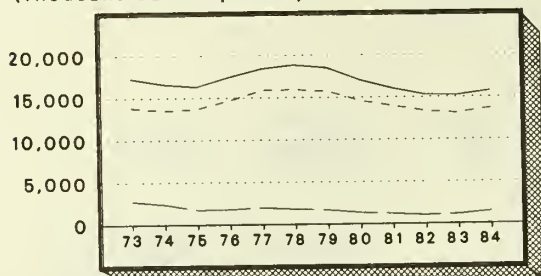
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

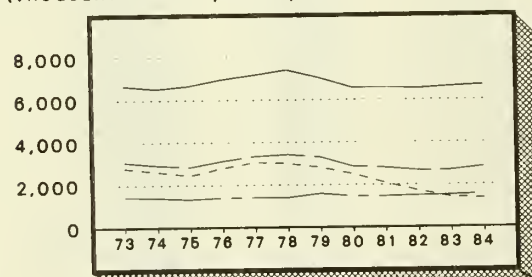
1984

1985

Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

LPG¹

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

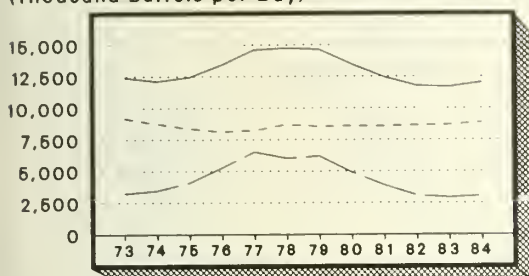
1984

1985

Monthly

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

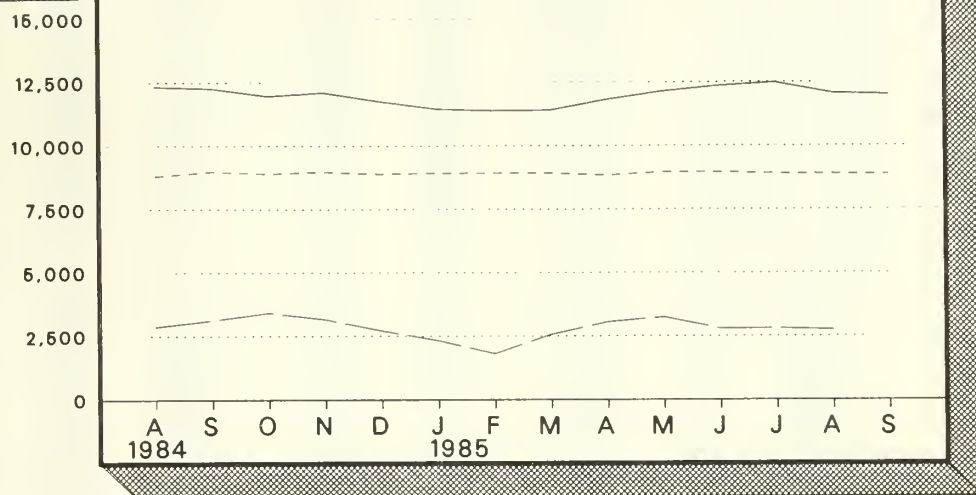


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Refinery Inputs

Domestic Crude Oil Production

Net Imports¹

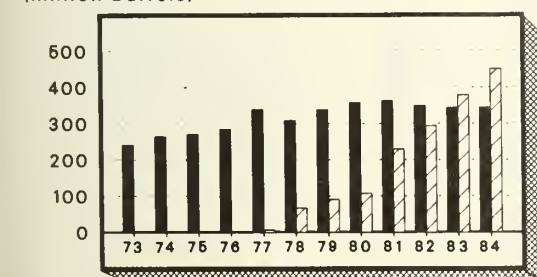


Monthly

¹ Excludes SPR Imports

Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

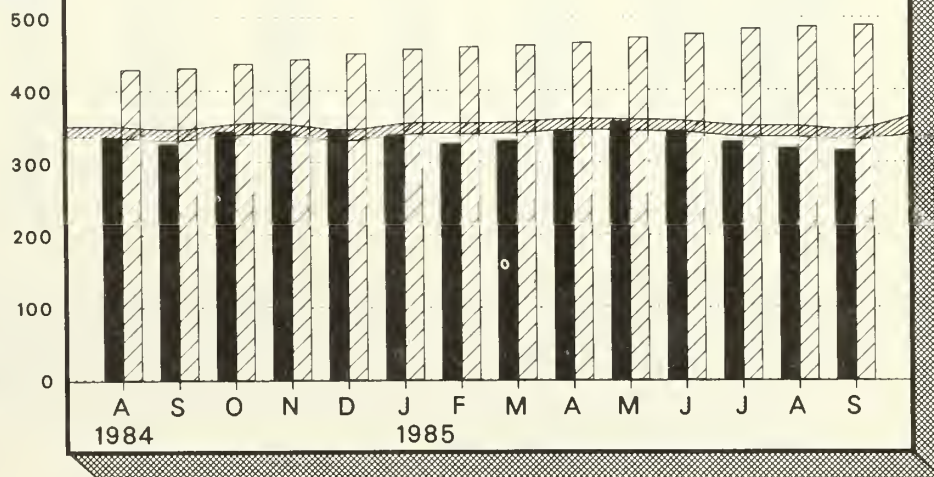


Legend

Other Primary

SPR

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, July 1982-June 1985. See Explanatory Note 6.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	92
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	411
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	457
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	202
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	295
	August*	8,895	1,801	R 3,110	R 116	R 2,995	R -116	R 286
	September**	8,874	1,801	3,225	75	3,151	-75	161
	Average	8,915	1,791	3,059	142	2,917	-142	112

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985									
	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	NA	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	NA	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July	NA	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
	August*	NA	(s)	R 12,073	241	55	R 805	487	R 318
	September**	NA	NA	12,014	NA	NA	804	489	315
	Average	NA	NA	11,907	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(³)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	Average	192	3	81	53	315	16	272	546	173	1,650

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	Average	38	740	831	41	119	302	32	236	824	3,163	4,813

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(⁵) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

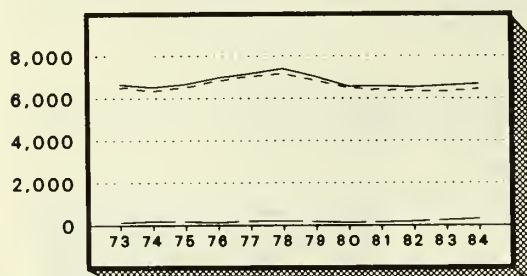
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

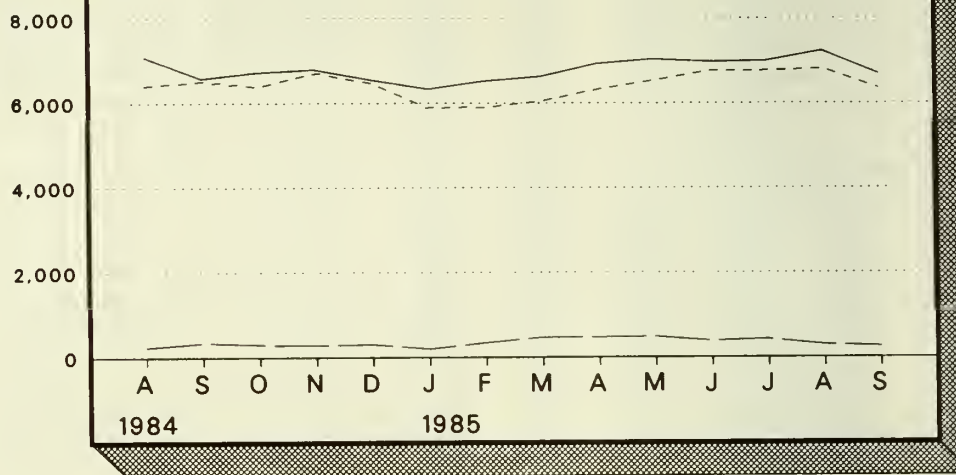
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

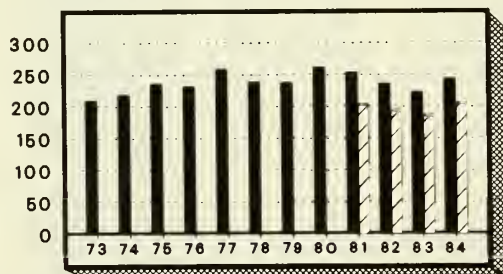
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Finished Gasoline Production
 Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthl

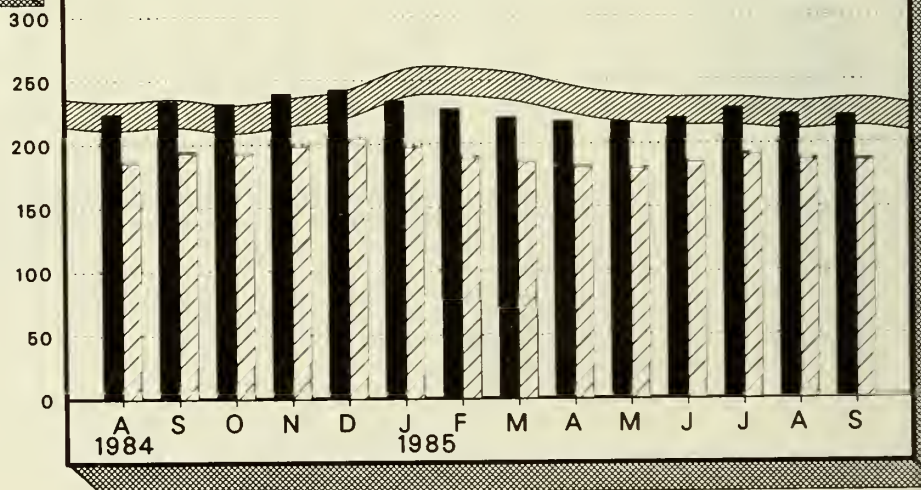
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 Total Motor Gasoline¹
 Finished Motor Gasoline
 Average Stock Range²



Monthl

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, July 1982-June 1985. See Explanatory Note 6.

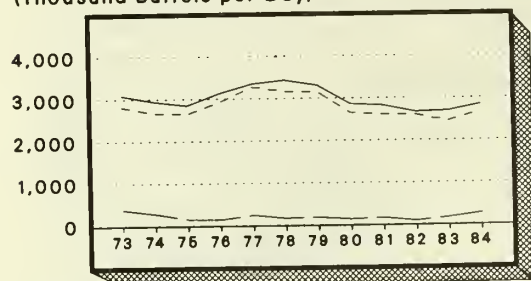
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
1985	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	June	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
	July	6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
	August*	R 6,810	R 302	R 129	4	R 7,236	4,753	65.7	R 223	R 188
	September**	6,362	260	84	NA	6,693	NA	NA	222	187
Average	6,380	373	74	NA	6,820	NA	NA			

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.
² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
⁴ Includes gasohol.
⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.
⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.3.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

4,000

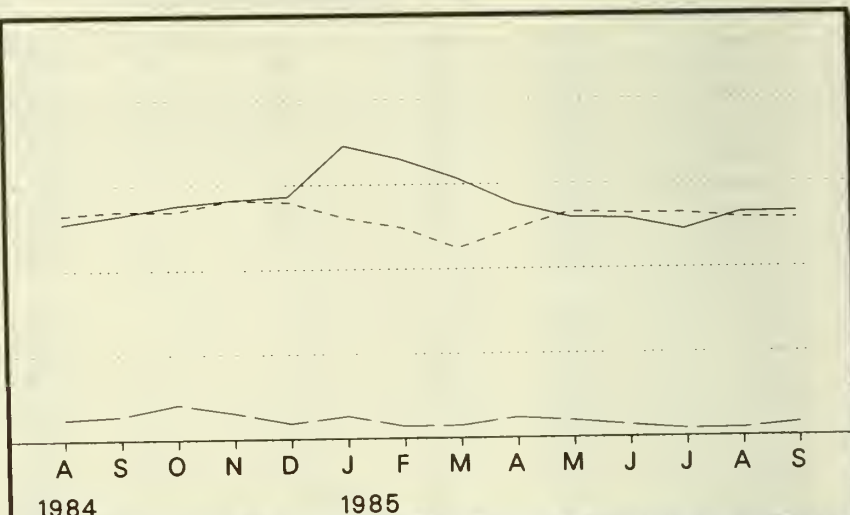
3,000

2,000

1,000

1984

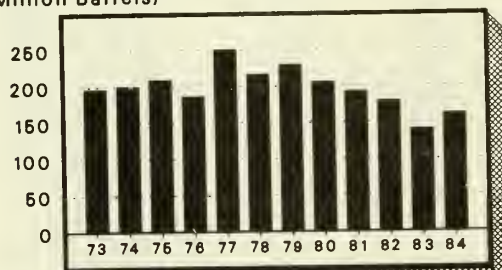
1985



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, July 1982-June 1985. See Explanatory Note 6.

250

200

150

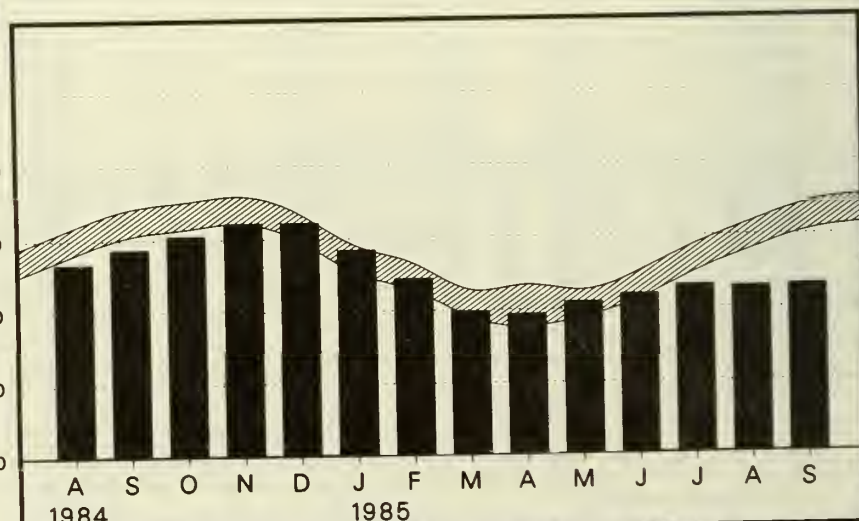
100

50

0

1984

1985



Month

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	NA	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	NA	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	NA	112	2,450	115
	August*	R 2,587	R 101	R 58	NA	100	R 2,646	R 114
	September**	2,576	162	-5	NA	NA	2,654	115
	Average	2,549	170	173	NA	NA	2,834	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (S) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

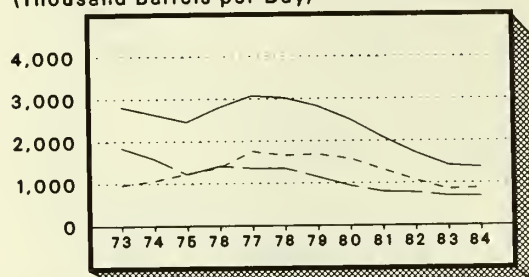
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

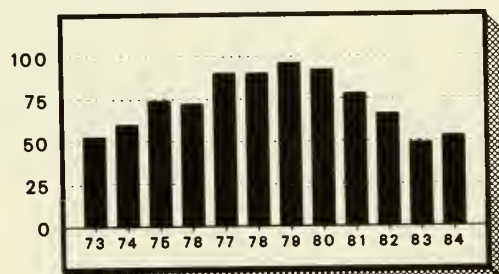
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A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
 1984 1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

100

75

50

25

0

A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
 1984 1985

Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, July 1982-June 1985. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	NA	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	NA	118	1,047	40
	July	714	431	-20	NA	83	1,042	41
	August*	R 741	R 386	R 125	NA	106	R 1,146	R 37
	September**	849	497	-170	NA	NA	1,080	43
	Average	847	485	41	NA	NA	1,198	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

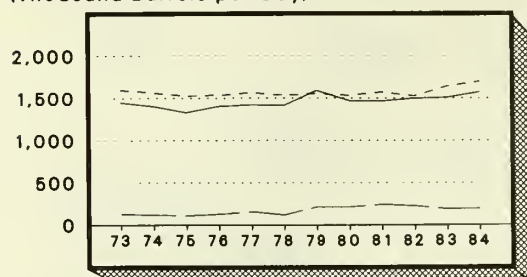
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



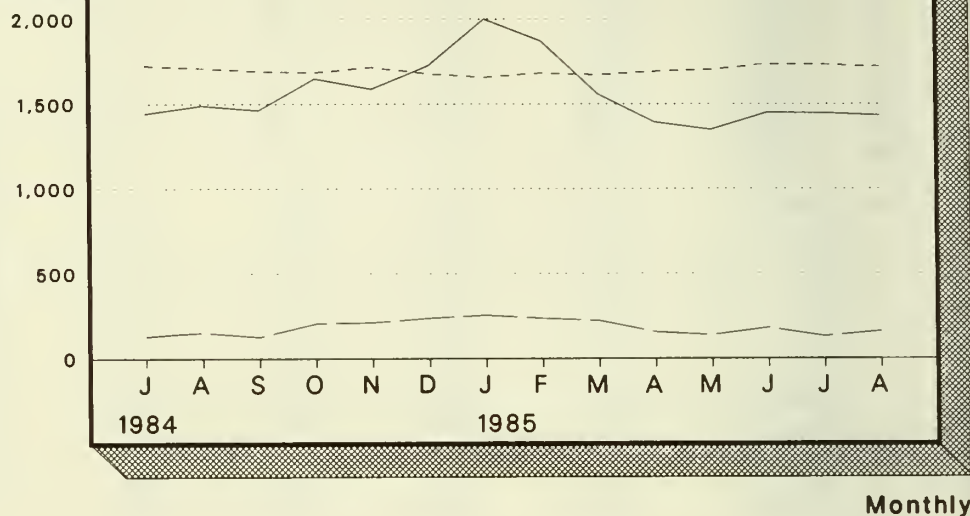
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

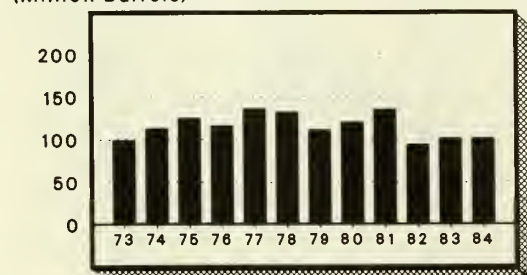
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

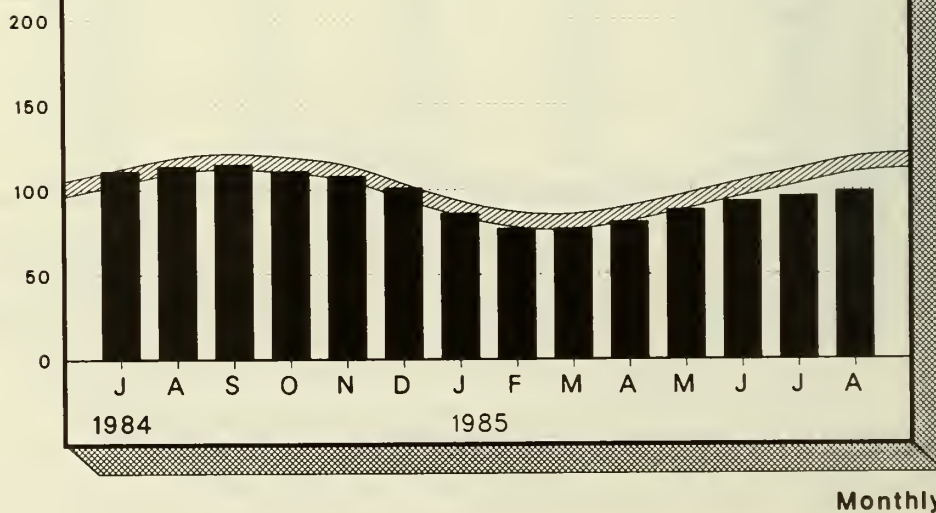
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, July 1982-June 1985. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August*	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	Average	1,700	185	7	267	64	1,560	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974 Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975 Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976 Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977 Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978 Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979 Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980 Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981 Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982 Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983							
January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984							
January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985							
January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
August*	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
Average	3,669	550	-40	817	222	3,140	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through August 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. September 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1985 through September 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production	E 55,843	1,801	E 434,997	1,790
(1) Alaska	E 219,911	7,094	E 1,732,526	7,130
(2) Lower 48 States	E 275,754	8,895	E 2,167,523	8,920
(3) Total U.S.				
Net Imports	92,836	2,995	701,791	2,888
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	3,585	116	36,492	150
(5) SPR Imports	7,479	241	50,350	207
(6) Exports	88,942	2,869	687,933	2,831
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)				
Other Sources	-3,588	-116	-36,621	-151
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	8,856	286	25,782	106
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,733	-56	-15,322	-63
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	6,043	195	61,003	251
(11) Unaccounted for 1	9,578	309	34,842	143
(12) Total Other Sources	374,274	12,073	2,890,298	11,894
(13) Crude Input to Refineries				
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	49,974	1,612	392,105	1,614
(15) Net Imports 2	829	27	10,644	44
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	140	5	-101	0
(17) Total NGPL Supply	50,943	1,643	402,648	1,657
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total	8,538	275	-6,461	-27
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	14,476	467	89,318	368
(19) Imports	2,792	90	11,753	48
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)...	18,666	602	122,390	504
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	1,719	55	15,156	62
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	46,191	1,490	232,156	955
(23) Total Other Liquids				
(23) = (18) through (22)	471,408	15,207	3,525,102	14,507
(24) Total Production of Products 3				
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	33,359	1,076	330,965	1,362
(26) Exports	15,664	505	128,951	531
(27) Imports (Net)	17,696	571	202,013	831
(28) Total New Supply of Products	489,104	15,778	3,727,115	15,338
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	8,116	262	79,934	329
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	497,220	16,039	3,807,049	15,667
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	224,310	7,236	1,661,039	6,836
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	82,039	2,646	693,961	2,856
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	35,533	1,146	294,616	1,212
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44,394	1,432	379,172	1,560
(35) Other 4	109,224	3,523	763,104	3,140
(36) Crude Oil	1,719	55	15,156	62
(37) Total Product Supplied	497,220	16,039	3,807,049	15,667
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	317,740	--	317,740	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	487,126	--	487,126	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	103,188	--	103,188	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	35,689	--	35,689	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,701	--	7,701	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	541,102	--	541,102	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,492,546	--	1,492,546	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 275,754	0	96,421	5,268	6,043	14	374,274	7,479	1,719	804,866
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,563	12,979	5,884	-3,056	0	0	14,780	2,550	48,040	106,951
Pentanes Plus	9,181	0	898	140	0	0	6,504	69	3,646	7,701
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,382	12,979	4,986	-3,196	0	0	8,276	2,480	44,394	99,250
Ethane	15,026	477	2,130	343	0	0	46	138	17,792	13,637
Propane	15,848	9,395	1,530	-2,418	0	0	96	1,859	22,400	57,361
Normal Butane	6,050	3,105	648	-1,327	0	0	3,600	414	21,078	21,078
Isobutane	3,458	2	677	206	0	0	4,534	69	-260	7,174
Other Liquids	2,792	0	14,476	8,538	0	0	33,553	0	-7,747	138,877
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,792	0	0	-36	0	0	2,756	0	0	316
Unfinished Oils	0	0	13,142	7,877	0	0	25,111	0	-4,092	103,188
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,334	743	0	0	5,879	0	-3,802	35,123
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-46	0	0	-193	0	147	250
Finished Petroleum Products	411	428,294	28,374	11,312	0	0	0	13,183	455,207	441,852
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	211,095	9,352	3,997	0	0	0	134	224,310	187,709
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	74,384	1,709	1,013	0	0	0	134	76,973	78,811
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	136,711	7,643	2,984	0	0	0	0	147,338	108,898
Finished Aviation Gasoline	246	822	(s)	26	0	0	0	0	2,272	2,272
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,480	130	-5	0	0	0	51	6,555	6,982
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	29,175	291	1,036	0	0	0	660	29,842	34,578
Kerosene	1	3,150	269	-356	0	0	0	4	3,060	8,084
Distillate Fuel Oil	46	80,158	3,130	1,792	0	0	0	3,087	82,039	113,681
Residual Fuel Oil	0	22,969	11,973	3,863	0	0	0	3,271	35,533	36,972
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,004	427	-600	0	0	0	93	3,738	2,087
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,132	0	402	0	0	0	584	8,950	1,904
Special Naphthas	40	1,416	686	-194	0	0	0	21	1,926	3,866
Lubricants	0	4,716	488	276	0	0	0	516	4,963	12,189
Waxes	0	486	20	22	0	0	0	31	497	624
Petroleum Coke	0	14,851	0	-349	0	0	0	4,691	9,811	5,280
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	17,946	1,574	1,515	0	0	0	17	21,018	23,508
Still Gas	0	19,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,801	0
Miscellaneous Products	77	2,093	35	-113	0	0	0	24	2,068	2,116
Total	328,520	441,273	145,155	22,062	6,043	14	422,607	23,212	497,220	1,492,546

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 2,167,523	0	738,283	-10,839	61,003	166	2,890,298	50,350	15,156	804,866
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	390,850	92,955	55,933	1,519	0	0	114,969	15,887	410,401	106,951
Pentanes Plus	70,750	0	11,056	-101	0	0	50,064	412	31,229	7,701
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	320,100	92,955	44,877	1,620	0	0	64,905	15,474	379,172	99,250
Ethane	117,252	3,149	13,449	6,741	0	0	360	825	139,406	13,637
Propane	127,356	68,686	15,735	463	0	0	652	11,744	199,844	57,361
Normal Butane	50,201	21,281	9,311	-7,397	0	0	32,069	2,493	38,834	21,078
Isobutane	25,291	-161	6,381	1,813	0	0	31,824	412	1,088	7,174
Other Liquids	11,753	0	89,318	-6,461	0	0	148,384	0	-53,774	138,877
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	11,753	0	0	-17	0	0	11,736	0	0	316
Unfinished Oils	0	0	73,000	-9,448	0	0	95,470	0	-31,918	103,188
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	16,319	2,969	0	0	41,545	0	-22,257	35,123
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	35	0	0	-367	0	402	250
Finished Petroleum Products	1,255	3,183,086	286,088	78,314	0	0	0	113,477	3,435,266	441,852
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	1,550,898	94,116	17,682	0	0	0	1,668	1,661,039	187,709
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	11	559,848	31,151	13,663	0	0	0	1,668	603,005	78,811
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	991,050	62,965	4,019	0	0	0	0	1,058,034	108,898
Finished Aviation Gasoline	246	5,460	6	454	0	0	0	0	6,166	2,272
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	50,002	2,732	-121	0	0	0	86	52,527	6,982
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	225,951	6,136	540	0	0	0	2,048	230,579	34,578
Kerosene	4	23,388	1,264	3,792	0	0	0	46	28,403	8,084
Distillate Fuel Oil	388	618,336	41,402	47,455	0	0	0	13,620	693,961	113,681
Residual Fuel Oil	0	205,692	117,403	16,242	0	0	0	44,721	294,616	36,972
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	26,908	3,843	-164	0	0	0	1,042	29,545	2,087
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	63,799	0	-480	0	0	0	3,840	59,479	1,904
Special Naphthas	40	12,544	7,338	-915	0	0	0	305	18,703	3,866
Lubricants	0	35,800	2,830	535	0	0	0	3,282	35,883	12,189
Waxes	0	3,696	312	28	0	0	0	240	3,796	624
Petroleum Coke	0	106,247	0	-441	0	0	0	42,281	63,525	5,280
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	99,174	8,165	-6,325	0	0	0	65	100,949	23,508
Still Gas	0	142,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	142,464	0
Miscellaneous Products	566	12,727	539	32	0	0	0	233	13,630	2,116
Total	2,571,381	3,276,041	1,169,622	62,533	61,003	166	3,153,651	179,714	3,807,049	1,492,546

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,895	0	3,110	170	195	(s)	12,073	241	55
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,599	419	190	-99	0	0	477	82	1,550
Pentanes Plus	296	0	29	5	0	0	210	2	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,303	419	161	-103	0	0	267	80	1,432
Ethane	485	15	69	11	0	0	1	4	574
Propane	511	303	49	-78	0	0	3	60	723
Normal Butane	195	100	21	-43	0	0	116	13	144
Isobutane	112	(s)	22	7	0	0	146	2	-8
Other Liquids	90	0	467	275	0	0	1,082	0	-250
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	90	0	0	-1	0	0	89	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	424	254	0	0	810	0	-132
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	43	24	0	0	190	0	-123
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	13	13,816	915	365	0	0	0	425	14,684
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,810	302	129	0	0	0	4	7,236
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,399	55	33	0	0	0	4	2,483
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,410	247	96	0	0	0	0	4,753
Finished Aviation Gasoline	8	27	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	35
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	209	4	(s)	0	0	0	2	211
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	941	9	33	0	0	0	21	963
Kerosene	(s)	102	9	-11	0	0	0	(s)	99
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,586	101	58	0	0	0	100	2,646
Residual Fuel Oil	0	741	386	125	0	0	0	106	1,146
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	129	14	-19	0	0	0	3	121
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	295	0	13	0	0	0	19	289
Special Naphthas	1	46	22	-6	0	0	0	1	62
Lubricants	0	152	16	9	0	0	0	17	160
Waxes	0	16	1	1	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	479	0	-11	0	0	0	151	316
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	579	51	49	0	0	0	1	678
Still Gas	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	639
Miscellaneous Products	2	68	1	-4	0	0	0	1	67
Total	10,597	14,235	4,682	712	195	(s)	13,632	749	16,039

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,920	0	3,038	-45	251	1	11,894	207	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,608	383	230	6	0	0	473	65	1,689
Pentanes Plus	291	0	45	(s)	0	0	206	2	129
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,317	383	185	7	0	0	267	64	1,560
Ethane	483	13	55	28	0	0	1	3	574
Propane	524	283	65	2	0	0	3	48	822
Normal Butane	207	88	38	-30	0	0	132	10	160
Isobutane	104	-1	26	7	0	0	131	2	4
Other Liquids	48	0	368	-27	0	0	61 ^f	0	-221
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	48	0	0	(s)	0	0	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	300	-39	0	0	393	0	-131
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	67	12	0	0	171	0	-92
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,099	1,177	322	0	0	0	467	14,137
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,382	387	73	0	0	0	7	6,836
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,304	128	56	0	0	0	7	2,482
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,078	259	17	0	0	0	0	4,354
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	22	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	206	11	(s)	0	0	0	0	216
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	930	25	16	0	0	0	8	949
Kerosene	(s)	96	5	16	0	0	0	(s)	117
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,545	170	195	0	0	0	56	2,856
Residual Fuel Oil	0	846	483	67	0	0	0	184	1,212
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	111	16	-1	0	0	0	4	122
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	263	0	-2	0	0	0	16	245
Special Naphthas	0	52	30	-4	0	0	0	1	77
Lubricants	0	147	12	2	0	0	0	14	148
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	437	0	-2	0	0	0	174	261
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	408	34	-26	0	0	0	(s)	415
Still Gas	0	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	586
Miscellaneous Products	2	52	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	56
Total	10,582	13,482	4,813	257	251	1	12,978	740	15,667

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,770	0	29,288	1,421	1,409	2,864	0	36,752	0	0	15,057
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	912	1,337	727	-505	0	2,704	0	226	50	4,899	4,887
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	766	1,337	303	-503	0	2,704	0	182	50	4,375	4,816
Pentanes Plus	146	0	424	-2	0	0	0	44	0	524	71
Other Liquids	0	0	3,736	1,306	0	1,205	0	6,508	0	-261	15,038
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,429	1,852	0	1,116	0	5,720	0	-323	10,760
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,307	-546	0	89	0	788	0	62	4,278
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	44,198	22,899	6,942	0	67,641	0	0	709	140,971	140,681
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	20,212	7,143	4,560	0	41,655	0	0	3	73,567	57,964
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,229	950	1,775	0	11,963	0	0	3	19,914	22,154
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,983	6,193	2,785	0	29,692	0	0	0	53,653	35,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	(s)	82	0	159	0	0	0	241	394
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	780	130	71	0	200	0	0	0	1,181	1,087
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,795	103	314	0	9,523	0	0	0	11,735	9,498
Kerosene	0	93	269	-240	0	617	0	0	3	735	3,667
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,809	2,694	-2,198	0	13,345	0	0	3	23,647	40,995
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,311	10,542	3,966	0	756	0	0	0	18,575	14,580
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	251	106	-46	0	6	0	0	33	285	135
Special Naphthas	0	233	295	12	0	162	0	0	5	697	1,403
Lubricants	0	778	340	122	0	546	0	0	250	1,535	2,776
Waxes	0	94	11	-1	0	3	0	0	4	104	78
Petroleum Coke	0	1,329	0	-115	0	0	0	0	392	822	844
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,297	1,255	385	0	424	0	0	1	5,360	6,974
Still Gas	0	1,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,963	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	253	11	30	0	245	0	0	15	524	286
Total	2,682	45,535	56,650	9,164	1,409	74,414	0	43,486	759	145,609	175,663

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,494	0	9,191	5,076	-3,037	47,777	0	90,641	860	0	64,607
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,577	2,512	4,095	-1,688	0	2,938	0	4,558	462	13,415	33,209
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,965	2,512	4,095	-2,054	0	2,439	0	2,547	392	13,018	31,570
Pentanes Plus	1,612	0	0	366	0	499	0	2,011	69	397	1,639
Other Liquids	211	0	124	1,524	0	0	0	2,490	0	-631	23,910
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	211	0	0	-17	0	0	0	194	0	0	130
Unfinished Oils	0	0	124	2,016	0	0	0	1,570	0	570	16,466
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-470	0	0	0	731	0	-1,201	7,251
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-5	0	0	63
Finished Petroleum Products	17	98,610	648	-3,725	0	27,474	0	0	501	122,523	118,688
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	53,934	313	-3,737	0	19,367	0	0	10	69,867	57,588
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,621	165	-2,678	0	9,090	0	0	10	26,188	26,870
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	34,313	148	-1,059	0	10,277	0	0	0	43,679	30,718
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	143	0	-63	0	184	0	0	0	264	541
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,080	0	-127	0	278	0	0	0	1,231	1,472
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,653	1	192	0	1,800	0	0	0	6,646	7,589
Kerosene	0	896	0	-327	0	244	0	0	0	813	2,078
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	19,625	102	306	0	5,200	0	0	0	25,233	32,394
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,013	20	-242	0	-227	0	0	(s)	1,564	3,762
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,787	4	5	0	-43	0	0	82	1,671	394
Special Naphthas	0	410	108	-316	0	115	0	0	10	306	754
Lubricants	0	773	23	-14	0	186	0	0	10	958	2,105
Waxes	0	61	4	-18	0	0	0	0	1	47	97
Petroleum Coke	0	3,066	0	177	0	0	0	0	384	2,859	1,263
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,199	70	461	0	532	0	0	1	7,260	8,310
Still Gas	0	3,677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,677	0
Miscellaneous Products	17	293	4	-22	0	-162	0	0	2	128	341
Total	43,299	101,122	14,058	1,187	-3,037	78,189	0	97,689	1,822	135,307	240,414

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 132,045	0	52,004	-3,341	1,145	-18,660	2	163,170	0	21	635,937
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,275	7,490	425	-611	0	-4,219	0	8,879	1,825	26,656	64,262
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,177	7,490	35	-395	0	-3,905	0	4,690	1,825	24,887	58,515
Pentanes Plus	6,098	0	390	-216	0	-314	0	4,189	0	1,769	5,747
Other Liquids	2,269	0	10,451	2,705	0	-1,255	0	19,796	0	-5,626	65,151
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,269	0	0	-21	0	0	0	2,248	0	0	183
Unfinished Oils	0	0	10,424	1,954	0	-1,166	0	14,323	0	-3,111	49,671
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	27	786	0	-89	0	3,386	0	-2,662	15,148
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0	-161	0	147	149
Finished Petroleum Products	388	193,436	2,607	3,711	0	-97,854	0	0	5,820	96,468	116,926
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	95,835	838	2,063	0	-62,502	0	0	118	36,116	46,796
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	33,478	0	1,672	0	-21,636	0	0	118	13,397	18,395
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	62,357	838	391	0	-40,866	0	0	0	22,720	28,401
Finished Aviation Gasoline	246	404	0	-43	0	-359	0	0	0	248	638
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,703	0	-143	0	-606	0	0	51	1,903	2,435
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,085	0	40	0	-12,081	0	0	293	1,751	11,485
Kerosene	1	2,042	0	146	0	-861	0	0	(s)	1,328	2,047
Distillate Fuel Oil	46	34,976	0	2,217	0	-18,864	0	0	1,801	16,574	25,946
Residual Fuel Oil	0	7,264	996	484	0	-529	0	0	934	7,281	9,210
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,763	281	-187	0	37	0	0	473	10,421	3,260
Special Naphthas	40	634	269	117	0	-277	0	0	3	780	1,387
Lubricants	0	2,871	80	169	0	-770	0	0	217	2,133	6,005
Waxes	0	222	2	35	0	-3	0	0	20	236	396
Petroleum Coke	0	6,350	0	-478	0	0	0	0	1,907	3,965	2,056
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,637	138	-514	0	-956	0	0	(s)	3,305	4,109
Still Gas	0	9,322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,322	0
Miscellaneous Products	54	1,328	4	-195	0	-83	0	0	3	1,106	1,156
Total	168,977	200,926	65,487	2,464	1,145	-121,988	2	191,845	7,645	117,520	882,276

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,930	0	1,421	532	5,807	-10,783	0	14,902	0	5	12,081
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,561	240	529	0	0	-1,423	0	404	(s)	1,503	1,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,756	240	445	4	0	-1,238	0	319	(s)	888	982
Pentanes Plus	805	0	84	-4	0	-185	0	85	0	615	161
Other Liquids	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	-55	0	179	3,453
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	-129	0	245	2,055
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	74	0	-66	1,398
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6	15,304	172	920	0	57	0	0	4	16,455	10,509
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,956	71	114	0	-34	0	0	(s)	8,106	3,963
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,129	39	113	0	-179	0	0	(s)	4,101	2,188
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,827	32	1	0	145	0	0	0	4,005	1,775
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	52	0	5	0	16	0	0	0	73	76
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	412	0	53	0	-209	0	0	0	256	376
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	823	0	-120	0	570	0	0	0	1,273	808
Kerosene	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,763	93	163	0	-286	0	0	0	3,733	2,894
Residual Fuel Oil	0	332	5	-44	0	0	0	0	0	293	444
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	4
Special Naphthas	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Lubricants	0	14	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	29	70
Waxes	0	35	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	0	37	4
Petroleum Coke	0	290	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	286	106
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	959	2	738	0	0	0	0	1	1,698	1,703
Still Gas	0	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	623	0
Miscellaneous Products	6	45	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	51	15
Total	20,497	15,544	2,122	1,576	5,807	-12,149	0	15,251	4	18,142	27,186

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 91,515	0	4,516	1,580	720	-21,198	12	68,809	6,619	1,693	77,184
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,238	1,400	107	-252	0	0	0	713	213	1,567	3,450
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	718	1,400	107	-248	0	0	0	538	213	1,226	3,367
Pentanes Plus	520	0	0	-4	0	0	0	175	0	341	83
Other Liquids	312	0	166	2,879	0	50	0	4,814	0	-1,407	31,325
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	312	0	0	2	0	0	0	314	0	0	3
Unfinished Oils	0	0	166	1,939	0	50	0	3,627	0	-1,472	24,236
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	965	0	0	0	900	0	65	7,048
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-27	0	0	0	-27	0	0	38
Finished Petroleum Products	0	76,746	2,048	3,464	0	2,682	0	0	6,150	78,790	55,048
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	33,158	988	997	0	1,514	0	0	2	36,654	21,398
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,927	555	131	0	762	0	0	2	13,373	9,204
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,231	432	866	0	752	0	0	0	23,281	12,194
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	223	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	268	623
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,505	(s)	141	0	337	0	0	0	1,983	1,612
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,819	188	610	0	188	0	0	367	8,438	5,198
Kerosene	0	119	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	193	251
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,985	240	1,304	0	605	0	0	1,282	12,852	11,452
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,049	410	-301	0	0	0	0	2,338	7,820	8,976
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	335	36	29	0	0	0	0	89	311	198
Special Naphthas	0	139	14	-11	0	0	0	0	2	140	317
Lubricants	0	280	45	-18	0	38	0	0	38	308	1,233
Waxes	0	74	2	4	0	0	0	0	7	73	49
Petroleum Coke	0	3,816	0	71	0	0	0	0	2,008	1,879	1,011
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,854	110	445	0	0	0	0	13	3,396	2,412
Still Gas	0	4,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,216	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	174	15	74	0	0	0	0	4	260	318
Total	93,065	78,146	6,837	7,671	720	-18,466	12	74,336	12,981	80,643	167,007

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average
PAD District I							
Florida	968	32	E 78	PAD District IV			
New York	E 75	E 3	81	Colorado	E 2,331	E 2,331	E 78
Pennsylvania	E 324	E 11	81	Montana	2,439	2,439	81
Virginia	E 6	E 0	116	Utah	3,466	3,466	116
West Virginia	293	10	E 334	Wyoming	E 10,020	E 10,020	E 334
Adjustment ²	47	2	-28	Adjustment ²	-832	-832	-28
Total PAD District I	E 1,713	E 57	E 581	Total PAD District IV	E 17,424	E 17,424	E 581
PAD District II							
Illinois	2,443	81	41	PAD District V			
Indiana	419	14	1,830	Alaska	1,216	1,216	41
Kansas	6,044	201	1,830	South Alaska	54,902	54,902	1,830
Kentucky	642	21	-43	North Slope	-1,278	-1,278	-43
Michigan	2,330	78	1,828	Adjustment for Alaska ²	54,840	54,840	1,828
Missouri	E 21	E 1	(s)	Total Alaska	14	14	(s)
Nebraska	570	19	192	Arizona	5,769	5,769	192
North Dakota	4,257	142	736	California	22,090	22,090	736
Ohio	E 1,230	E 41	1	Central Coastal	16	16	1
Oklahoma	12,591	420	233	East Central	6,980	6,980	233
South Dakota	132	4	1,162	North	34,855	34,855	1,162
Tennessee	61	2	8	South	249	249	8
Adjustment ²	1,255	42	-36	Total California	-1,065	-1,065	-36
Total PAD District II	E 31,995	E 1,067	2,963	Nevada	88,893	88,893	2,963
PAD District III				Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²			
Alabama	1,751	58	E 8,965	Total PAD District V	E 268,935	E 268,935	E 8,965
Arkansas	E 1,686	E 56		United States Total			
Louisiana	E 40,173	E 1,339					
Gulf Coast	E 2,564	E 85					
Rest of State	E 42,737	E 1,425					
Total Louisiana	2,547	85					
Mississippi	601	20					
New Mexico	5,765	192					
Northwestern	6,366	212					
Southeastern							
Total New Mexico	2,131	71					
Texas	3,070	102					
TRRC District 01	E 10,322	E 344					
TRRC District 02	2,412	80					
TRRC District 03	711	24					
TRRC District 04	3,485	116					
TRRC District 05	2,903	97					
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,004	100					
TRRC District 07C	18,773	626					
TRRC District 08	16,824	561					
TRRC District 08A	3,172	106					
TRRC District 09	1,608	54					
TRRC District 10	3,867	129					
East Texas	E 72,282	E 2,409					
Total Texas	1,541	51					
Adjustment ²	E 128,910	E 4,297					
Total PAD District III							

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,030;
California: Federal - E2,440, State - E3,416;
Louisiana: Federal - E27,810, State - E2,158;
Texas: Federal - E1,746, State- 177;
U.S. Total - E38,777

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	316	596	912	4	1,628	580	8,365	10,577	20,498	3,233	5,913	624	4,007	34,275	2,561	1,238	49,563
Pentanes Plus	67	79	146	1	221	147	1,243	1,612	3,711	217	1,105	197	868	6,098	805	520	9,181
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	249	517	766	3	1,407	433	7,122	8,965	16,787	3,016	4,808	427	3,139	28,177	1,756	718	40,382
Ethane	64	182	246	0	469	7	3,183	3,659	6,713	1,157	2,015	60	879	10,824	289	8	15,026
Propane	112	204	316	2	578	252	2,618	3,450	6,375	1,180	1,694	185	1,323	10,757	919	406	18,848
Normal Butane	57	95	152	1	190	162	848	1,201	2,387	328	593	128	629	4,065	414	218	6,050
Isobutane	16	36	52	0	170	12	473	655	1,312	351	506	54	308	2,531	134	86	3,458
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	13	17	301	58	2	23	4	388	6	0	411
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	246
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	2	0	0	46	0	0	46
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	13	17	12	15	0	23	4	54	6	0	77
Total Production	316	596	912	4	1,632	580	8,378	10,594	20,799	3,291	5,915	647	4,011	34,663	2,567	1,238	49,974

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	33,714	3,038	36,752	1,892	59,074	9,290	20,385	90,641	14,486	83,947	57,610	5,190	1,937	163,170	14,902	68,809	374,274
Pentanes Plus	42	2	44	0	936	200	875	2,011	999	2,346	617	95	132	4,189	85	175	6,504
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	161	21	182	122	1,432	276	717	2,547	707	1,706	2,137	85	55	4,690	319	538	8,276
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46	0	0	46
Propane	1	0	1	0	67	0	0	67	0	2	26	0	0	28	0	0	96
Normal Butane	23	21	44	36	539	226	246	1,047	234	713	1,089	12	25	2,073	257	179	3,600
Isobutane	137	0	137	86	826	50	471	1,433	473	991	976	73	30	2,543	62	359	4,534
Other Liquids	0	0	0	7	171	16	0	194	162	511	1,568	0	7	2,248	0	314	2,756
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	5,579	141	5,720	10	1,236	-21	345	1,570	201	9,041	4,977	67	37	14,323	-129	3,627	25,111
Unfinished Oil (net)	753	35	788	-1	998	-43	-223	731	212	1,207	2,020	-42	-11	3,386	74	900	5,879
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-5	0	0	-5	-147	0	-14	0	0	-161	0	-27	-193
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	40,249	3,237	43,486	2,030	63,842	9,718	22,099	97,689	16,620	98,758	68,915	5,395	2,157	191,845	15,251	74,336	422,607
Total Input to Refineries																	
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,096	98	1,194	61	1,911	300	658	2,929	472	2,818	1,893	171	62	5,415	482	2,244	12,264
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,709	2,607	255	71	7,204	561	3,013	15,760
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	73.4	84.2	74.2	92.5	83.7	97.9	91.5	86.8	84.0	76.0	72.6	66.9	87.4	75.2	85.8	74.5	77.8
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.12	.50	1.07	.85	.94	1.61	.48	.90	.61	.85	.88	1.35	.74	.85	.83	1.07	.92
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.94	39.64	30.76	35.24	34.97	30.94	37.35	35.10	38.41	34.06	31.92	32.78	40.36	33.70	36.58	24.61	32.15
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,709	2,607	255	71	7,204	561	3,013	15,760
Operating	1,308	109	1,417	66	2,121	301	719	3,207	520	3,449	2,254	230	71	6,524	527	2,817	14,492
Idle	185	7	192	0	161	5	0	166	42	260	353	26	0	680	35	195	1,268

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III			Total		PAD District IV		PAD District V	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	United States
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,306	31	1,337	41	1,860	220	391	2,512	237	3,611	68	106	240	1,400	12,979
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	476	0	476	0	207	4	58	269	28	1,556	10	0	5	134	4,326
For Other Uses	830	31	861	41	1,653	216	333	2,243	209	2,055	58	106	235	1,266	8,653
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	479	-3	0	0	0	477
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	1	0	0	0	374
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	106	-4	0	0	0	103
Propane	1,160	31	1,191	41	1,834	209	390	2,474	267	2,772	50	49	218	924	9,395
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	429	0	429	0	207	0	58	265	28	1,180	189	0	0	134	2,205
For Other Uses	731	31	762	41	1,627	209	332	2,209	239	1,592	121	49	218	790	7,190
Normal Butane	146	0	146	0	26	11	0	37	-30	361	2,017	18	23	476	3,105
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	47	0	47	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	1,674	10	0	0	1,745
For Other Uses	99	0	99	0	26	7	0	33	-30	357	343	8	17	476	1,360
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	4	0	3	0	2
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,029	1,183	20,212	1,071	35,515	5,023	12,325	53,934	8,958	50,511	1,415	1,121	7,956	33,158	211,095
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,755	474	5,229	506	11,048	1,819	6,248	19,621	4,024	18,482	9,987	475	4,129	11,927	74,384
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,274	709	14,983	565	24,467	3,204	6,077	34,313	4,934	32,029	23,843	940	611	62,357	136,711
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	108	16	19	143	36	205	163	0	52	223	822
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	780	0	780	74	682	118	206	1,080	882	710	683	151	412	1,505	6,480
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,792	3	1,795	9	3,431	566	647	4,653	890	6,435	6,732	9	823	7,819	29,175
Kerosene	19	74	93	58	470	0	368	896	21	1,210	772	38	0	119	3,150
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,816	993	9,809	494	11,646	1,937	5,548	19,625	3,569	17,955	11,498	1,511	3,763	11,985	80,158
Residual Fuel Oil	3,269	42	3,311	57	1,516	215	225	2,013	599	3,665	2,713	276	332	10,049	22,969
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	246	0	246	0	429	0	113	542	-36	2,412	685	0	0	155	4,004
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	1,245	0	0	1,245	219	4,664	2,820	-1	0	180	9,132
Special Naphthas	210	23	233	0	290	0	120	410	109	565	-189	149	0	139	1,416
Lubricants	331	447	778	0	432	0	341	773	15	1,734	658	464	14	280	4,716
Waxes	0	94	94	0	24	0	37	61	11	87	66	56	35	74	486
Petroleum Coke	1,305	24	1,329	28	2,146	306	586	3,066	265	2,920	3,103	51	290	3,816	14,851
Marketable	403	0	403	0	1,117	132	432	1,681	37	1,332	2,285	22	0	2,806	8,685
Catalyst	902	24	926	28	1,029	174	154	1,385	228	1,588	818	29	171	1,010	6,166
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,137	160	3,297	184	3,842	1,367	806	6,199	437	1,339	1,710	1,037	959	2,854	17,946
Still Gas	1,815	148	1,963	74	2,710	297	596	3,677	713	5,802	2,588	163	623	4,216	19,801
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	193	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	1	642	125	0	0	299	1,260
For Other Uses	1,622	148	1,770	74	2,710	297	596	3,677	712	5,160	2,463	163	623	3,917	18,541
Miscellaneous Products	208	45	253	2	260	24	7	293	13	519	757	39	45	174	2,093
Fuel Use	2	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	505	1	15	14	590
Non-Fuel Use	206	30	236	2	260	24	7	293	13	481	252	38	30	160	1,503
Total Production	42,268	3,267	45,535	2,092	66,606	10,089	22,335	101,122	16,938	104,344	72,057	5,428	2,159	200,926	78,146
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-2,019	-30	-2,049	-62	-2,764	-371	-236	-3,433	-318	-5,586	-3,142	-33	-293	-3,810	-18,666

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ August 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.0	35.4	45.2	49.6	53.0	49.3	52.9	52.5	46.8	48.1	43.9	24.3	47.5	45.8	50.6	43.1	47.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.1	.2	1.2	.2	.3	.0	.0	.3	.4	.3	.3
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.3	1.0	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.6	3.9	5.5	1.3	5.4	4.2	1.6	1.9	3.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.0	.0	1.8	3.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	6.0	.8	1.1	2.9	14.0	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.6	.1	4.2	.5	5.7	6.1	3.1	5.0	6.1	6.9	10.8	.2	1.0	7.9	5.6	10.8	7.3
Kerosene .....	.0	2.3	.2	3.0	.8	.0	1.8	1.0	.1	1.3	1.2	.7	.1	1.2	.0	.2	.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.4	31.2	23.1	26.0	19.3	20.9	26.8	21.3	24.3	19.3	18.4	28.7	22.4	19.7	25.5	16.5	20.1
Residual Fuel Oil	8.3	1.3	7.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.1	2.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.3	.6	4.1	2.2	13.9	5.8
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.6	.0	.6	.0	.7	.0	.5	.6	-.2	2.6	1.1	.0	.0	.7	.0	.2	1.0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1	.0	.6	1.4	1.5	5.0	4.5	.0	.0	.4	.0	.2	2.3
Special Naphthas .....	.5	.7	.5	.0	.5	.0	.6	.4	.7	.6	-.3	.0	.0	.4	.0	.2	.4
Lubricants .....	.8	14.1	1.8	.0	.7	.0	1.6	.8	.1	1.9	1.1	8.8	.0	1.6	.1	.4	1.2
Waxes .....	.0	3.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.3	.8	3.1	1.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.3	1.8	3.1	5.0	1.0	.6	3.6	2.0	5.3	3.7
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.0	5.0	7.8	9.7	6.4	14.7	3.9	6.7	3.0	1.4	2.7	19.7	5.8	2.6	6.5	3.9	4.5
Still Gas	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.5	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.9	6.2	4.1	3.1	2.8	5.3	4.2	5.8	5.0
Miscellaneous Products .....	.5	1.4	.6	.1	.4	.3	.0	.3	.1	.6	1.2	.7	.0	.7	.3	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.1	-9	-4.8	-3.3	-4.6	-4.0	-1.1	-3.7	-2.2	-6.0	-5.0	-6	-1	-5.1	-2.0	-5.3	-4.7

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate) 1 2	29,288	17,831	43,365	1,421	4,516	96,421
Natural Gas Liquids	727	4,095	425	529	107	5,884
Pentanes Plus	424	0	390	84	0	898
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	303	4,095	35	445	107	4,986
Ethane	0	2,130	0	0	0	2,130
Propane	149	1,241	1	124	16	1,530
Normal Butane	84	357	17	159	31	648
Isobutane	70	367	17	162	60	677
Other Liquids 1	3,736	124	10,451	0	166	14,476
Unfinished Oils 1	2,429	124	10,424	0	166	13,142
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,307	0	27	0	0	1,334
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22,899	648	2,607	172	2,048	28,374
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,143	313	838	71	988	9,352
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	950	165	0	39	555	1,709
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	6,193	148	838	32	432	7,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	130	0	0	0	(s)	130
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	103	1	0	0	188	291
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	89	0	0	0	0	14
Other	269	1	0	0	188	278
Kerosene	2,694	102	0	93	0	269
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	240	3,130
Bonded Ships Bunkers	2,694	102	0	93	0	3,130
Other	10,542	20	996	5	410	11,973
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonded Ships Bunkers	10,542	20	996	5	410	11,973
Other	106	4	281	0	36	427
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	295	108	269	(s)	14	686
Special Naphthas	340	23	80	0	45	488
Lubricants	11	4	2	(s)	20	20
Waxes	1,255	70	138	2	110	1,574
Asphalt and Road Oil	11	4	4	(s)	15	35
Miscellaneous Products						
Total Imports	56,650	22,698	56,848	2,122	6,837	145,155

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	232,116	133,628	315,769	8,959	47,811	738,283
Natural Gas Liquids	7,556	29,108	11,484	4,519	3,165	55,933
Pentanes plus	2,444	0	7,206	1,030	377	11,056
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,212	29,108	4,278	3,489	2,789	44,877
Ethane	1	13,444	0	0	4	13,449
Propane	2,914	9,434	1,238	1,825	324	15,735
Normal Butane	1,370	3,661	1,864	965	1,452	9,311
Isobutane	927	2,570	1,177	700	1,008	6,381
Other Liquids ¹	25,747	2,259	57,823	0	3,490	89,318
Unfinished Oils	13,758	2,169	56,429	0	645	73,000
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	11,989	90	1,394	0	2,845	16,319
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	224,298	6,575	32,692	1,592	20,932	286,088
Finished Motor Gasoline	72,700	3,449	6,180	599	11,187	94,116
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	22,891	1,488	2,058	348	4,365	31,151
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	49,809	1,961	4,122	251	6,822	62,965
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,127	0	243	0	361	2,732
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4,087	1	89	0	1,960	6,136
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	133	0	0	0	0	133
Other	3,954	1	89	0	1,960	6,003
Kerosene	901	0	344	0	19	1,264
Distillate Fuel Oil	37,006	1,002	200	894	2,300	41,402
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	37,006	1,002	200	894	2,300	41,402
Residual Fuel Oil	96,611	587	17,215	84	2,907	117,403
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	96,611	587	17,215	84	2,907	117,403
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	279	126	3,294	0	144	3,843
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2,307	804	3,791	2	435	7,338
Lubricants	2,048	118	395	(s)	269	2,830
Waxes	94	64	113	4	39	312
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,016	264	679	8	1,199	8,165
Miscellaneous Products	122	161	148	2	106	539
Total Imports	489,817	171,569	417,768	15,070	75,398	1,169,622

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,547	0	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	0	0	2,648	4,194	135
Iraq	2,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,557	82
Saudi Arabia	1,091	0	0	48	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	1,424	46
United Arab Emirates	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,709	0	1,210	48	285	0	0	0	1,438	0	0	2,980	8,690	280
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	0	362	2,961	96
Gabon	3,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,480	112
Indonesia	10,465	0	1,089	0	112	0	0	30	0	0	1	1,232	11,697	377
Iran	2,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,637	85
Nigeria	6,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,018	194
Venezuela	7,895	0	2,954	9	2,393	13	0	1,270	2,087	2	826	9,553	17,448	563
Subtotal Other OPEC	33,095	0	4,043	9	2,505	13	0	1,301	2,449	2	826	11,147	44,241	1,427
Other														
Angola	3,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,744	121
Australia	0	0	0	0	107	96	0	97	81	0	36	417	417	13
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	210	0	0	585	585	19
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	223	1,384	0	0	0	1,598	30	30	3,265	3,265	105
Canada	12,934	4,946	224	0	538	47	0	432	678	160	1,103	8,129	21,063	679
Congo	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	165	705	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	66	12	0	0	91	91	3
Mexico	23,302	4	2,630	197	0	14	0	0	294	0	180	3,320	26,622	859
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	649	0	0	0	211	0	79	939	939	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	46	562	562	18
Norway	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	18
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	1,405	0	166	153	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,186	71
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	0	0	567	567	18
Puerto Rico	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	182	0	242	318	880	880	28
Romania	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	783	783	25
Spain	0	0	0	0	989	0	0	0	111	0	151	1,251	1,251	40
Trinidad and Tobago	3,759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,759	121
United Kingdom	9,361	(s)	0	0	518	0	0	0	511	0	19	1,048	10,409	336
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,684	0	930	159	269	636	1,617	0	174	7,469	7,469	241
Zaire	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	29
Other Western Hemisphere	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	77	51	1,122	1,287	42
Other Eastern Hemisphere	957	35	1,049	192	972	93	0	40	520	174	157	3,232	4,189	135
Subtotal Other	57,617	4,986	7,890	1,278	6,562	409	269	1,830	8,085	684	2,616	34,607	92,223	2,975
Total Imports	96,421	4,986	13,142	1,334	9,352	422	269	3,130	11,973	686	3,442	48,734	145,155	4,682

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	0	0	1,069	1,447	47
Saudi Arabia	549	0	0	48	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	882	28
Subtotal Arab OPEC	928	0	0	48	285	0	0	0	1,069	0	0	1,402	2,329	75
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	0	362	362	12
Gabon	1,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Indonesia	3,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,397	110
Nigeria	4,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,853	157
Venezuela	2,996	0	0	0	1,791	12	0	1,270	1,894	2	752	5,721	8,717	281
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,062	0	0	0	1,791	12	0	1,270	2,256	2	752	6,083	19,145	618
Other														
Angola	1,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,135	37
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	1
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	210	0	0	585	585	19
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	223	1,148	0	0	0	1,598	0	0	2,968	2,968	96
Canada	1,772	300	100	0	104	47	0	230	612	39	489	1,921	3,694	119
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	165	165	5
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	5,141	0	200	197	0	14	0	0	160	0	0	572	5,713	184
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	649	0	0	0	211	0	(s)	860	860	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	0	46	502	502	16
Norway	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	18
People's Republic of China	666	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	819	26
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	0	0	567	567	18
Puerto Rico	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	182	0	110	273	703	703	23
Romania	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	783	783	25
Spain	0	0	0	0	989	0	0	0	111	0	151	1,251	1,251	40
Trinidad and Tobago	913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	29
United Kingdom	4,411	0	0	0	518	0	0	0	511	0	19	1,048	5,459	176
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,991	0	930	159	269	636	1,617	0	95	5,698	5,698	184
Zaire	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	708	23
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	8	2	1,003	1,003	32
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	2	0	173	729	0	0	0	5	137	14	1,061	1,061	34
Subtotal Other	15,299	303	2,429	1,260	5,067	221	269	1,424	7,217	293	1,396	19,877	35,176	1,135
Total Imports	29,288	303	2,429	1,307	7,143	233	269	2,694	10,542	295	2,148	27,362	56,650	1,827
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	18
Iraq	1,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	34
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	13
Gabon	578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	578	19
Nigeria	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	12
Venezuela	167	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	168	5
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,519	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,520	49
Other														
Canada	9,191	4,095	124	0	313	0	0	102	20	108	105	4,866	14,057	453
Congo	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	17
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,527	146
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	437	14
Subtotal Other	14,695	4,095	124	0	313	0	0	102	20	108	105	4,867	19,561	631
Total Imports	17,831	4,095	124	0	313	1	0	102	20	108	105	4,867	22,698	732
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	619	0	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	1,579	2,198	71
Iraq	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,490	48
Saudi Arabia	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	17
United Arab Emirates	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,165	0	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	1,579	4,744	153
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,205	71
Gabon	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,086	35
Indonesia	2,708	0	1,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	3,796	122
Iran	2,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,637	85
Nigeria	785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	785	25
Venezuela	4,732	0	2,954	9	601	0	0	0	193	0	74	3,831	8,563	276
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,152	0	4,043	9	601	0	0	0	193	0	74	4,920	19,072	615
Other														
Angola	2,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,608	84
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	30	30	297	297	10
Canada	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	819	26
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	13,633	3	2,430	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	68	2,634	16,268	525
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	79	79	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	739	24

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	132	132	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	92
United Kingdom	4,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4,950	160
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	1,772	1,772	57
Zaire	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	6
Other Western Hemisphere	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	50	119	284	9
Other Eastern Hemisphere	520	33	1,049	19	0	0	0	0	300	37	91	1,529	2,049	66
Subtotal Other	26,048	35	5,171	19	236	0	0	0	434	269	821	6,984	33,032	1,066
Total Imports	43,365	35	10,424	27	838	0	0	0	996	269	895	13,483	56,848	1,834
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,421	445	0	0	71	0	0	93	5	(s)	86	701	2,122	68
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1,421	445	0	0	71	0	0	93	5	(s)	86	701	2,122	68
Total Imports	1,421	445	0	0	71	0	0	93	5	(s)	86	701	2,122	68
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,361	0	0	0	112	0	0	30	0	0	1	143	4,504	145
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,361	0	0	0	112	0	0	30	0	0	1	143	4,504	145
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	107	96	0	97	81	0	0	381	381	12
Canada	154	105	0	0	51	0	0	6	41	14	(s)	218	372	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	66	12	0	0	91	91	3
Mexico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	114	114	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	60	60	2
People's Republic of China	0	0	166	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	628	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	243	93	0	40	216	0	51	642	642	21
Subtotal Other	154	107	166	0	875	188	0	210	410	14	208	2,178	2,332	75
Total Imports	4,516	107	166	0	988	188	0	240	410	14	209	2,321	6,837	221

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	22,691	782	2,531	0	170	8	0	2,151	12,461	0	5,928	24,030	46,721	192
Iraq	13,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,350	55
Kuwait	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	1,847	3,163	13
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	700	700	3
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	11,409	436	0	48	6,642	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	8,202	19,611	81
United Arab Emirates	9,904	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,979	12,883	53
Subtotal Arab OPEC	58,670	1,318	2,828	769	7,090	8	0	2,151	16,902	245	6,547	37,858	96,528	397
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	10,906	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	2,983	0	0	3,284	14,189	58
Gabon	10,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	11,190	46
Indonesia	71,316	0	4,969	0	112	33	0	30	131	0	1	5,275	76,591	315
Iran	3,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,938	16
Nigeria	64,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	0	0	1,524	65,992	272
Venezuela	88,681	729	11,572	344	10,929	2,363	25	15,678	17,439	228	4,580	63,887	132,568	546
Subtotal Other OPEC	230,208	729	16,841	344	11,041	2,396	25	15,708	22,368	228	4,580	74,261	304,468	1,253
Other														
Angola	24,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	1,010	25,370	104
Australia	4,454	1,081	0	0	1,413	564	0	406	537	0	99	4,100	8,554	35
Bahamas	0	0	3,047	0	230	93	0	1,406	4,101	0	320	9,197	9,197	38
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	760	741	6,287	215	0	1,026	5,943	182	157	15,311	15,311	63
Canada	110,246	37,699	2,160	523	9,477	663	58	6,834	6,073	1,251	4,784	69,522	179,767	740
Congo	4,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338	0	0	1,338	5,677	23
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	482	2
France	0	1	522	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	44	295	3,162	3,162	13
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	68	514	0	0	596	596	2
Mexico	172,491	2,476	15,928	2,087	2,536	381	33	1,425	2,977	290	1,252	29,385	201,876	831
Netherlands	0	1	525	76	12,013	0	0	412	378	70	762	14,238	14,238	59
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	319	0	517	437	82	422	7,359	0	896	10,031	10,031	41
Norway	8,265	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	8,476	35
Oman	655	0	831	3,054	1,830	0	0	155	0	0	0	831	1,485	6
People's Republic of China	6,346	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,551	48
Peru	2,112	0	977	0	1,449	0	0	787	1,899	186	0	2,084	4,197	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,049	5,670	3,110	419	119	0	173	2,003	1,918	11,305	11,305	32
Romania	0	0	239	0	3,164	0	0	0	1,298	239	661	5,600	5,600	47
Spain	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	319	0	0	0	336	336	23
Syria	0	0	0	244	0	122	0	0	3,010	133	159	3,986	28,892	119
Trinidad and Tobago	24,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,618	11
Tunisia	2,618	0	0	0	4,270	0	0	0	1,730	370	618	8,524	73,507	302
United Kingdom	64,984	1,535	0	0	7,927	2,206	946	7,174	23,799	0	174	57,462	57,462	236
Virgin Islands	0	0	15,234	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,077	37
Zaire	9,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	323	0	257	31	0	0	0	269	9,169	439	208	10,372	10,694	44
Other Eastern Hemisphere	13,072	37	11,106	2,778	19,222	1,363	0	2,842	6,542	1,659	1,993	47,542	60,614	249
Subtotal Other	449,405	42,829	53,331	15,205	75,985	6,464	1,239	23,544	78,133	6,866	15,624	319,220	768,625	3,163
Total Imports	738,283	44,877	73,000	16,319	94,116	8,868	1,264	41,402	117,403	7,338	26,752	431,339	1,169,622	4,813
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	8,902	306	221	0	170	8	0	2,151	8,964	0	0	11,820	20,722	85
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	4
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	1
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	3,347	197	0	48	5,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,209	9,555	39
United Arab Emirates	2,210	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	842	3,051	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,450	604	221	611	6,412	8	0	2,151	8,964	245	(s)	19,215	34,665	143
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,630	0	0	2,630	2,980	12
Gabon	5,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	5,405	22
Indonesia	20,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,518	84
Nigeria	37,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	38,695	159
Venezuela	26,160	285	1,905	236	7,881	2,073	25	15,678	15,181	3	4,129	47,397	73,557	303
Subtotal Other OPEC	89,797	285	1,905	236	7,881	2,073	25	15,678	19,142	3	4,129	51,358	141,156	581
Other														
Angola	12,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	0	702	13,364	55
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	97	277	277	1
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	1,206	4,041	0	0	5,487	5,487	23
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	760	483	6,050	215	0	1,026	5,943	0	2	14,479	14,479	60
Canada	12,188	3,405	129	121	2,471	376	39	3,958	5,187	206	2,165	18,057	30,245	124
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338	0	0	1,338	2,560	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	200	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	1	13	2,515	2,515	10
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	43,096	0	388	1,690	509	292	0	1,424	2,281	289	0	6,873	49,969	206
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	11,190	0	0	412	378	5	200	12,186	12,186	50
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	309	0	486	437	0	422	6,986	0	287	8,926	8,926	37
Norway	5,722	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	5,933	24
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
People's Republic of China	2,822	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	3,132	13
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	0	0	1,899	1,899	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	977	0	1,449	229	119	787	0	970	1,782	6,313	6,313	26
Romania	0	0	1,049	5,670	3,110	0	0	0	171	0	1,303	11,303	11,303	47
Spain	0	0	0	0	3,164	0	0	0	970	0	661	4,795	4,795	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Syria	5,963	0	0	0	0	122	0	319	2,329	0	12	3,027	8,990	37
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Tunisia	31,088	914	0	0	4,270	0	0	0	1,730	101	82	7,097	38,185	157
United Kingdom	0	0	6,203	0	7,927	2,206	718	7,174	23,451	0	95	47,775	47,775	197
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Yugoslavia	7,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,356	30
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	0	0	0	269	8,901	8	15	9,465	9,465	39
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,748	4	1,148	2,608	15,024	246	0	2,180	1,735	479	160	23,584	28,332	117
Subtotal Other	126,869	4,323	11,632	11,143	58,408	4,133	876	19,177	68,504	2,058	6,873	187,127	313,996	1,292
Total Imports	232,116	5,212	13,758	11,989	72,700	6,214	901	37,006	96,611	2,307	11,003	257,700	489,817	2,016
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC	1,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	5
Algeria	6,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,548	27
Iraq	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	3
United Arab Emirates	8,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,261	34
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	6
Other OPEC	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	6
Ecuador	1,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,201	5
Gabon	7,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,901	33
Nigeria	1,074	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	1,300	5
Venezuela	13,011	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	13,237	54
Subtotal Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	81,944	29,108	1,915	90	3,449	0	0	1,002	587	804	725	37,680	119,623	492
Brazil	1,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,736	7
Canada	26,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,683	110
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
United Kingdom	437	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35	472	2
Other Eastern Hemisphere	112,355	29,108	1,944	90	3,449	0	0	1,002	587	804	732	37,715	150,071	618
Subtotal Other	133,628	29,108	2,169	90	3,449	1	0	1,002	587	804	732	37,941	171,569	706
Total Imports	133,628	29,108	2,169	90	3,449	1	0	1,002	587	804	732	37,941	171,569	706

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	12,690	475	2,310	0	0	0	0	0	3,497	0	5,928	12,211	24,901	102
Iraq	6,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,802	28
Kuwait	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	1,847	2,171	9
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	455	2
Saudi Arabia	8,063	239	0	0	231	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	1,546	9,609	40
United Arab Emirates	7,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	9,219	38
Subtotal Arab OPEC	34,960	714	2,607	158	231	0	0	0	7,938	0	6,547	18,196	53,156	219
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	9,091	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	654	9,745	40
Gabon	4,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,413	18
Indonesia	14,192	0	4,969	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	5,091	19,283	79
Iran	2,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,737	11
Nigeria	18,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	19,395	80
Venezuela	41,447	444	9,442	108	3,048	0	0	0	2,084	224	450	15,801	57,248	236
Subtotal Other OPEC	90,793	444	14,710	108	3,048	0	0	0	3,043	224	450	22,029	112,821	464
Other														
Angola	11,698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	12,006	49
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	3,047	0	0	(s)	0	200	60	0	320	3,627	3,627	15
Brazil	0	0	0	258	236	0	0	0	0	162	150	806	806	3
Canada	1,340	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	102	842	1,207	2,547	10
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	6
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	2
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	281	647	647	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	2
Mexico	102,711	2,466	15,539	397	2,028	89	33	0	693	1	542	21,789	124,500	512
Netherlands	0	0	525	76	353	0	0	0	0	66	558	1,578	1,578	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	31	0	82	0	313	0	554	991	991	4
Norway	2,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	10
Oman	654	0	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	1,484	6
People's Republic of China	3,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,524	15
Peru	2,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	2,298	9
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,033	0	1,033	1,033	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	17,387	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	3
Trinidad and Tobago	2,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	133	147	960	18,347	76
Tunisia	33,896	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,617	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	509	1,384	35,280	145
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,031	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	79	9,687	9,687	40
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	1,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	7
Other Western Hemisphere	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	193	623	946	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	7,626	33	9,566	134	254	243	0	0	3,022	919	636	14,806	22,432	92
Subtotal Other	190,017	3,120	39,111	1,128	2,901	332	344	200	6,234	3,567	4,837	61,774	251,791	1,036

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Total Imports	315,769	4,278	56,429	1,394	6,180	332	344	200	17,215	3,791	11,834	101,999	417,768	1,719
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	8,959	3,489	0	0	599	0	0	894	84	2	1,043	6,111	15,070	62
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	8,959	3,489	0	0	599	0	0	894	84	2	1,043	6,111	15,070	62
Total Imports	8,959	3,489	0	0	599	0	0	894	84	2	1,043	6,111	15,070	62
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	36,606	0	0	0	112	33	0	30	9	0	1	184	36,791	151
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	174	0	0	464	464	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	36,606	0	0	0	112	322	0	30	183	0	1	648	37,254	153
Other														
Australia	4,454	1,061	0	0	1,413	564	0	406	356	0	2	3,822	8,276	34
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Canada	5,814	1,697	116	50	2,957	287	19	979	216	138	9	6,467	12,281	51
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Libia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	68	35	0	0	118	118	(s)
Mexico	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	724	724	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	55	115	115	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	166	2,744	1,830	0	0	155	0	0	0	4,895	4,895	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	137	327	327	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	42	42	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	283	283	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	363	36	3,945	874	0	661	1,785	261	1,192	9,117	9,378	39
Subtotal Other	11,205	2,789	645	2,845	10,628	1,999	19	2,270	2,724	435	2,139	26,492	37,697	155
Total Imports	47,811	2,789	645	2,845	11,187	2,321	19	2,300	2,907	435	2,140	27,587	75,398	310

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	860	0	0	6,619		7,479
Natural Gas Liquids	50	462	1,825	(s)	213		2,550
Pentanes Plus	0	69	0	0	0		69
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	50	392	1,825	(s)	213		2,480
Ethane	0	138	(s)	0	0		138
Propane	37	116	1,621	(s)	85		1,859
Normal Butane	13	69	204	0	127		414
Isobutane	0	69	0	0	0		69
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	10	118	(s)	2		134
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	51	0	0		51
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	293	0	367		660
Kerosene	3	0	(s)	0	0		4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	(s)	1,801	0	1,282		3,087
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	934	0	2,338		3,271
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	33	9	32	(s)	19		93
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	73	441	0	70		584
Special Naphthas	5	10	3	1	2		21
Lubricants	250	10	217	2	38		516
Waxes	4	1	20	0	7		31
Petroleum Coke	392	384	1,907	0	2,008		4,691
Asphalt	1	1	(s)	1	13		17
Miscellaneous Products	15	2	3	(s)	4		24
Total Product Exports	759	962	7,645	4	6,362		15,733
Total Exports	759	1,822	7,645	4	12,981		23,212

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	4,709	0	0	45,632
Natural Gas Liquids	393	2,764	11,092	8	1,629
Pentanes Plus	0	412	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	393	2,352	11,092	8	1,629
Ethane	(s)	825	(s)	0	(s)
Propane	272	701	10,114	3	654
Normal Butane	121	414	978	5	975
Isobutane	0	412	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	197	28	1,168	(s)	276
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	61	0	25
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	1,025	0	1,023
Kerosene	38	3	5	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	73	422	7,763	0	5,361
Residual Fuel Oil	435	0	15,059	0	29,228
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	409	72	316	4	242
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	348	341	2,585	0	566
Special Naphthas	37	92	154	4	18
Lubricants	854	113	1,997	14	303
Waxes	35	12	146	(s)	48
Petroleum Coke	2,703	2,041	19,390	0	18,147
Asphalt	8	30	1	5	22
Miscellaneous Products	134	13	56	1	30
Total Product Exports	5,662	5,931	60,818	37	56,917
Total Exports	5,671	10,640	60,818	37	102,550
					179,714

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	58	(s)	5	72	2
Bahamas	0	24	55	22	128	302	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	533	17
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	(s)	384	(s)	3	406	13
Brazil	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	108	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	860	396	13	0	97	0	14	47	3	570	15	137	2,152	69
Chile	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	1	0	3	17	1
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	1	8	(s)
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	2	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	0	11	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	13	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	88	93	3
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	131	4
Ghana	0	0	0	40	45	38	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	150	5
Honduras	0	143	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Hong Kong	0	11	0	0	0	470	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	472	15
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	2	3	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	99	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Italy	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	312	925	30
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	(s)	(s)	559	0	0	60	2
Jamaica	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	(s)	62	2
Japan	0	10	0	485	255	0	1	37	0	1,131	0	13	1,935	62
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	0	86	0	11	(s)	226	0	1	325	10
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	16	(s)	70	87	3
Mexico	0	1,524	2	63	0	0	1	36	12	42	(s)	10	1,690	55
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,517	180	(s)	(s)	(s)	836	0	64	2,598	84
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	375	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	376	12
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	49	0	0	0	65	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	117	4
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	22	(s)	0	0	(s)	23	1
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	3	(s)
Puerto Rico	563	4	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)	1	0	8	605	20
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	0	2	0	(s)	90	3
Saudi Arabia	0	13	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	1	16	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	998	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,000	32
Spain	0	0	0	0	958	318	0	(s)	(s)	181	0	2	1,459	47
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	10	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	1	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	(s)	0	75	0	(s)	126	4
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	58	0	(s)	59	2
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	125	(s)	4	(s)	1	133	4
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	(s)	72	0	0	142	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	89	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	90	3
Virgin Islands	4,766	0	0	0	0	363	0	10	0	0	0	0	5,139	166
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	66	(s)	34	103	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	6	0	0	6	(s)
Other	1,290	9	63	40	26	76	(s)	5	0	0	(s)	1	1,511	49
Total	7,479	2,480	134	710	3,087	3,271	21	516	31	4,891	17	773	23,212	749

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	2	0	0	1	20	(s)
Australia	0	10	224	0	0	81	15	38	1	1,275	1	340	1,985	8
Bahamas	0	123	232	160	748	1,975	0	9	0	0	0	1	3,250	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	319	0	1	321	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	8	(s)	0	0	32	3	93	(s)	5,554	1	6	5,697	23
Brazil	0	174	0	0	0	0	1	113	(s)	494	0	4	786	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	91	0	(s)	91	(s)
Canada	4,718	2,388	331	700	1,961	1,065	118	378	24	3,388	48	960	16,079	66
Chile	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	66	(s)	(s)	2	8	83	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	3	0	0	0	865	2	84	6	131	(s)	2	1,100	5
Colombia	0	1	309	0	0	0	2	53	2	(s)	0	10	378	2
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	162	5	52	1	(s)	0	7	232	1
Denmark	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	300	(s)	1	311	1
Dominican Republic	0	274	0	0	0	0	2	10	(s)	0	(s)	5	292	1
Ecuador	0	528	0	11	437	0	2	6	1	0	(s)	12	997	4
Egypt	0	12	12	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	0	(s)	20	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	8	24	(s)	0	0	1	46	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	4	(s)	0	0	1	5	(s)
France	0	439	0	0	197	562	1	32	10	692	(s)	676	2,205	9
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	236	329	0	0	2	0	0	0	39	1,168	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	0	87	(s)
Greece	0	7	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	0	154	0	1	165	1
Guatemala	0	477	119	24	202	0	4	29	7	0	(s)	2	864	4
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	591	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	593	2
Honduras	0	36	0	0	0	0	3	37	1	0	(s)	2	78	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	244	899	1	11	2	0	(s)	12	1,170	5
India	0	5	0	0	248	0	1	99	1	27	(s)	19	400	2
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15	(s)	277	(s)	12	306	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	2	8	(s)
Italy	0	198	0	0	150	405	2	5	2	5,341	1	1,139	7,243	30
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	202	654	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	884	4
Jamaica	0	213	0	0	10	193	3	92	(s)	(s)	0	3	532	2
Japan	(s)	52	(s)	485	1,693	10,133	17	97	18	11,168	1	167	23,831	98
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	6	0	0	894	4,475	3	36	3	778	0	182	6,376	26
Kuwait	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	1	0	1	21	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Liberia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	2	4	1	32	(s)	130	170	1
Mexico	0	8,977	17	337	2	3,957	14	399	71	569	1	74	14,418	59
Netherlands	0	294	9	0	2,365	1,539	49	39	4	5,399	1	356	10,055	41
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	0	0	0	3,001	(s)	4	0	0	(s)	2	3,033	12
New Zealand	0	(s)	12	0	276	0	0	16	(s)	434	1	6	745	3
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	0	0	(s)	2	49	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	446	(s)	1	452	2
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Panama	0	146	129	0	920	908	10	50	1	(s)	1	4	2,168	9
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	79	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	86	(s)
Philippines	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	(s)	(s)	(s)	174	186	1
Puerto Rico	0	163	1	0	0	221	3	115	12	19	(s)	140	6,598	27
Rep. of South Africa	5,924	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	55	47	288	1	226	616	3
Saudi Arabia	0	19	0	0	1	0	(s)	21	0	0	0	27	69	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - August 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	298	4,746	10	38	(s)	25	(s)	4	5,127	21
Spain	0	84	0	0	1,850	1,229	(s)	1	1	1,960	0	428	5,555	23
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	65	0	2	70	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	191	(s)	11	1	32	(s)	4	339	1
Switzerland	0	23	0	0	225	0	(s)	6	(s)	251	0	2	508	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	37	6	(s)	(s)	71	114	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	0	1	0	1	11	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	50	0	0	(s)	19	0	75	0	(s)	145	1
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	5	0	(s)	34	0	290	(s)	3	332	1
United Kingdom	0	116	50	0	5	2,799	(s)	205	4	435	3	20	3,636	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	411	0	720	0	59	1,191	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Venezuela	0	168	(s)	0	(s)	0	12	36	1	476	0	9	703	3
Virgin Islands	31,790	0	0	0	0	2,935	0	10	0	30	0	(s)	34,765	143
West Germany	0	102	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	90	6	271	1	119	588	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	196	0	(s)	197	1
Other	7,918	229	204	131	354	946	(s)	52	4	186	1	77	10,101	42
Total	50,350	15,474	1,668	2,134	13,620	44,721	305	3,282	240	42,281	65	5,573	179,714	740

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1985

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mts.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	13,637	--	--	--	--	10,971	--	--	--	--	--	45,741	1,447	23,564	95,360
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,367	--	--	--	--	51,932	--	--	--	--	--	85,966	9,370	28,843	177,478
Leases	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	1,704	--	--	--	--	--	17,104	1,264	1,235	21,360
Strategic Petroleum Reserve¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	487,126	0	0	487,126
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	23,542	23,542
Total	--	--	15,057	--	--	--	--	64,607	--	--	--	--	--	635,937	12,081	77,184	804,866
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	39,356	2,687	42,043	1,004	38,080	6,806	14,545	60,435	8,408	75,120	41,603	4,796	808	130,735	10,271	60,974	304,458
Bulk Terminal	--	--	91,574	--	--	--	--	79,019	--	--	--	--	--	69,652	2,451	23,924	266,620
Pipeline	--	--	26,732	--	--	--	--	34,541	--	--	--	--	--	39,978	2,222	4,749	108,222
Natural Gas Processing Plant	201	56	257	0	867	49	896	1,812	1,508	3,692	461	71	242	5,974	161	176	8,380
Total	--	--	160,606	--	--	--	--	175,807	--	--	--	--	--	246,339	15,105	89,823	687,680
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	17	0	17	0	63	2	125	190	68	205	42	16	4	335	10	6	558
Bulk Terminal	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	859	--	--	--	--	--	3,093	0	49	4,031
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	295	--	--	--	--	--	1,354	86	5	1,740
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	21	24	0	53	16	226	295	369	365	165	32	34	965	65	23	1,372
Total	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	1,639	--	--	--	--	--	5,747	161	83	7,701
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	1,021	12	1,033	287	1,919	162	507	2,875	255	888	1,453	24	27	2,647	383	658	7,596
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,689	--	--	--	--	20,580	--	--	--	--	--	45,700	71	2,556	70,596
Pipeline	--	--	1,861	--	--	--	--	6,602	--	--	--	--	--	5,415	434	0	14,312
Natural Gas Processing Plant	198	35	233	0	810	33	670	1,513	891	3,325	293	36	208	4,753	94	153	6,746
Total	--	--	4,816	--	--	--	--	31,570	--	--	--	--	--	58,515	982	3,367	99,250
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	19
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,506	--	--	--	--	--	7,300	0	0	8,806
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,507	--	--	--	--	--	2,076	132	0	3,715
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	15	0	105	120	167	790	0	0	18	975	2	0	1,097
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,143	--	--	--	--	--	10,360	134	0	13,637

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast	V
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																		
Refinery	68	0	68	0	102	0	1	103	1	8	191	0	0	200	0	2	373	
Total	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	103	--	--	--	--	--	200	0	2	373	
Propane For Other Uses																		
Refinery	878	2	880	4	1,091	29	148	1,272	30	61	728	4	3	826	161	241	3,380	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,366	--	--	--	--	15,079	--	--	--	--	--	25,570	70	609	42,694	
Pipeline	--	--	1,792	--	--	--	--	3,627	--	--	--	--	--	2,211	177	0	7,807	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	154	33	187	0	623	18	389	1,030	401	996	155	14	128	1,694	61	135	3,107	
Total	--	--	4,225	--	--	--	--	21,008	--	--	--	--	--	30,301	469	985	56,988	
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	0	8	0	0	0	8	7	0	51	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	8	7	0	51	
Normal Butane For Other Uses																		
Refinery	62	10	72	229	555	62	217	1,063	183	549	238	3	18	991	175	382	2,683	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	303	--	--	--	--	3,419	--	--	--	--	--	9,206	1	1,776	14,705	
Pipeline	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	1,076	--	--	--	--	--	741	78	0	1,964	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	1	44	0	137	15	135	287	263	883	95	14	49	1,304	28	12	1,675	
Total	--	--	488	--	--	--	--	5,845	--	--	--	--	--	12,242	282	2,170	21,027	
Isobutane																		
Refinery	13	0	13	54	170	26	141	391	41	253	296	17	6	613	40	33	1,090	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	576	--	--	--	--	--	3,624	0	171	4,391	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	392	--	--	--	--	--	387	47	0	826	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	1	2	0	35	0	41	76	60	656	43	8	13	780	3	6	867	
Total	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	5,404	90	210	7,174	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	123	6	1	130	1	160	22	0	0	183	0	3	316	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	183	0	3	316	
Unfinished Oils																		
Refinery	3,034	333	3,367	43	2,726	111	1,412	4,292	560	8,412	4,850	258	43	14,123	525	4,198	26,505	
Naphthalene and Lighter	1,670	95	1,765	0	1,410	21	533	1,964	579	5,589	2,370	61	20	8,619	239	3,585	16,172	
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	3,770	262	4,032	179	4,042	375	1,789	6,385	513	10,448	5,999	154	61	17,175	961	11,689	40,242	
Heavy Gas Oils	1,484	112	1,596	2	2,609	38	1,176	3,825	522	6,070	3,111	51	0	9,754	330	4,764	20,269	
Residuum	9,958	802	10,760	224	10,787	545	4,910	16,466	2,174	30,519	16,330	524	124	49,671	2,055	24,236	103,188	
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity		PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		United States	
		East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,204	67	4,271	49	4,820	619	1,555	7,043	985	8,515	5,068	174	150	14,892	1,398	7,044	34,648
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	208	--	--	--	--	--	256	0	4	475
Total	--	--	4,278	--	--	--	--	7,251	--	--	--	--	--	15,148	1,398	7,048	35,123
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	54	0	9	63	0	0	149	0	0	149	0	38	250
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--	149	0	38	250
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	8,549	333	8,882	84	5,984	1,135	2,684	9,887	1,757	9,738	4,788	1,071	132	17,486	1,753	8,880	46,888
Bulk Terminal	--	--	35,331	--	--	--	--	30,449	--	--	--	--	--	9,026	1,214	10,418	86,438
Pipeline	--	--	13,751	--	--	--	--	17,252	--	--	--	--	--	20,284	996	2,100	54,383
Total	--	--	57,964	--	--	--	--	57,588	--	--	--	--	--	46,796	3,963	21,398	187,709
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,808	149	2,957	66	2,200	681	1,297	4,244	866	4,108	1,533	590	70	7,167	970	3,859	19,197
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13,998	--	--	--	--	14,694	--	--	--	--	--	4,178	716	4,541	38,127
Pipeline	--	--	5,199	--	--	--	--	7,932	--	--	--	--	--	7,050	502	804	21,487
Total	--	--	22,154	--	--	--	--	26,870	--	--	--	--	--	18,395	2,188	9,204	78,811
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,741	184	5,925	18	3,784	454	1,387	5,643	891	5,630	3,255	481	62	10,319	783	5,021	27,691
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21,333	--	--	--	--	15,755	--	--	--	--	--	4,848	498	5,877	48,311
Pipeline	--	--	8,552	--	--	--	--	9,320	--	--	--	--	--	13,234	494	1,296	32,896
Total	--	--	35,810	--	--	--	--	30,718	--	--	--	--	--	28,401	1,775	12,194	108,898
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	83	0	83	0	71	6	12	89	27	321	116	0	0	464	65	245	946
Bulk Terminal	--	--	311	--	--	--	--	335	--	--	--	--	--	68	11	288	1,013
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--	11	0	90	218
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	95
Total	--	--	394	--	--	--	--	541	--	--	--	--	--	638	76	623	2,272

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	201	0	201	0	548	85	176	809	338	653	476	122	85	1,674	262	738	3,684
Bulk Terminal	--	--	710	--	--	--	--	515	--	--	--	--	--	173	5	549	1,952
Pipeline	--	--	176	--	--	--	--	148	--	--	--	--	--	588	109	325	1,346
Total	--	--	1,087	--	--	--	--	1,472	--	--	--	--	--	2,435	376	1,612	6,982
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,715	4	1,719	0	1,164	188	317	1,669	380	3,281	1,960	4	28	5,653	417	2,839	12,297
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,160	--	--	--	--	3,611	--	--	--	--	--	1,898	194	1,657	11,520
Pipeline	--	--	3,619	--	--	--	--	2,309	--	--	--	--	--	3,934	197	702	10,761
Total	--	--	9,498	--	--	--	--	7,589	--	--	--	--	--	11,485	808	5,198	34,578
Kerosene																	
Refinery	220	110	330	52	521	74	224	871	82	630	488	72	1	1,273	0	205	2,679
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,867	--	--	--	--	1,022	--	--	--	--	--	422	32	45	4,388
Pipeline	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	185	--	--	--	--	--	351	9	1	1,016
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	--	--	3,667	--	--	--	--	2,078	--	--	--	--	--	2,047	41	251	8,084
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	6,495	302	6,797	66	4,872	1,762	2,470	9,170	856	9,131	3,204	526	106	13,823	1,765	4,739	36,294
Bulk Terminal	--	--	27,361	--	--	--	--	15,728	--	--	--	--	--	4,167	748	5,394	53,398
Pipeline	--	--	6,837	--	--	--	--	7,496	--	--	--	--	--	7,951	381	1,319	23,984
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	--	--	40,995	--	--	--	--	32,394	--	--	--	--	--	25,946	2,894	11,452	113,681
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,028	101	2,129	70	1,666	422	144	2,302	505	2,870	2,163	147	24	5,709	434	6,861	17,435
Bulk Terminal	--	--	12,447	--	--	--	--	1,460	--	--	--	--	--	3,501	0	1,978	19,386
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	10	137	151
Total	--	--	14,580	--	--	--	--	3,762	--	--	--	--	--	9,210	444	8,976	36,972
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	131	0	131	0	298	0	65	363	18	895	597	1	0	1,511	0	82	2,087
Total	131	0	131	0	298	0	65	363	18	895	597	1	0	1,511	0	82	2,087
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	31	0	0	31	425	916	389	19	0	1,749	4	116	1,904
Total	4	0	4	0	31	0	0	31	425	916	389	19	0	1,749	4	116	1,904

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity		PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		PAD Dist. V	United States
		East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total			Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	743	30	773	0	195	0	132	327	53	925	105	156	0	1,239	5	273	2,617
Bulk Terminal	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	--	31	0	44	1,132
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117
Total	--	--	1,403	--	--	--	--	754	--	--	--	--	--	1,387	5	317	3,866
Lubricants																	
Refinery	443	776	1,219	0	844	0	293	1,137	27	3,340	1,440	742	0	5,549	65	583	8,553
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,557	--	--	--	--	968	--	--	--	--	--	456	5	650	3,636
Total	--	--	2,776	--	--	--	--	2,105	--	--	--	--	--	6,005	70	1,233	12,189
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	78	78	0	36	0	61	97	21	180	135	60	0	396	4	49	624
Total	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	--	396	4	49	624
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	844	0	844	0	294	845	124	1,263	5	428	1,532	91	0	2,056	106	1,011	5,280
Bulk Terminal	844	0	844	0	294	845	124	1,263	5	428	1,532	91	0	2,056	106	1,011	5,280
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,576	49	2,625	171	3,623	950	735	5,479	397	1,075	940	960	127	3,499	1,533	2,202	15,338
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,349	--	--	--	--	2,831	--	--	--	--	--	610	170	210	8,170
Total	--	--	6,974	--	--	--	--	8,310	--	--	--	--	--	4,109	1,703	2,412	23,508
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	124	23	147	1	167	5	1	174	34	450	206	87	0	777	12	166	1,276
Bulk Terminal	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	251	1	82	485
Pipeline	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	137	--	--	--	--	--	90	0	70	311
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	34	0	1	3	0	38	2	0	44
Total	--	--	286	--	--	--	--	341	--	--	--	--	--	1,156	15	318	2,116
Total Stocks, All Oils																	
	--	--	175,663	--	--	--	--	240,414	--	--	--	--	--	882,276	27,186	167,007	1,492,546

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, August 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	16,955	27,258	3,197	34,158	14,576
Connecticut	409	851	38	1,333	329
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	707	1,594	294	1,865	1,026
Florida	2,473	3,880	174	2,098	1,084
Georgia	1,149	1,746	89	1,084	139
Maine	324	528	89	717	216
Massachusetts	740	851	36	1,851	674
New Hampshire, Vermont	43	49	w	331	119
New Jersey	2,966	6,285	389	9,957	6,567
New York	1,797	2,858	589	4,905	1,840
North Carolina	1,437	1,363	429	1,415	303
Pennsylvania	2,440	4,039	548	4,327	981
Rhode Island	187	493	w	921	83
South Carolina	688	930	183	732	383
Virginia	1,405	1,648	281	2,516	722
West Virginia	190	143	22	106	110
PAD District II Total	18,938	21,398	1,893	24,898	3,762
Illinois	3,129	4,702	311	4,720	854
Indiana	2,576	3,131	303	3,772	601
Iowa	1,004	720	w	968	w
Kansas	1,187	1,202	42	1,610	104
Kentucky	707	852	76	793	196
Michigan	1,801	2,381	187	2,380	404
Minnesota	1,209	825	w	2,106	228
Missouri	745	777	w	716	w
Nebraska	311	168	0	182	0
North & South Dakota	471	295	0	940	w
Ohio	2,282	2,994	585	2,524	512
Oklahoma	1,251	1,126	188	1,578	58
Tennessee	1,161	1,273	77	1,007	254
Texas	1,104	952	w	1,602	242
Wisconsin					
PAD District III Total	11,345	15,167	1,695	17,990	9,210
Alabama	672	731	82	712	254
Arkansas	203	201	w	139	19
Louisiana	1,708	3,338	501	3,323	4,424
Mississippi	1,061	1,268	10	1,094	365
New Mexico	219	171	w	221	24
Texas	7,482	9,458	1,098	12,501	4,124
PAD District IV Total	1,686	1,281	32	2,513	434
Colorado	384	245	0	297	107
Idaho	171	111	0	168	0
Montana	641	407	w	1,041	115
Utah	257	240	0	353	124
Wyoming	233	278	w	654	88
PAD District V Total	8,400	10,898	250	10,133	8,839
Alaska	327	259	w	1,048	w
Arizona	388	274	w	236	0
California	4,860	7,653	165	5,534	6,399
Hawaii	190	216	0	233	w
Nevada	104	180	w	74	w
Oregon	654	661	w	1,064	248
Washington	1,877	1,655	w	1,944	1,225
United States Total	57,324	76,002	7,067	89,692	36,821

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I		I	III	IV	V		I	II	IV	V		II	III	V	I	II	III	IV		
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	136	2,077	770	0	0	212	42,621	0	0	0	8,139	3,414	0	2,516	0	18,682	0	0		
Petroleum Products	9,058	58	0	0	3,059	5,095	2,248	0	0	77,607	30,089	0	1,581	1,667	776	1,171	0	0	0	20	0	0		
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	0	0	742	0	0	85	100	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	889	2,040	73	0	0	1,815	4,806	0	0	635	676	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,116	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,229	0	0	0	1,337	1,813	1,271	0	0	46,547	17,012	0	756	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,851	0	0	0	346	833	553	0	0	14,468	7,665	0	336	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,378	0	0	0	991	980	718	0	0	32,079	9,347	0	420	241	0	0	0	332	0	0	0			
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	171	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	15	0	251	123	0	0	86	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	244	0	0	0	96	21	613	0	0	9,671	2,286	0	145	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,340	0	0	0	241	622	275	0	0	15,444	3,721	0	321	277	0	0	284	0	0	0	0			
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	32	195	0	0	0	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	36	0	0	0	33	55	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lubricants	0	49	0	0	96	21	0	0	0	499	303	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0			
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Asphalt and Road Oil	29	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	280	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total All Products	9,058	58	0	0	3,195	7,172	3,018	0	0	77,819	72,710	0	1,581	9,806	4,190	1,171	2,516	0	18,702	0	0			

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	20	2,077	770	0	42,621	0	0	8,139	3,414	0	1,748	0
Petroleum Products	6,581	0	0	2,542	4,814	2,248	0	26,695	0	1,473	1,667	776	1,171	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	328	0	0	0	742	0	0	85	100	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	889	2,030	73	1,693	4,806	0	0	635	676	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,856	0	0	1,219	1,813	1,271	36,389	15,388	0	756	547	0	758	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,079	0	0	305	833	553	11,601	7,055	0	336	306	0	426	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,777	0	0	914	980	718	24,798	8,333	0	420	241	0	332	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	0	16	49	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	15	0	251	123	0	86	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	93	0	0	96	21	613	7,855	1,960	0	145	0	43	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	0	0	0	612	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,610	0	0	193	622	275	12,564	3,385	0	321	277	0	284	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	6,581	0	0	2,562	6,891	3,018	59,502	69,316	0	1,473	9,806	4,190	1,171	1,748	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	212	0	0	0	2,516	0 16,934
Petroleum Products	2,477	58	0	0	281	0	251	4,177	13,677	3,394	108	0	0	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	117	0	50	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,373	0	0	118	0	0	0	984	9,174	1,624	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	772	0	0	41	0	0	0	220	2,647	610	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	601	0	0	77	0	0	0	764	6,527	1,014	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	73	5	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	1,612	326	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	730	0	0	48	195	0	251	1,010	1,619	336	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	32	55	0	0	140	584	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	36	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	24	115	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	49	0	96	21	0	0	387	112	303	58	0	0	20
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	29	0	0	173	0	0	0	171	109	676	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	17	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,477	58	0	633	281	0	251	4,389	13,677	3,394	108	2,516	0	16,954

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,864	0	2,864	50,760	2,983	47,777	24,173	42,833	-18,660	770	11,553	-10,783	0	21,198	-21,198
Petroleum Products	80,666	9,116	71,550	40,814	10,402	30,412	5,949	109,277	-103,328	2,248	3,614	-1,366	2,752	20	2,732
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	827	328	499	428	742	-314	0	185	-185	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,704	0	2,704	5,441	3,002	2,439	2,716	6,621	-3,905	73	1,311	-1,238	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,116	0	1,116	0	0	0	0	1,166	-1,166	0	0	0	50	0	50
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	89	0	89	0	0	0	0	89	-89	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,884	6,229	41,655	23,788	4,421	19,367	1,813	64,315	-62,502	1,271	1,305	-34	1,514	0	1,514
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	14,814	2,851	11,963	10,822	1,732	9,090	833	22,469	-21,636	553	732	-179	762	0	762
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	33,070	3,378	29,692	12,966	2,689	10,277	980	41,846	-40,866	718	573	145	752	0	752
Finished Aviation Gasoline	171	12	159	200	16	184	0	359	-359	16	0	16	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	340	140	200	278	0	278	0	606	-606	0	209	-209	337	0	337
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,767	244	9,523	2,530	730	1,800	21	12,102	-12,081	613	43	570	188	0	188
Kerosene	645	28	617	244	0	244	0	861	-861	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,685	2,340	13,345	6,338	1,138	5,200	622	19,486	-18,864	275	561	-286	605	0	605
Residual Fuel Oil	756	0	756	0	227	-227	195	724	-529	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	42	36	6	45	88	-43	55	18	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	162	0	162	115	0	115	0	277	-277	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	595	49	546	303	117	186	90	860	-770	0	0	0	58	20	38
Waxes	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	453	29	424	705	173	532	0	956	-956	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	254	9	245	0	162	-162	9	92	-83	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	83,530	9,116	74,414	91,574	13,385	78,189	30,122	152,110	-121,988	3,018	15,167	-12,149	2,752	21,218	-18,466

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,269	42	3,311	57	1,516	215	225	2,013	599	3,665	2,713	276	11	7,264	332	10,049	22,969
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	99	9	108	0	143	0	0	143	36	135	291	116	11	589	105	658	1,603
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,273	0	2,273	34	179	0	132	348	446	602	348	117	0	1,513	16	2,742	6,889
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	897	33	930	23	1,194	215	93	1,525	117	2,928	2,074	43	0	5,162	211	6,649	14,477

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	14	67	81	0	74	0	0	74	80	143	128	23	24	398	72	747	1,372
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,367	--	--	--	--	153	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	3,520
Total	--	--	3,448	--	--	--	--	227	--	--	--	--	--	398	72	747	4,892
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	884	0	884	45	365	4	98	512	76	524	505	65	0	1,170	90	1,943	4,599
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,084	--	--	--	--	298	--	--	--	--	--	1,862	0	547	5,791
Total	--	--	3,968	--	--	--	--	810	--	--	--	--	--	3,032	90	2,490	10,390
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,130	34	1,164	25	1,227	418	46	1,716	349	2,203	1,530	59	0	4,141	272	4,171	11,464
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,996	--	--	--	--	1,009	--	--	--	--	--	1,639	0	1,431	10,075
Total	--	--	7,160	--	--	--	--	2,725	--	--	--	--	--	5,780	272	5,602	21,539

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	32	195	0	724	0	140	584	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	374	0	140	234	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	32	140	0	350	0	0	350	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	1,438	0	0		1,438
Iraq	0	0	0		0
Kuwait	0	0	0		0
Libya	0	0	0		0
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0		0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0		0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,438	0	0		1,438
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	0	0	362		362
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	0	0	0		0
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	0	0	0		0
Venezuela	759	0	1,328		2,087
Subtotal Other OPEC	759	0	1,691		2,449
Other					
Angola	0	0	0		0
Australia	0	1	80		81
Bahamas	0	210	0		210
Bolivia	0	0	0		0
Brazil	606	991	0		1,598
Brunei	0	0	0		0
Canada	197	94	386		678
Congo	165	0	0		165
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	0	0	0		0
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	12		12
Mexico	0	0	294		294
Netherlands	211	0	0		211
Netherlands Antilles	347	39	131		516
Norway	0	0	0		0
Oman	0	0	0		0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0		0
Peru	282	0	285		567
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	0	0		0
Spain	111	0	0		111
Syria	0	0	0		0
Trinidad	0	0	0		0
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	125	215	170		511
Virgin Islands	154	443	1,021		1,617
Yugoslavia	0	0	0		0
Zaire	0	0	0		0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1985 (Continued)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	350	0	644	994
Other Eastern Hemisphere	306	169	45	520
Subtotal Other	2,856	2,162	3,067	8,085
Total Imports	5,052	2,162	4,758	11,973

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, August 1985

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	4,149	1,952	4,441	10,542
Delaware	365	0	0	365
Florida	183	535	490	1,208
Georgia	60	0	109	169
Maine	0	0	207	207
Maryland	70	0	0	70
Massachusetts	0	0	354	354
New Hampshire	0	0	65	65
New Jersey	1,952	521	275	2,748
New York	851	896	1,886	3,633
Pennsylvania	560	0	794	1,353
South Carolina	98	0	0	98
Vermont	0	0	8	8
Virginia	10	0	254	264
PAD District II	(s)	0	20	20
Michigan	(s)	0	19	19
North Dakota	0	0	1	1
PAD District III	862	0	134	996
Alabama	0	0	134	134
Louisiana	193	0	0	193
Texas	669	0	0	669
PAD District IV	0	0	5	5
Montana	0	0	5	5
PAD District V	41	210	158	410
Hawaii	1	209	158	368
Washington	40	1	0	41
All PAD Districts	5,052	2,162	4,758	11,973

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

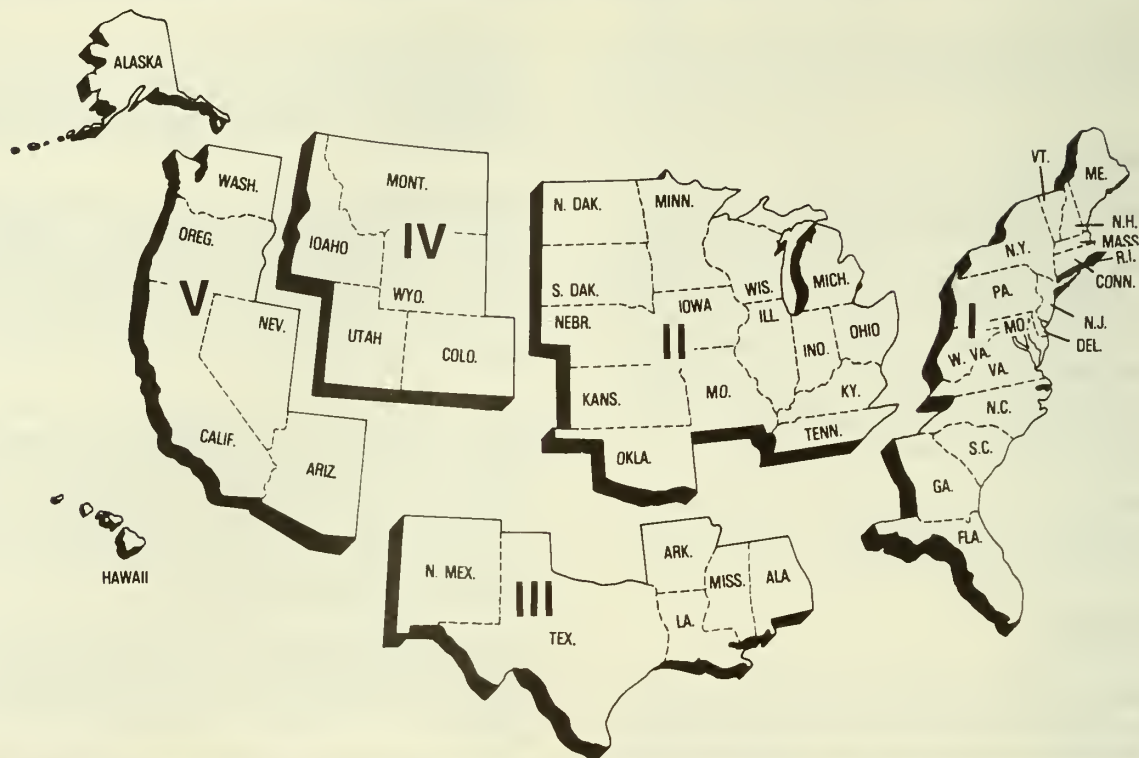
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

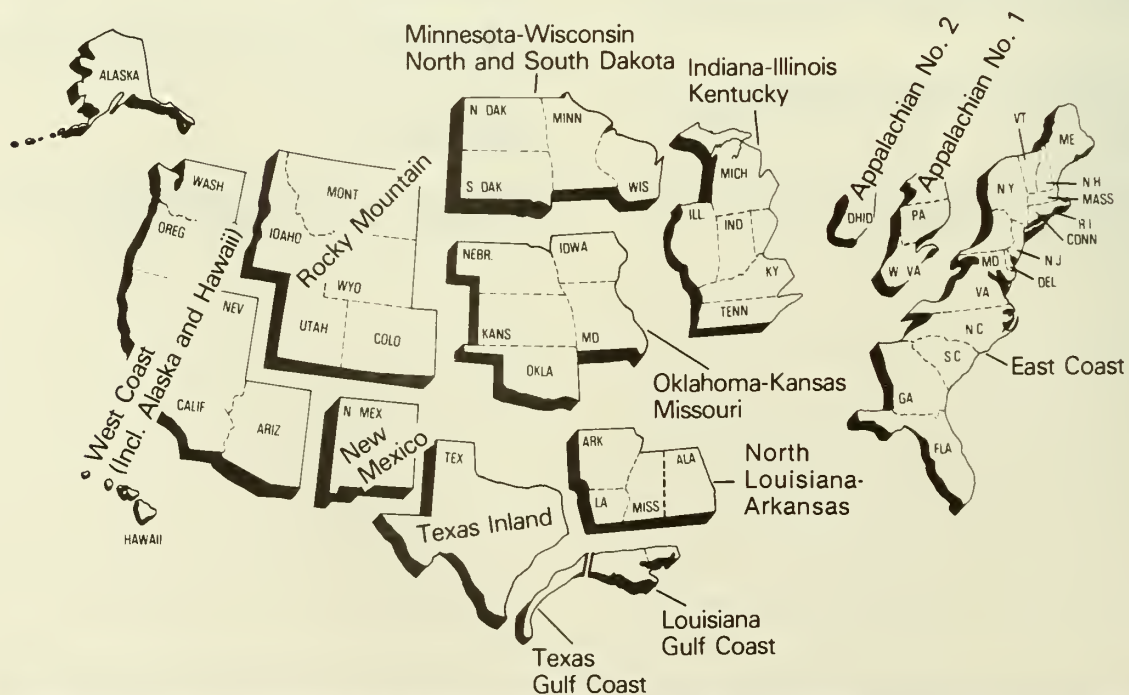
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

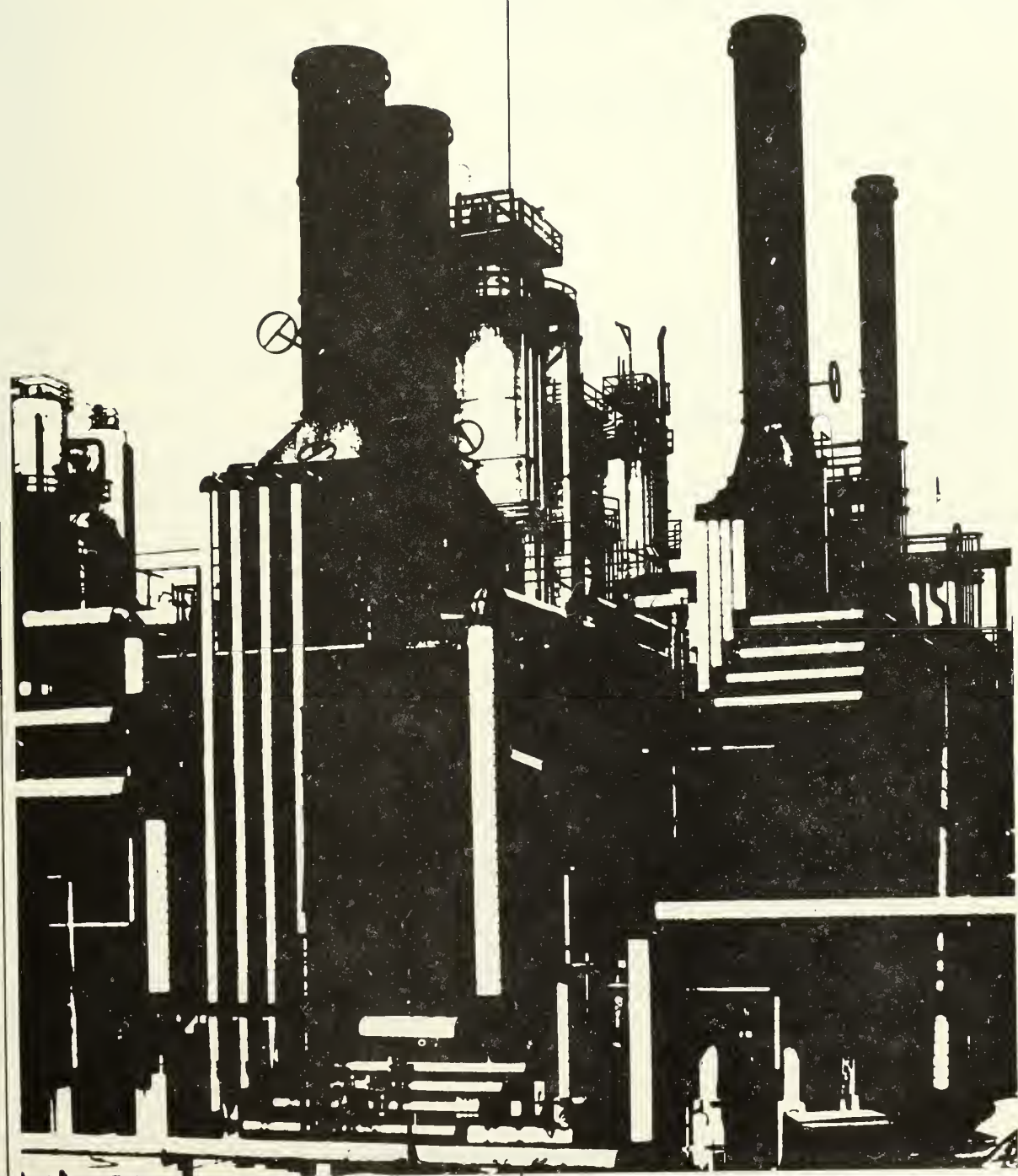


District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.
- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.
- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

		EIA Component State				Pen- tanes Plus
	Eth- ane	Pro pane	Normal Butane	Iso- butane		
Import Product						
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%	
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%	
Ethane (IM-145)...	100%					
Butane (IM-145)...			60%	40%		
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145).....		40%	35%	20%	5%	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145).....	80%	20%				
Export Product						
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%					
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%				
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%			
Mixed Streams						
PAD I, IV, V.....		40%	60%			
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%	
PAD III		80%	20%			

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.







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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



September 1985



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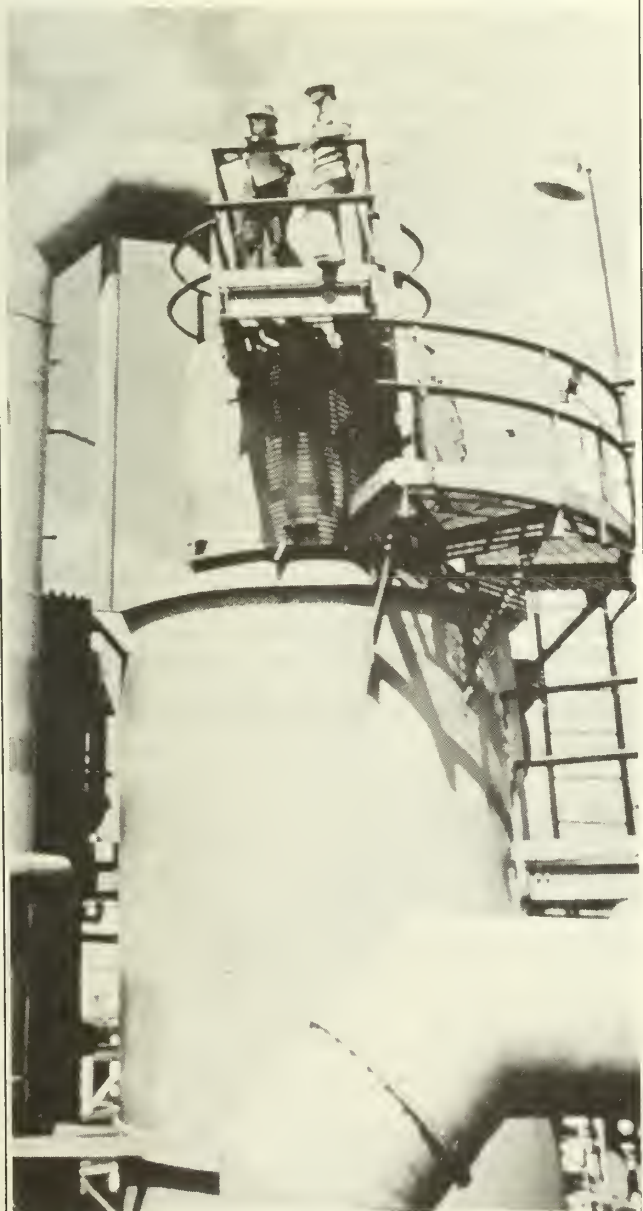
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Sulfur removal plant at Lake Charles, La.

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Petroleum Storage Technology	Aug 1985

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	October			Cumulative January Through October		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.7	-0.5	6.8	6.7	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.8	-7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.1	5.7	1.2	1.4	-15.2
Other Products	5.1	5.0	3.1	4.8	4.8	-2
Total	15.6	15.6	-1	15.6	15.8	-1.0
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.3	12.0	2.9	11.9	12.1	-1.0
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.6	-2	10.6	10.5	1.4
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.2	3.6	-9.3	2.9	3.2	-9.2
SPR	(s)	.2	-89.1	.1	.2	-32.5
Products	1.7	2.0	-18.0	1.8	2.0	-13.3
Total	4.9	5.8	-14.9	4.8	5.5	-11.6
Export						
Crude Oil	.2	.1	33.5	.2	.2	13.4
Products	.6	.5	34.8	.5	.5	9.1
Total	.8	.6	34.5	.8	.7	10.6
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	.1	-6	-	.1	(s)	-
Products	-2	-2	-	.2	-1	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	490	437	12.1			
Other	313	343	-8.7			
Total	803	780	3.0			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	215	232	-7.4			
Distillate Fuel Oil	122	152	-19.9			
Residual Fuel Oil	49	51	-3.6			
Other	308	329	-6.4			
Total	694	764	-9.6			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,497	1,544	-3.0			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. October 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are September 1985 monthly values. Total may not equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," September 1985.



Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply

The Petroleum Supply Division of the Energy Information Administration collects and publishes statistics on petroleum supply and disposition in the United States. These statistics reflect industry activities, as reported in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), on a weekly, monthly, and annual basis. The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, and *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* present these and related data on a detailed geographic level.

To assure the usefulness and accuracy of its data, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) periodically reviews its data information systems in terms of data quality, meaningfulness, and timeliness. In addition, EIA statistics are routinely compared with similar published statistics from independent data information systems. These comparisons help EIA to further assess, maintain, and improve the quality of its data by (1) highlighting quantitative differences which may evidence a deficiency in the data information system and (2) indicating a range of estimates from different measurement approaches.

This article compares final annual statistics from the *PSA* and its predecessor (the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*) with statistics from frequently cited data sources both inside and outside EIA. Adjustments have been made to some series, when necessary, to account for known differences in coverage, definitions, and units of measure. Comparisons are made at the national level for selected data series from 1979 through 1984. The data series examined here are production and imports of crude oil and product supplied volumes for motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

When the *PSA* value, called the reference estimate, is "close" to the comparative value, there is no indication of any inaccuracy in either estimate. When the *PSA* value differs systematically from the comparative value, it suggests bias in one of the series. Bias can occur for one or more of the following reasons: an incomplete sampling frame, definitional deficiency, failure to obtain information from some units in the survey, reporting error, processing error, and estimation method used. For those series showing substantial differences, further research is usually needed to find the probable causes of the discrepancies.

Most of the data series examined were in agreement over the 6-year period. Close agreement was observed among the crude oil production series, and agreement among the crude oil imports series was nearly as close. Most of the product supplied volumes and comparative volumes tended to be in overall agreement; however, large differences were noted in comparing some product series.

Crude Oil Production

Data on crude oil production (including lease condensate) are based on data reported to the EIA by State conservation agencies and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The State conservation agencies collect data on crude oil production levels for tax purposes. The U.S. Minerals Management Service collects data on crude oil production levels from offshore, Federally-owned waters. These data are reported on a monthly basis for all except eight of the producing States. For these States, EIA develops monthly crude oil production estimates based on historical annual crude oil production volumes. After each calendar year, monthly estimates from all sources are updated using annual reports from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Comparative estimates for crude oil production are available from the American Petroleum Institute (API), *Oil and Gas Journal*, and EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division (Table 1).

API crude oil production estimates are also based on monthly crude oil production data provided by State conservation agencies. Monthly crude oil production estimates are used where individual State data are not available. In addition, monthly estimates of crude oil production levels from offshore, Federally-owned waters are used. These monthly estimates may be updated later as more current information becomes available.

Crude oil production estimates developed by the *Oil and Gas Journal* are based on data obtained from State conservation agencies and historical State production levels.

Crude oil production estimates of the EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division are based on data from Survey Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves." Survey Form EIA-23 is mandatory and is filed by all oil and gas well operators producing at least 400,000 barrels of crude oil or 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas (or both) during the year and by a sample of the smaller operators. Currently, there are over 3,000 respondents.

The *Petroleum Supply Annual* contains the official government estimate of the nation's crude oil production; the U.S. *Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report (Annual Reserves Report)* provides the official government estimate of crude oil reserves. Production reported by the large and small operators responding to Form EIA-23 is used to impute some reserves and production data published in the

Table 1. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)—Comparison of Estimates

Year	Reference Estimate	Comparative Estimates		
	EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual ¹	American Petroleum Institute ²	Oil & Gas Journal ³	EIA, Reserves & Natural Gas Division ⁴
	Volume (Million Barrels) ⁵			
1984.....	3,250	3,197	3,173	3,216
1983.....	3,171	3,175	3,161	3,177
1982.....	3,157	3,164	3,156	3,107
1981.....	3,129	3,140	3,135	3,110
1980.....	3,146	3,160	3,147	3,134
1979.....	3,121	3,130	3,168	3,102
	Comparative Estimate as a Percent of Reference Estimate			
1984.....	100.0	98.4	97.6	99.0
1983.....	100.0	100.1	99.7	100.2
1982.....	100.0	100.2	100.0	98.4
1981.....	100.0	100.4	100.2	99.4
1980.....	100.0	100.4	100.0	99.6
1979.....	100.0	100.3	101.5	99.4

¹Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1984, and Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1979 and 1980.

²From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. Annual values were obtained by summing monthly values.

³From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. This journal publishes weekly averages of crude oil production in thousand barrels per day. These averages are used to produce monthly totals as follows: First, each week's average is used as a daily production estimate for each of the days the week covers. Then, for each month, the production estimates for the days covered by the month are summed. These totals are converted from thousand to million barrels.

⁴Estimates equal the sum of annual production values for crude oil and lease condensate. Annual crude oil production data appear in Table 6 and annual lease condensate data appear in Table 16 of EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*, 1979 through 1984.

⁵Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, DOE/EIA-0108, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216; Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*; American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*; *Oil and Gas Journal*.

Annual Reserves Report. Since production for the operators who are not sampled is estimated statistically, it is expected that the total production would not be the same as the official production contained in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

From 1979 through 1984, API estimates were generally higher than the reference estimates, whereas estimates from the EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division were generally lower than the reference estimates. Despite the reversed data patterns observed during this period, the API estimates and the EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division estimates were in close agreement with the reference estimates.

From 1979 through 1983, the API estimates were within 0.5 percent of the reference estimates; in 1984, the reference estimate was higher than the API estimate by 1.6 percent.

The EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division estimates ranged from 0.4 to 1.6 percent lower than the reference estimates from 1979 through 1984, except in 1983. The EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division estimate for that year was higher than the reference estimate by 0.2 percent.

The *Oil and Gas Journal* estimates showed a mixed pattern compared with the reference estimates from 1979 through 1984. For the earlier years, these estimates were higher than the reference estimates; in later years, these were lower. However, the *Oil and Gas Journal* estimates were within 0.3 percent of the reference estimates from 1980 through 1983 and within 2.5 percent for 1979 and 1984.

All four data series reflect similar trends over the 5 year-to-year periods with the exception of the *Oil and Gas Journal* (1979-1980) and EIA Reserves and Natural Gas Division (1981-1982).

Crude Oil Imports

Data on crude oil imports are collected on Survey Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Respondents are all licensed importers and importers of record that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. However, the "United States" as defined throughout the PSA excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. possessions. These import volumes are also excluded from the U.S. totals compared in this report. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on Survey Form EIA-814.

Comparative estimates for crude oil imports are available from the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the Bureau of the Census (Table 2).

API estimates on crude oil imports are derived from reports on refinery receipts of foreign crude oil provided on a voluntary basis. Since Survey Form EIA-814 includes refinery receipts of foreign crude oil, the API

estimates are comparable. However, API estimates do not include imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). To compensate, SPR volumes, as reported to EIA, have been added to the API estimates.

Bureau of the Census estimates on crude oil imports are derived from Import Entry Form 7501 and Warehouse Withdrawal Form 7505. Importers are required by law to file these forms with U.S. Customs officials. Because Survey Form EIA-814 includes crude oil imported for consumption and withdrawals from warehouses, Bureau of the Census estimates provide comparable estimates.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates of crude oil were generally higher than the reference estimates from 1979 through 1984. However, API estimates have been within 1.5 percent of the reference estimate for every year during this period except 1984. In 1984, the API estimate was 3.9 percent higher than the reference estimate.

Table 2. Crude Oil Imports—Comparison of Estimates

Year	Reference Estimate	Comparative Estimates	
	EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual ¹	American Petroleum Institute ²	Census/Customs Estimate ³
	Volume (Million Barrels) ⁴		
1984	1,254	1,303	1,208
1983	1,215	1,232	1,199
1982	1,273	1,275	1,300
1981	1,605	1,617	1,635
1980	1,926	1,917	1,942
1979	2,380	2,346	2,415
	Comparative Estimate as a Percent of Reference Estimate		
1984	100.0	103.9	96.3
1983	100.0	101.4	98.7
1982	100.0	100.2	102.1
1981	100.0	100.7	101.9
1980	100.0	99.5	100.8
1979	100.0	98.6	101.5

¹Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1984, and Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement, Annual*. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), which were 72.0 million barrels in 1984, 85.3 million barrels in 1983, 60.2 million barrels in 1982, 93.3 million barrels in 1981, 16.1 million barrels in 1980, and 24.4 million barrels in 1979.

²Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistical Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote 1 above. Annual values were obtained by summing monthly values.

³Data on imports to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which are included in the source for these estimates, have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from the Bureau of the Census, Trade Information Branch, FT-246 *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports: TSUSA*, and IA-245X *Annual, U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports: TSUSA*, 1980 through 1983. Data for 1979 are from computer printouts of the Bureau of the Census Report IM-245X dated December 19, 1980.

⁴Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, DOE/EIA-0108; Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports: TSUSA*, FT-246, and IM-245X; American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*.

The Census Bureau estimates of crude oil imports were generally higher than the reference estimates during this period. These estimates have been within 2.1 percent of the reference estimates for every year except 1984, when the Census Bureau estimate was 3.7 percent lower than the reference estimate.

All three data information systems showed similar trends over the 5 year-to-year periods. The magnitudes of the year-to-year differences for each year were similar across all three data information systems except for (1) 1982-1983, when the Bureau of the Census estimate for crude oil imports fell approximately twice the amount reflected in the reference estimate and the API estimate and (2) 1983-1984, when the Bureau of the Census estimate for crude oil imports increased approximately one-fourth the amount reflected in the reference estimate.

Product Supplied

Product supplied represents those volumes of petroleum product available from the primary sector for domestic consumption. It is calculated, at the national level, for each petroleum product by adding production, imports, and net stock changes, and then subtracting

refinery inputs and exports of the product. The facilities surveyed make up the various elements used in calculating the product supplied volumes, namely, all refiners, all gas plant operators, all importers, all exporters, and major pipeline and bulk terminal operators.

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Motor gasoline supplied volumes are compared with (1) EIA Petroleum Marketing Division volumes of motor gasoline from Survey Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," (2) Federal Highway Administration volumes of total gasoline use (excluding aviation gasoline), and (3) American Petroleum Institute volumes of motor gasoline deliveries from primary storage (Table 3).

Survey Form EIA-782C monitors first sales (actual and projected) of selected petroleum products into a State for consumption in that State. Respondents consist of all refiners and gas plant operators, and some large importers and interstate resellers or distributors of selected petroleum products. This coverage includes both primary and secondary supply activities. Approximately 280 respondents report on Form EIA-782C.

Table 3. Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use—Comparison of Estimates

Year	Reference Estimate	Comparative Estimates		
	EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual ¹	EIA, Petroleum Marketing Division ²	American Petroleum Institute ³	Federal Highway Administration ⁴
	Volume (Million Barrels) ⁵			
1984.....	2,449	2,552	2,459	2,498
1983.....	2,417	2,495	2,420	2,434
1982.....	2,387	2,451	2,376	2,413
1981.....	2,404	2,431	2,379	2,446
1980.....	2,408	2,573	2,523	2,486
1979.....	2,568	2,749	2,579	2,649
	Comparative Estimate as a Percent of Reference Estimate			
1984.....	100.0	104.2	100.4	102.0
1983.....	100.0	103.2	100.1	100.7
1982.....	100.0	102.7	99.5	101.1
1981.....	100.0	101.1	99.0	101.7
1980.....	100.0	106.9	104.8	103.2
1979.....	100.0	107.0	100.4	103.2

¹Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1984 and Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1979 and 1980.

²Data from the EIA-25, "Prime Suppliers Report" (computer printouts), 1979-1982. "Prime supplier" usually is the supplier or producer which makes the first sale of any product into the State. In 1983, the EIA-25 was incorporated into the EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption."

³API publishes monthly estimates in thousand barrels per day of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. Annual values shown in the table are compiled from API monthly estimates.

⁴Data from Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21A and MF-24.

⁵Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, except where indicated.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, DOE/EIA-0108, *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292, EIA-25, "Prime Suppliers Report," EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption"; Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*; American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) volumes of total gasoline use are based on volumes of gasoline reported to State motor fuel tax agencies by wholesale distributors. These data represent both highway use and non-highway use of gasoline. These data, less volumes of aviation gasoline use (also developed by FHWA), yield a series on volumes of motor gasoline sold.

American Petroleum Institute volumes of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage represent production plus imports (adjusted for net stock change) less exports. These data are based on a historical analysis of the industry and information provided on a voluntary basis by importers of record and by operators of refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. These data are collected and published on a weekly basis. Monthly data are derived from weekly data.

Prior to 1981, EIA conducted an analysis of the differences in these series. This analysis led to the addition of 31 nonrefinery blenders as respondents to the refinery survey form, and provided for the separation of blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category beginning with the 1981 data. These changes allowed EIA to obtain more accurate motor gasoline production estimates which, in turn, could yield more accurate motor gasoline supplied volumes. In addition to these changes, survey forms were modified to better reflect the flow of products at refineries. Since these changes were implemented, the reference estimates for motor gasoline supplied have been generally closer to the comparative estimates.

From 1979 through 1984, motor gasoline volumes from EIA's Petroleum Marketing Division and from the Federal Highway Administration were consistently higher than the reference estimates for motor gasoline supplied. However, motor gasoline volumes from the American Petroleum Institute showed no consistently higher or lower pattern during this period.

Motor gasoline estimates from EIA's Petroleum Marketing Division have drifted from 1.1 to 4.2 percent above the reference estimates for motor gasoline supplied from 1981 through 1984. This may be due to (1) secondary supply activities as reported in the EIA-782C system, (2) double-counting in the EIA-782C survey, or (3) incomplete coverage in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System. A review of the motor gasoline data from the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) and associated respondents resulted in the addition of 12 downstream blenders to the system. These blenders began reporting to the PSRS in 1985. The EIA Petroleum Marketing Division estimates for motor gasoline were higher than the reference estimates for motor gasoline supplied by 7.0 percent in 1979 and by 6.9 percent in 1980.

The difference between the Federal Highway Administration motor gasoline estimates and the reference estimates for motor gasoline supplied diminished each

year from 3.2 percent in 1980 to 0.7 percent in 1983. In 1984, the Federal Highway Administration motor gasoline estimate was 2.0 percent higher than the reference estimate for motor gasoline.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates of motor gasoline were within 1.1 percent of the reference estimates for motor gasoline supplied from 1979 through 1984, except in 1980, when the API estimate was 4.8 percent higher than the reference estimate for motor gasoline supplied.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Volumes of distillate fuel oil supplied (including kerosene) are compared with EIA Petroleum Marketing Division volumes of distillate fuel oil sold (including kerosene) from Survey Form EIA-782C and with American Petroleum Institute volumes of distillate fuel oil delivered (including kerosene) from primary storage (Table 4).

Prior to 1981, EIA had adjusted distillate fuel oil production volumes to account for an imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils. Reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceeded the available supply of unfinished oils. It had been assumed that this occurred when distillate fuel oil produced by a refinery was shipped to another refinery, where it was treated as unfinished oil. The oil was then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate fuel oil. Beginning in 1981, the adjustment for this was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it.

Since the adjustment was discontinued, the reference estimates for distillate fuel oil have been generally closer to the comparative estimates.

For the most part, distillate fuel oil volumes from EIA's Petroleum Marketing Division and the American Petroleum Institute were higher than the reference estimates for distillate fuel oil supplied from 1979 through 1984. However, the American Petroleum Institute volumes stood within 1.1 percent of the reference estimates for distillate fuel oil supplied for 4 out of the 6 years. The EIA Petroleum Marketing Division volumes differed more widely. This may be the result of sales of distillate fuel oil acquired from downstream blenders, large wholesalers, and the spot market, all of which are included on Survey Form EIA-782C.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Volumes of residual fuel oil supplied are compared with EIA Petroleum Marketing Division volumes of residual fuel oil sold (from Survey Form EIA-782C) and the American Petroleum Institute volumes of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage (Table 5).

Table 4. Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use—Comparison of Estimates

Year	Reference Estimate	Comparative Estimates	
	EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual ¹	EIA, Petroleum Marketing Division ²	American Petroleum Institute ³
Volume (Million Barrels) ⁴			
1984	1,083	1,154	1,093
1983	1,028	1,045	1,027
1982	1,021	1,054	1,031
1981	1,079	1,067	1,109
1980	1,107	1,181	1,141
1979	1,277	1,345	1,291
Comparative Estimate as a Percent of Reference Estimate			
1984	100.0	106.6	100.9
1983	100.0	101.7	99.9
1982	100.0	103.2	101.0
1981	100.0	98.9	102.8
1980	100.0	106.7	103.1
1979	100.0	105.3	101.1

¹Table 2 in EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1984 and Table 2 in EIA, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1979 and 1980.

²From the EIA-25, "Prime Suppliers Report" (computer printouts), 1979-1982. "Prime supplier" usually is the supplier or producer which makes the first sale of any product into the State. In 1983, the EIA-25 was incorporated into the EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption."

³API publishes monthly estimates in thousand barrels per day of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. Annual values shown in the table are compiled from API monthly estimates. In 1982, API discontinued publishing kerosene as a separate category. PSA data for kerosene supplied have been added to API distillate totals (47 million barrels in 1982, 46 million barrels in 1983, and 42 million barrels in 1984).

⁴Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, DOE/EIA-0108, *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292, EIA-25, "Prime Suppliers Report," EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption"; American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*.

Prior to 1981, EIA had adjusted residual fuel oil production volumes as was done with distillate fuel oil production to account for the imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils. It had been assumed that some residual fuel oil produced by a refinery was shipped to another refinery, where it was treated as unfinished oil, then reprocessed rather than used or sold as residual fuel oil. However, the adjustment based on this assumption was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it.

Since 1981, when the adjustment was discontinued, the reference estimates for residual fuel oil have been generally closer to the comparative estimates.

From 1979 through 1984, EIA Petroleum Marketing Division volumes of residual fuel oil were consistently lower than the reference estimates for residual fuel oil supplied. There are two basic reasons for these differences. First, there is some blending of residual fuel oil

outside the refinery to produce petroleum commodities with different specifications such as middle distillate fuel oil. This blending activity is not accounted for in the reference data. And second, all residual fuel oil volumes imported directly by utilities may not be included in the EIA-782C data because sellers who make such sales to utilities are not explicitly included in the survey frame. These import volumes are accounted for in the reference estimates. However, the percent differences for these series have diminished considerably from years 1979 (23.4 percent) and 1980 (11.2 percent).

The American Petroleum Institute residual fuel oil volumes showed no consistent pattern of being higher or lower than the reference estimates for residual fuel oil during these years. The American Petroleum Institute residual fuel oil volumes closed within 2.4 percent for all 6 years.

Table 5. Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use—Comparison of Estimates

Year	Reference Estimate	Comparative Estimates	
	EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual ¹	EIA, Petroleum Marketing Division ²	American Petroleum Institute ³
	Volume (Million Barrels) ⁴		
1984	501	484	498
1983	519	510	525
1982	627	584	622
1981	762	723	780
1980	918	815	937
1979	1,032	791	1,044
	Comparative Estimate as a Percent of Reference Estimate		
1984	100.0	96.6	99.4
1983	100.0	98.3	101.2
1982	100.0	93.1	99.2
1981	100.0	94.9	102.4
1980	100.0	88.8	102.1
1979	100.0	76.6	101.2

¹Table 2 in EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1984 and Table 2 in EIA, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1979 and 1980.

²Data from the EIA-25, "Prime Suppliers Report" (computer printouts), 1979-1982. "Prime supplier" usually is the supplier or producer which makes the first sale of any product into the State. In 1983, the EIA-25 was incorporated into the EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption."

³API publishes monthly estimates in thousand barrels per day of the volume of residual oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. Annual values shown in the table are compiled from API monthly estimates.

⁴Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, DOE/EIA-0108, EIA-25, "Prime Suppliers Report," EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption"; American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*.

Conclusion

In general, discrepancies between independent comparative estimates are due largely to differences inherent in the data collection activities, namely, sample versus census, voluntary versus mandatory reporting, conceptual differences, and the data collection and estimation methods used.

While the EIA crude oil production series and imports series matched the comparative estimates more closely than did the other petroleum series, the EIA estimates and the independent comparative estimates for most series were in overall agreement from 1979 through 1984.



Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September*	10,520	8,874	1,584	R -33	R -211	R 15,115	R 1,500
	October**	NA	8,943	NA	45	-179	15,598	1,497
	Average	NA	8,918	NA	-34	202	15,605	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464	
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861	
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889	
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918	
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241	
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552	
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170	
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496	
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445	
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682	
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531	
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394	
		Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855	
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111	
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461	
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717	
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212	
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618	
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871	
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312	
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588	
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179	
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733	
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947	
		Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584	
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064	
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996	
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488	
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012	
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185	
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246	
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508	3,934	
	September*	R 4,977	R 3,213	R 1,764	806	188	618	4,171	
	October**	4,915	3,253	1,662	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Average	4,840	3,077	1,763	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

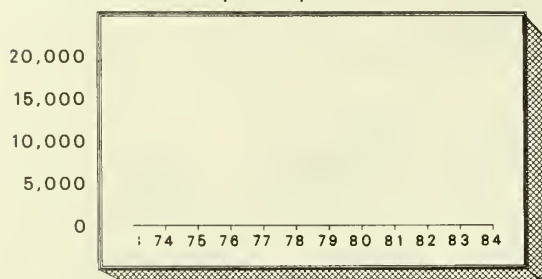
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

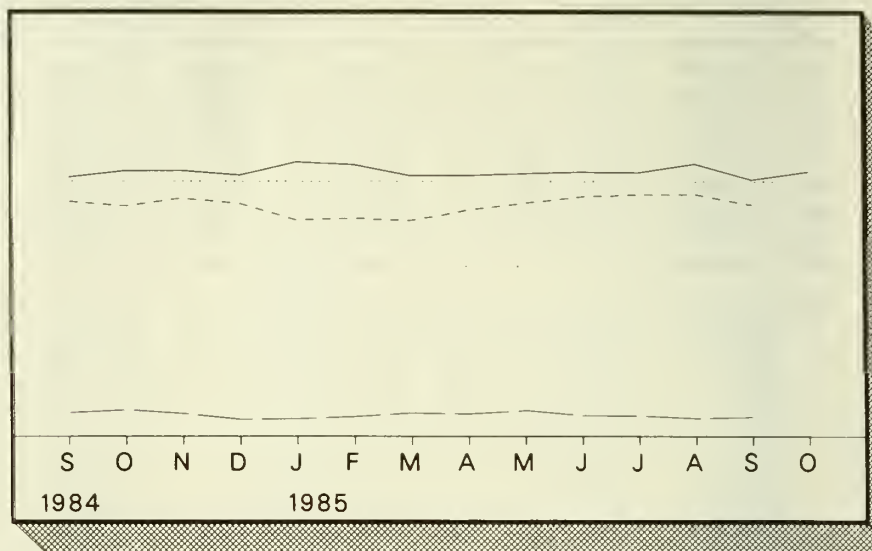
20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

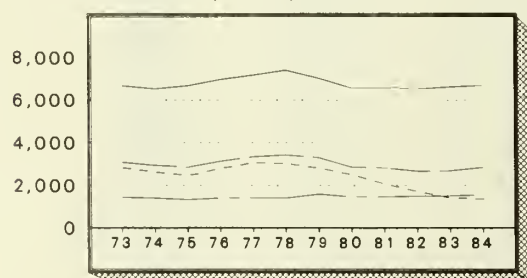
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Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG¹

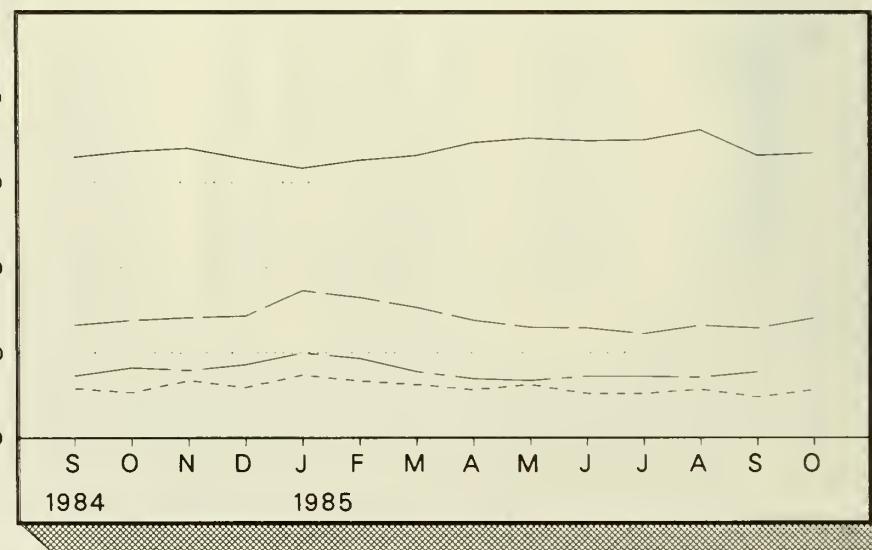
8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

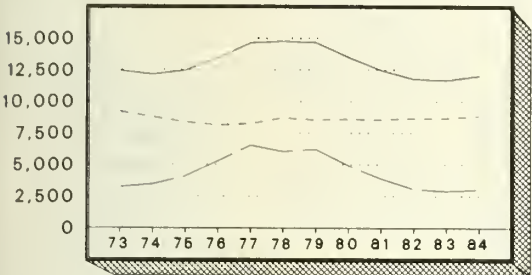


Monthly

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

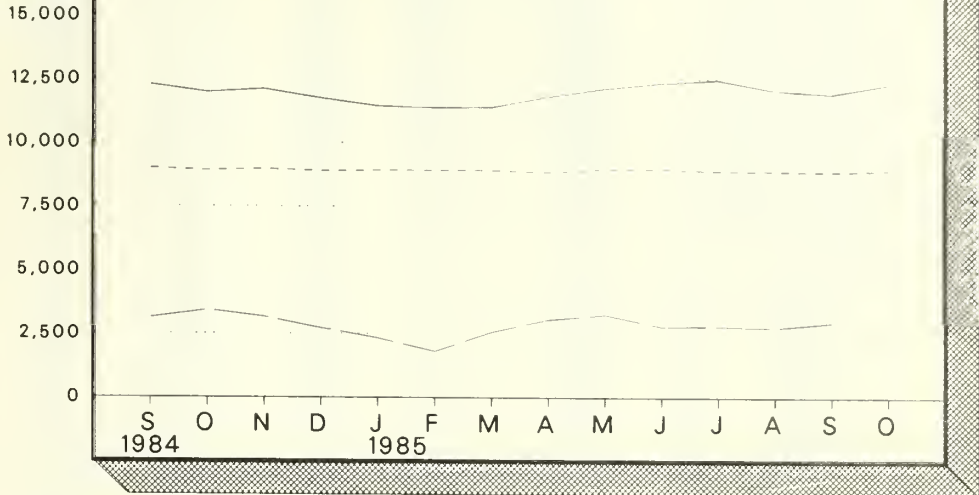
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

¹ Excludes SPR Imports

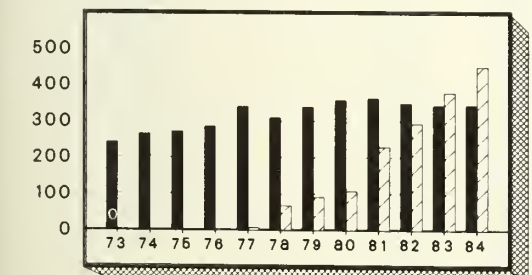
Legend
 Refinery Inputs
 Domestic Crude Oil Production
 Net Imports¹



Monthly

Crude Oil Ending Stocks

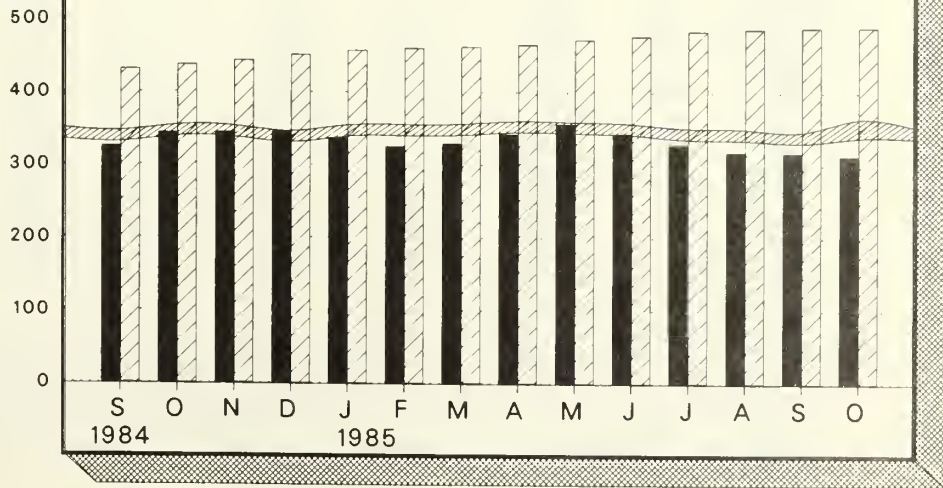
(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82-Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend
 Other Primary
 SPR
 Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	⁶ -280	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	92
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	411
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471	457
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451	202
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	525	295
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	286	195
	September*	8,874	1,801	R 3,213	R 71	R 3,142	R -71	R 38	126
	October**	8,943	1,822	3,253	20	3,233	-20	66	NA
	Average	8,918	1,794	3,077	129	2,948	-130	95	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(^s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	NA	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	NA	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July	NA	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
	August	NA	(^s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
	September*	NA	(^s)	R 11,937	188	55	R 806	489	R 317
	October**	NA	NA	12,324	NA	NA	803	490	313
	Average	NA	NA	11,942	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	Average	187	3	75	53	303	19	271	576	181	1,667

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	September	30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
		Average	37	747	833	40	121	303	31	230	823	3,164	4,831

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

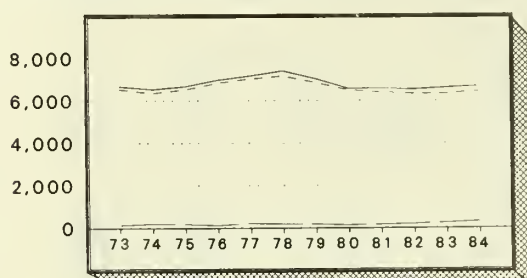
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

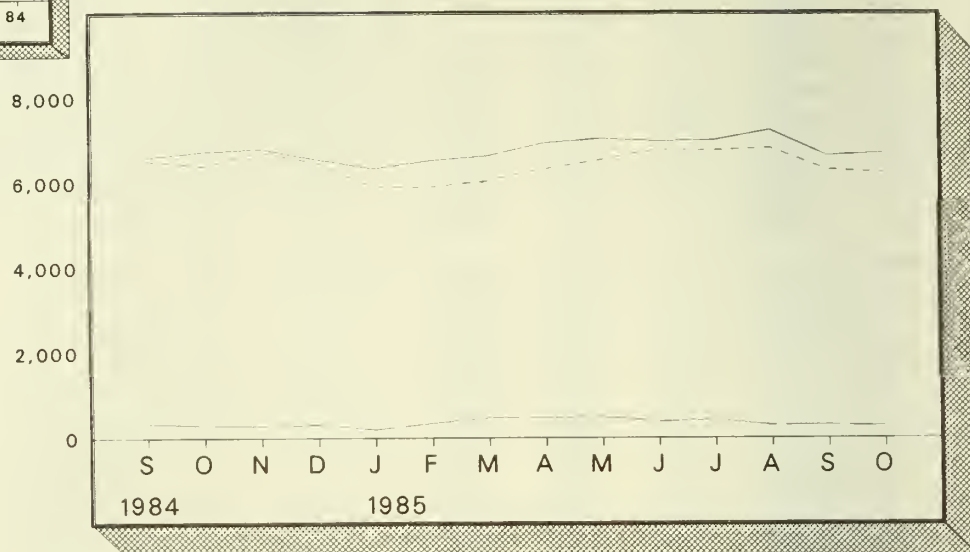
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

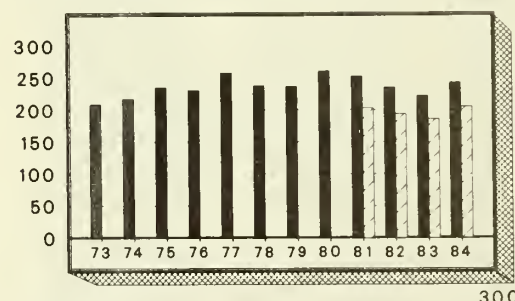
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Finished Gasoline Production
 Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

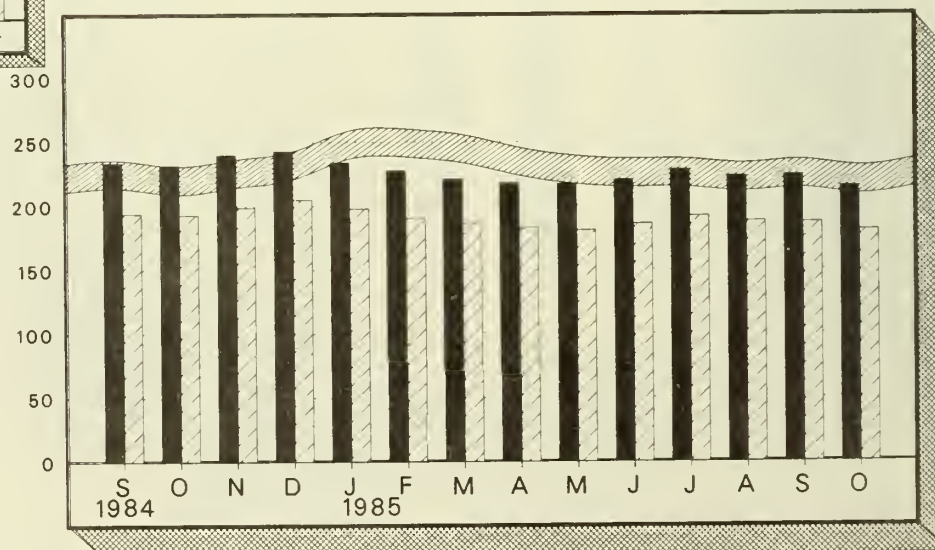
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 Total Motor Gasoline¹
 Finished Motor Gasoline
 Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82-Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
1985	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	June	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
	July	6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
	August	6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
	September*	R 6,315	R 313	R 16	6	R 6,639	4,374	65.9	R 224	187
	October**	6,231	284	193	NA	6,696	NA	NA	215	181
	Average	6,360	370	79	NA	6,802	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

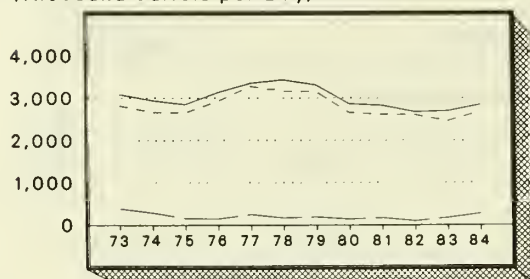
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

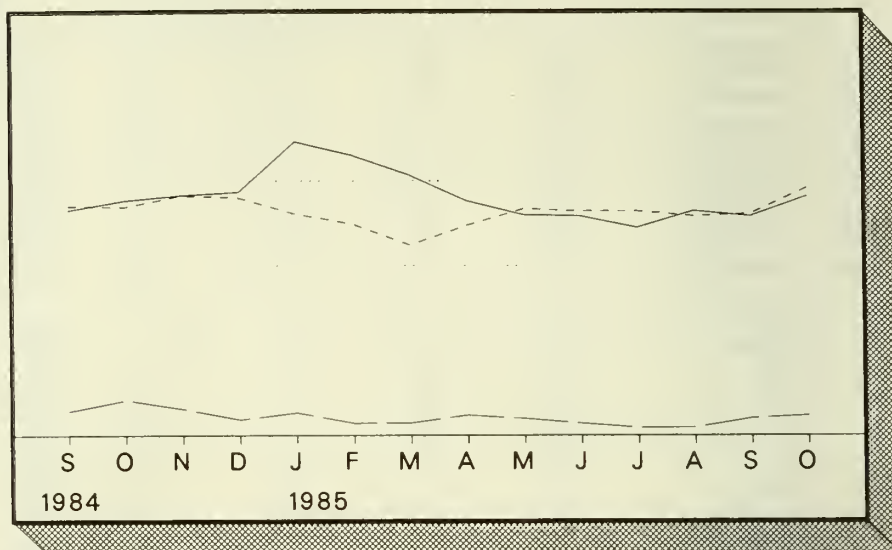
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

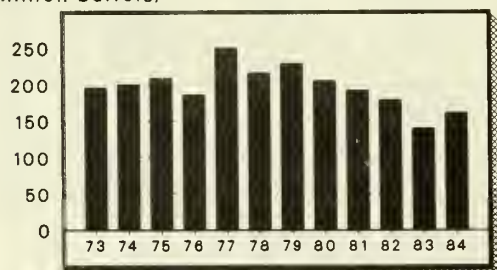
4,000
3,000
2,000
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Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

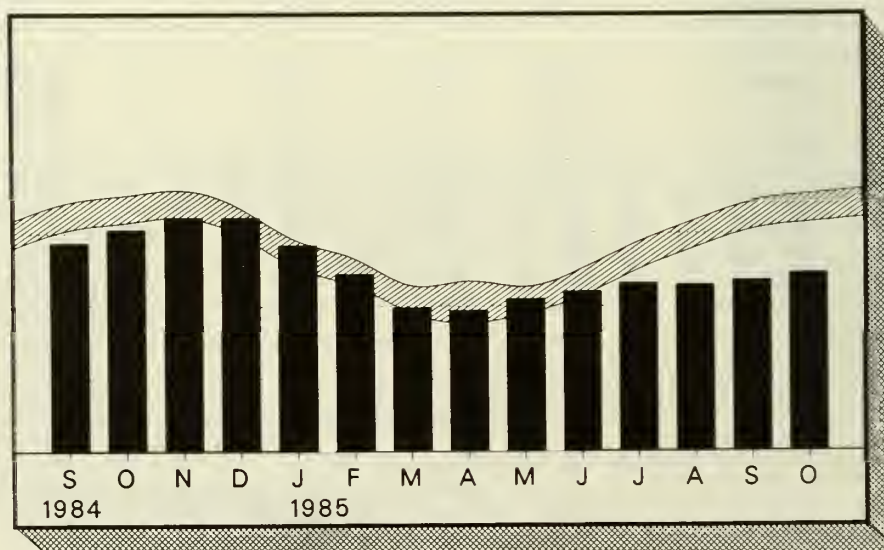


Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

250
200
150
100
50
0



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82 - Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	NA	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	NA	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	NA	112	2,450	115
	August	2,587	101	58	NA	100	2,646	114
	September*	R 2,614	R 208	R -115	NA	121	R 2,586	R 117
	October**	2,919	242	-233	NA	NA	2,821	122
	Average	2,591	181	121	NA	NA	2,826	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

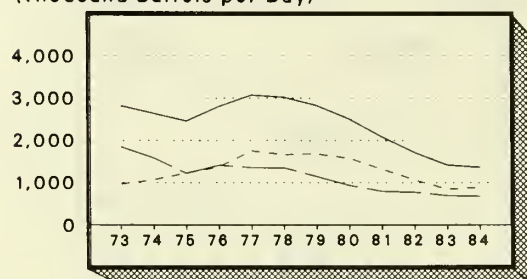
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

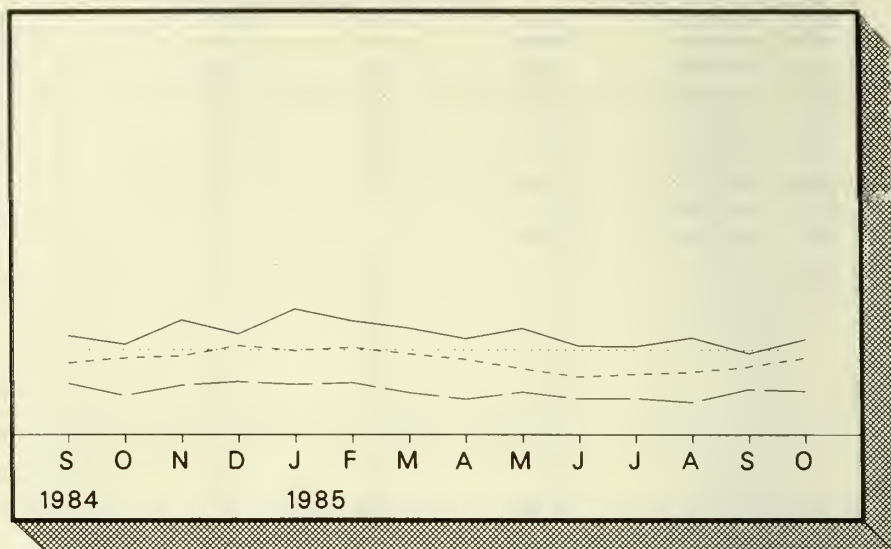
4,000

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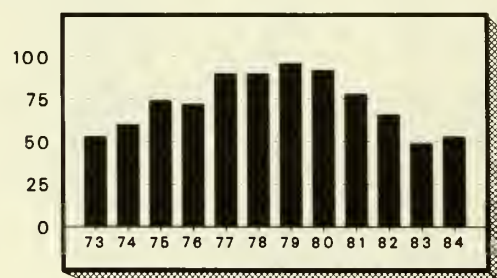
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Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

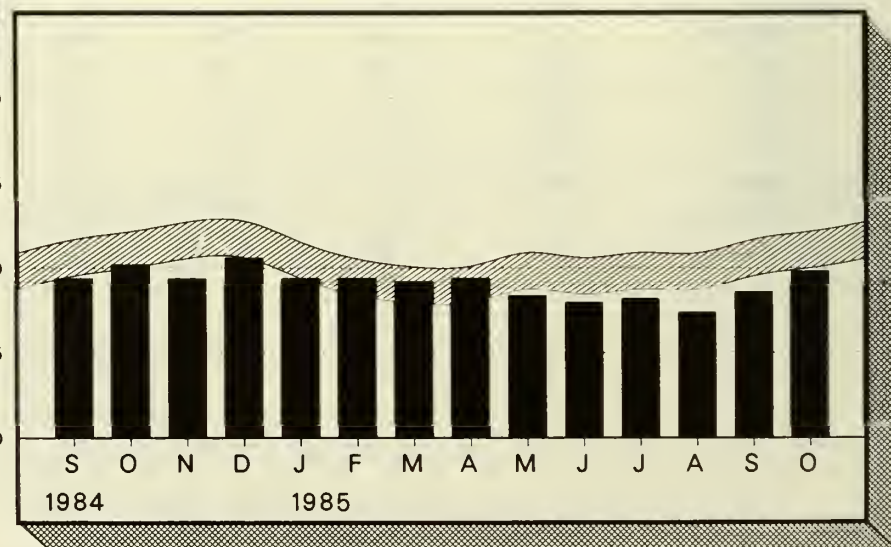
100

75

50

25

0



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82 - Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	NA	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	NA	118	1,047	40
	July	714	431	-20	NA	83	1,042	41
	August	741	386	125	NA	106	1,146	37
	September*	R 804	R 537	R -193	NA	188	R 961	43
	October**	908	517	-205	NA	NA	1,127	49
	Average	849	492	14	NA	NA	1,179	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

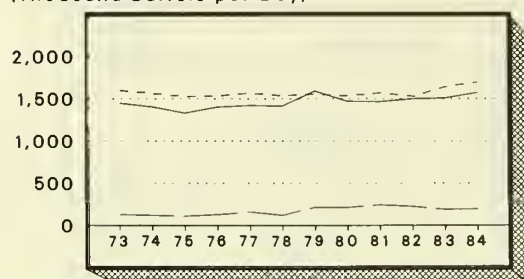
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



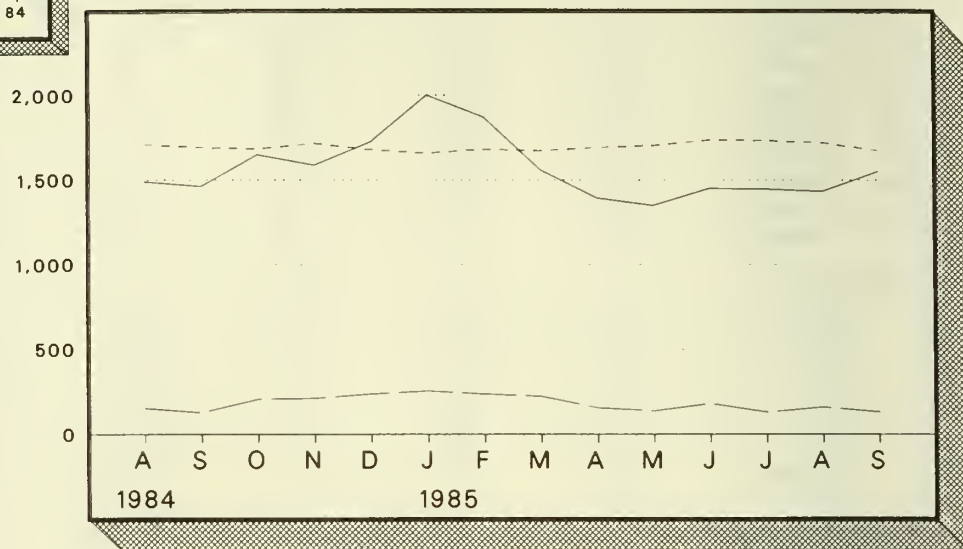
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

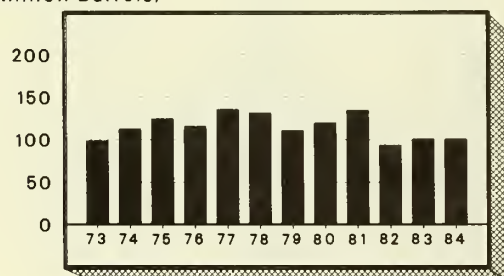
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

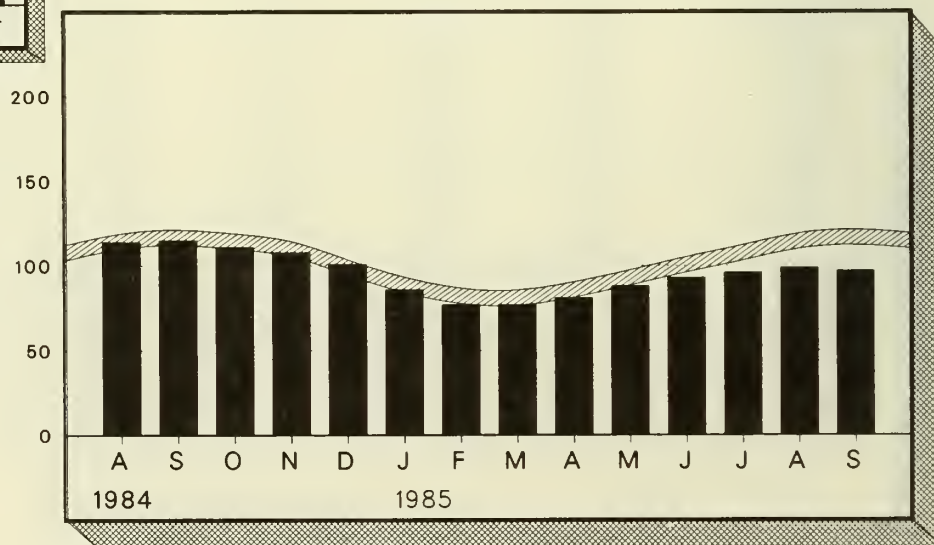
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, Jul 82-Jun 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	September*	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
	Average	1,697	179	15	272	60	1,559	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September*	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	Average	3,691	552	-35	820	228	3,160	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through September 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. October 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through October 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, September 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 54,024	1,801	E 489,021	1,791
(2) Lower 48 States	E 212,205	7,074	E 1,944,731	7,124
(3) Total U.S.	E 266,229	8,874	E 2,433,752	8,915
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	94,273	3,142	796,064	2,916
(5) SPR Imports	2,123	71	38,615	141
(6) Exports	5,645	188	55,995	205
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	90,751	3,025	778,684	2,852
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,129	-71	-38,750	-142
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	1,130	38	26,912	99
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,654	-55	-16,976	-62
(11) Unaccounted for 1	3,790	126	64,793	237
(12) Total Other Sources	1,137	38	35,979	132
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	358,117	11,937	3,248,415	11,899
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	47,527	1,584	439,632	1,610
(15) Net Imports 2	2,219	74	12,862	47
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	412	14	311	1
(17) Total NGPL Supply	50,158	1,672	452,805	1,659
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,840	-95	-9,301	-34
(19) Imports	9,966	332	99,284	364
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,857	62	13,610	50
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	16,248	542	138,638	508
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,641	55	16,797	62
(23) Total Other Liquids	26,872	896	259,028	949
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	435,147	14,505	3,960,248	14,506
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	40,742	1,358	371,706	1,362
(26) Exports	18,533	618	147,485	540
(27) Imports (Net)	22,209	740	224,222	821
(28) Total New Supply of Products	457,355	15,245	4,184,470	15,328
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-3,911	-130	76,023	278
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	453,444	15,115	4,260,493	15,606
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	199,165	6,639	1,860,204	6,814
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	77,591	2,586	771,553	2,826
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	28,818	961	323,434	1,185
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,534	1,551	425,706	1,559
(35) Other 4	99,695	3,323	862,800	3,160
(36) Crude Oil	1,641	55	16,797	62
(37) Total Product Supplied	453,444	15,115	4,260,493	15,606
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	316,610	--	316,610	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	489,255	--	489,255	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	104,083	--	104,083	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	37,634	--	37,634	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,289	--	7,289	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	545,013	--	545,013	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,499,884	--	1,499,884	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 266,229	0	96,396	-999	3,790	13	358,117	5,645	1,641	805,865
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,084	11,729	6,184	2,940	0	0	15,321	878	51,738	104,011
Pentanes Plus	8,577	0	2,221	412	0	0	6,004	2	5,204	7,289
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,507	11,729	3,963	2,528	0	0	9,317	876	46,534	96,722
Ethane	14,497	437	1,019	849	0	0	53	4	16,746	12,788
Propane	15,071	8,633	1,541	400	0	0	81	703	24,861	56,961
Normal Butane	5,688	2,685	842	839	0	0	4,712	167	5,174	20,239
Isobutane	3,251	-26	561	440	0	0	4,471	2	-247	6,734
Other Liquids	1,857	0	9,966	-2,840	0	0	19,372	0	-10,389	141,717
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,857	0	0	-107	0	0	1,750	0	0	423
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,771	-895	0	0	14,299	0	-6,423	104,083
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,195	-1,884	0	0	3,323	0	-4,012	37,007
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	46	204
Finished Petroleum Products	443	397,329	36,778	-6,439	0	0	0	17,657	410,455	448,291
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	189,443	9,404	489	0	0	0	172	199,165	187,220
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	63,830	1,865	2,430	0	0	0	172	67,954	76,381
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	125,613	7,539	-1,941	0	0	0	0	131,211	110,839
Finished Aviation Gasoline	84	776	0	16	0	0	0	0	876	2,256
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,169	19	85	0	0	0	75	6,198	6,897
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	29,169	1,020	-595	0	0	0	133	29,461	35,173
Kerosene	0	3,266	1	-638	0	0	0	4	2,625	8,722
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	78,366	6,240	-3,444	0	0	0	3,619	77,591	117,125
Residual Fuel Oil	0	24,130	16,106	-5,779	0	0	0	5,639	28,818	42,751
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,783	386	-185	0	0	0	82	3,902	2,272
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,638	0	227	0	0	0	161	7,704	1,677
Special Naphthas	66	1,405	1,968	-103	0	0	0	30	3,305	3,969
Lubricants	0	4,633	190	-289	0	0	0	444	4,090	12,478
Waxes	0	500	33	-34	0	0	0	30	470	658
Petroleum Coke	0	13,422	0	528	0	0	0	7,216	6,734	4,752
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	14,898	1,244	3,077	0	0	0	31	19,187	20,431
Still Gas	0	17,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,686	0
Miscellaneous Products	244	2,045	169	206	0	0	0	21	2,643	1,910
Total	315,613	409,058	149,324	-7,338	3,790	13	392,810	24,180	453,444	1,499,884

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,433,752	0	834,679	-11,838	64,793	179	3,248,415	55,995	16,797	805,865
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Pentanes Plus	437,934	104,684	62,116	4,459	0	0	130,290	16,765	462,139	104,011
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	79,327	0	13,277	311	0	0	56,068	414	36,432	7,289
Ethane	358,607	104,684	48,840	4,148	0	0	74,222	16,351	425,706	96,722
Propane	131,749	3,586	14,468	7,590	0	0	413	829	156,151	12,788
Normal Butane	142,427	77,319	17,277	863	0	0	733	12,447	224,705	56,961
Isobutane	55,889	23,966	10,153	-6,558	0	0	36,781	2,660	44,009	20,239
Other Liquids	28,542	-187	6,942	2,253	0	0	36,295	414	841	6,734
Other Liquids	13,610	0	99,284	-9,301	0	0	167,756	0	-64,163	141,717
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	13,610	0	0	-124	0	0	13,486	0	0	423
Unfinished Oils	0	0	81,771	-10,343	0	0	109,769	0	-38,341	104,083
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	17,513	1,085	0	0	44,868	0	-26,270	37,007
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	81	0	0	-367	0	448	204
Finished Petroleum Products	1,698	3,580,415	322,866	71,875	0	0	0	131,134	3,845,721	448,291
Finished Motor Gasoline	12	1,740,341	103,520	18,171	0	0	0	1,840	1,860,204	187,220
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	12	623,678	33,016	16,093	0	0	0	1,840	670,959	76,381
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	1,116,663	70,504	2,078	0	0	0	0	1,189,245	110,839
Finished Aviation Gasoline	330	6,236	6	470	0	0	0	0	7,042	2,256
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	56,171	2,751	-36	0	0	0	161	58,725	6,897
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	255,120	7,156	-55	0	0	0	2,181	260,040	35,173
Kerosene	4	26,654	1,265	3,154	0	0	0	49	31,027	8,722
Distillate Fuel Oil	436	696,702	47,642	44,011	0	0	0	17,239	771,553	117,125
Residual Fuel Oil	0	229,822	133,509	10,463	0	0	0	50,360	323,434	42,751
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	30,691	4,229	-349	0	0	0	1,124	33,447	2,272
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	71,437	0	-253	0	0	0	4,000	67,184	1,677
Special Naphthas	106	13,949	9,306	-1,018	0	0	0	335	22,008	3,969
Lubricants	0	40,433	3,020	246	0	0	0	3,726	39,974	12,478
Waxes	0	4,196	346	-6	0	0	0	270	4,265	658
Petroleum Coke	0	119,669	0	87	0	0	0	49,497	70,259	4,752
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	114,072	9,409	-3,248	0	0	0	97	120,136	20,431
Still Gas	0	160,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	160,150	0
Miscellaneous Products	810	14,772	708	238	0	0	0	254	16,273	1,910
Total	2,886,994	3,685,099	1,318,946	55,195	64,793	179	3,546,461	203,894	4,260,493	1,499,884

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,874	0	3,213	-33	126	(s)	11,937	188	55
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,569	391	206	98	0	0	511	29	1,725
Pentanes Plus	286	0	74	14	0	0	200	(s)	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,284	391	132	84	0	0	311	29	1,551
Ethane	483	15	34	28	0	0	2	(s)	558
Propane	502	288	51	13	0	0	3	23	829
Normal Butane	190	90	28	28	0	0	157	6	172
Isobutane	108	-1	19	15	0	0	149	(s)	-8
Other Liquids	62	0	332	-95	0	0	646	0	-346
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	62	0	0	-4	0	0	58	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	292	-30	0	0	477	0	-214
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	-63	0	0	111	0	-134
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	15	13,244	1,226	-215	0	0	0	589	13,682
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,315	313	16	0	0	0	6	6,639
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,128	62	81	0	0	0	6	2,265
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,187	251	-65	0	0	0	0	4,374
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	29
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	206	1	3	0	0	0	2	207
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	972	34	-20	0	0	0	4	982
Kerosene	0	109	(s)	-21	0	0	0	(s)	87
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,612	208	-115	0	0	0	121	2,586
Residual Fuel Oil	0	804	537	-193	0	0	0	188	961
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	126	13	-6	0	0	0	3	130
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	255	0	8	0	0	0	5	257
Special Naphthas	2	47	66	-3	0	0	0	1	110
Lubricants	0	154	6	-10	0	0	0	15	136
Waxes	0	17	1	-1	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	447	0	18	0	0	0	241	224
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	497	41	103	0	0	0	1	640
Still Gas	0	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	590
Miscellaneous Products	8	68	6	7	0	0	0	1	88
Total	10,520	13,635	4,977	-245	126	(s)	13,094	806	15,115

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - September 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,915	0	3,057	-43	237	1	11,899	205	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,604	383	228	16	0	0	477	61	1,693
Pentanes Plus	291	0	49	1	0	0	205	2	133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,314	383	179	15	0	0	272	60	1,559
Ethane	483	13	53	28	0	0	2	3	572
Propane	522	283	63	3	0	0	3	46	823
Normal Butane	205	88	37	-24	0	0	135	10	161
Isobutane	105	-1	25	8	0	0	133	2	3
Other Liquids	50	0	364	-34	0	0	614	0	-235
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	50	0	0	(s)	0	0	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	300	-38	0	0	402	0	-140
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	64	4	0	0	164	0	-96
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	6	13,115	1,183	263	0	0	0	480	14,087
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,375	379	67	0	0	0	7	6,814
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,285	121	59	0	0	0	7	2,458
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,090	258	8	0	0	0	0	4,356
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	23	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	206	10	(s)	0	0	0	1	215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	935	26	(s)	0	0	0	8	953
Kerosene	(s)	98	5	12	0	0	0	(s)	114
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,552	175	161	0	0	0	63	2,826
Residual Fuel Oil	0	842	489	38	0	0	0	184	1,185
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	112	15	-1	0	0	0	4	123
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	262	0	-1	0	0	0	15	246
Special Naphthas	(s)	51	34	-4	0	0	0	1	81
Lubricants	0	148	11	1	0	0	0	14	146
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	438	0	(s)	0	0	0	181	257
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	418	34	-12	0	0	0	(s)	440
Still Gas	0	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	587
Miscellaneous Products	3	54	3	1	0	0	0	1	60
Total	10,575	13,499	4,831	202	237	1	12,991	747	15,606

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,701	0	30,708	-74	-1,162	2,483	0	33,656	0	0	15,131
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	910	1,221	555	8	0	2,805	0	374	19	5,106	4,879
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	773	1,221	365	-27	0	2,805	0	330	19	4,787	4,843
Pentanes Plus	137	0	190	35	0	0	0	44	0	318	36
Other Liquids	16	0	3,979	-637	0	421	0	5,109	0	-1,330	15,675
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,144	-641	0	371	0	3,864	0	-990	11,401
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	835	4	0	50	0	1,229	0	-340	4,274
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	39,208	29,796	-7,981	0	63,736	0	0	775	123,985	148,662
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	18,254	7,233	1,927	0	36,039	0	0	1	63,452	56,037
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,609	1,251	628	0	10,662	0	0	1	17,149	21,526
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,645	5,982	1,299	0	25,377	0	0	0	46,303	34,511
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	-26	0	161	0	0	0	135	420
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	904	19	133	0	356	0	0	0	1,412	954
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	994	819	4	0	7,869	0	0	0	9,686	9,494
Kerosene	0	91	1	-173	0	807	0	0	4	722	3,840
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,763	5,076	-6,073	0	14,951	0	0	200	22,517	47,068
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,189	14,883	-4,544	0	2,264	0	0	1	15,792	19,124
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	242	332	-57	0	7	0	0	24	500	192
Special Naphthas	0	109	161	-89	0	230	0	0	3	408	1,492
Lubricants	0	677	149	-231	0	383	0	0	201	777	3,007
Waxes	0	84	22	3	0	5	0	0	4	110	75
Petroleum Coke	0	1,032	0	139	0	0	0	0	320	851	705
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,841	994	1,019	0	330	0	0	3	5,181	5,955
Still Gas	0	1,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,732	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	296	108	-13	0	334	0	0	14	710	299
Total	2,627	40,429	65,039	-8,684	-1,162	69,445	0	39,139	794	127,761	184,347

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 31,377	0	12,271	-1,530	-764	43,085	2	83,863	574	0	66,137
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,735	2,234	3,046	-53	0	3,577	0	4,291	15	15,233	33,262
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,138	2,234	3,046	-45	0	3,057	0	2,811	14	14,605	31,615
Pentanes Plus	1,597	0	0	-8	0	520	0	1,480	2	627	1,647
Other Liquids	231	0	223	-1,323	0	22	0	313	0	-1,160	25,233
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	231	0	0	34	0	0	0	265	0	0	96
Unfinished Oils	0	0	223	-602	0	22	0	-429	0	72	17,068
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-785	0	0	0	447	0	-1,232	8,036
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	33
Finished Petroleum Products	18	89,327	1,992	-100	0	24,974	0	0	691	115,520	118,788
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	48,438	183	-1,642	0	17,496	0	0	(s)	64,475	59,230
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,835	98	1,299	0	7,144	0	0	(s)	25,375	25,571
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	31,603	85	-2,941	0	10,352	0	0	0	39,099	33,659
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	149	0	-21	0	64	0	0	0	192	562
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	876	0	139	0	199	0	0	0	1,214	1,333
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,202	0	216	0	1,481	0	0	0	5,899	7,373
Kerosene	0	1,094	0	-400	0	118	0	0	0	812	2,478
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	18,603	651	-287	0	5,936	0	0	(s)	24,903	32,681
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,749	27	322	0	-934	0	0	0	1,164	3,440
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,659	2	-52	0	-16	0	0	42	1,551	446
Special Naphthas	0	402	1,023	-21	0	61	0	0	24	1,441	775
Lubricants	0	612	13	100	0	203	0	0	19	910	2,005
Waxes	0	18	9	14	0	0	0	0	1	40	83
Petroleum Coke	0	2,744	0	82	0	0	0	0	602	2,224	1,181
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,040	80	1,365	0	514	0	0	1	6,998	6,945
Still Gas	0	3,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,450	0
Miscellaneous Products	18	291	3	85	0	-148	0	0	1	248	256
Total	42,361	91,561	17,532	-3,006	-764	71,658	2	88,467	1,280	129,593	243,420

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 127,320	0	48,659	4,171	-6,163	-15,942	5	158,023	0	17	631,766
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,416	6,675	1,420	3,066	0	-4,805	0	9,582	773	27,417	61,196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,876	6,675	0	2,632	0	-4,486	0	5,320	773	24,604	55,883
Pentanes Plus	5,540	0	1,420	434	0	-319	0	4,262	0	2,813	5,313
Other Liquids	1,219	0	5,239	-1,452	0	-513	0	11,362	0	-6,869	66,603
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,219	0	0	-138	0	0	0	1,081	0	0	321
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,239	-729	0	-463	0	8,960	0	-4,913	50,400
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-607	0	-50	0	1,345	0	-2,002	15,755
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	-24	0	46	127
Finished Petroleum Products	420	179,636	2,551	124	0	-91,645	0	0	6,344	84,742	116,802
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	84,376	601	1,373	0	-55,142	0	0	168	31,042	45,423
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	28,103	0	376	0	-18,516	0	0	168	9,796	18,019
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	56,273	601	997	0	-36,626	0	0	0	21,245	27,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	84	343	0	79	0	-239	0	0	0	267	559
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,494	0	34	0	-723	0	0	75	1,730	2,401
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,145	0	-887	0	-10,140	0	0	38	4,080	12,372
Kerosene	0	1,893	0	-100	0	-925	0	0	(s)	868	2,147
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	35,177	226	1,522	0	-21,168	0	0	911	14,894	24,424
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,670	1,045	-2,715	0	-1,330	0	0	260	5,410	11,925
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	9,168	52	209	0	9	0	0	165	9,272	3,051
Special Naphthas	66	808	537	-5	0	-291	0	0	2	1,114	1,392
Lubricants	0	2,953	27	-197	0	-661	0	0	190	1,932	6,202
Waxes	0	264	(s)	-15	0	-5	0	0	17	227	411
Petroleum Coke	0	5,653	0	446	0	0	0	0	4,502	1,597	1,610
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,570	52	242	0	-844	0	0	13	3,007	3,867
Still Gas	0	7,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,860	0
Miscellaneous Products	221	1,262	10	138	0	-186	0	0	3	1,442	1,018
Total	160,375	186,311	57,869	5,909	-6,163	-112,905	5	178,967	7,117	105,307	876,367

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by² PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.³ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.⁴ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,271	0	1,677	-448	4,799	-9,676	0	13,618	0	5	12,529
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGS	2,864	200	481	-76	0	-1,577	0	403	0	1,489	1,219
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,021	200	419	-39	0	-1,376	0	308	0	917	1,021
Pentanes Plus	843	0	62	-37	0	-201	0	95	0	572	198
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-280	0	0	0	-403	0	123	3,733
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-12	0	0	0	-221	0	209	2,067
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-268	0	0	0	-182	0	-86	1,666
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,800	124	350	0	308	0	0	4	14,583	10,159
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,986	59	-392	0	165	0	0	(s)	6,817	4,355
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,699	35	-184	0	-50	0	0	(s)	3,500	2,372
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,287	23	-208	0	215	0	0	0	3,317	1,983
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	44	0	-6	0	14	0	0	0	52	82
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	453	0	54	0	-174	0	0	0	333	322
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	694	0	72	0	584	0	0	0	1,350	736
Kerosene	0	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,447	55	287	0	-281	0	0	0	3,508	2,607
Residual Fuel Oil	0	354	5	-12	0	0	0	0	0	347	456
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	3
Special Naphthas	0	3	1	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	6
Lubricants	0	80	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	1	81	68
Waxes	0	26	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	26	5
Petroleum Coke	0	292	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	289	109
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	778	2	342	0	0	0	0	1	1,121	1,361
Still Gas	0	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	0
Miscellaneous Products	5	41	(s)	-3	0	0	0	0	(s)	43	18
Total	20,140	14,000	2,281	-454	4,799	-10,945	0	13,618	4	16,199	27,640

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 88,560	0	3,081	-3,118	7,080	-19,950	6	68,957	5,071	1,619	80,302
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,159	1,399	682	-5	0	0	0	671	71	2,493	3,455
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	699	1,399	134	7	0	0	0	548	71	1,620	3,360
Pentanes Plus	460	0	548	-12	0	0	0	123	0	873	95
Other Liquids	391	0	524	852	0	70	0	2,991	0	-1,154	30,473
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	391	0	0	-3	0	0	0	388	0	0	6
Unfinished Oils	0	0	165	1,089	0	70	0	2,125	0	-801	23,147
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	360	-228	0	0	0	484	0	-352	7,276
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0	-6	0	0	44
Finished Petroleum Products	0	75,358	2,315	1,168	0	2,627	0	0	9,844	71,625	53,880
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,389	1,328	-777	0	1,442	0	0	3	33,379	22,175
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,584	481	311	0	760	0	0	3	12,133	8,893
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,805	846	-1,088	0	682	0	0	0	21,245	13,282
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	240	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	230	633
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,442	(s)	-275	0	342	0	0	0	1,509	1,887
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,134	201	0	0	206	0	0	95	8,446	5,198
Kerosene	0	179	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	204	226
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	12,376	232	1,107	0	562	0	0	0	11,769	10,345
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,168	146	1,170	0	0	0	0	0	6,106	7,806
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	352	0	-59	0	0	0	0	10	283	257
Special Naphthas	0	83	244	13	0	0	0	0	1	339	304
Lubricants	0	311	(s)	37	0	75	0	0	33	390	1,196
Waxes	0	108	1	-35	0	0	0	0	8	66	84
Petroleum Coke	0	3,701	0	-136	0	0	0	0	0	1,773	1,147
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,669	115	109	0	0	0	0	14	2,879	2,303
Still Gas	0	4,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,051	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	155	48	-1	0	0	0	0	2	200	319
Total	90,110	76,757	6,603	-1,103	7,080	-17,253	6	72,619	14,985	74,583	168,110

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ July 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			
Florida	890	29	E 77
New York	E 71	E 2	E 78
Pennsylvania	E 363	E 12	E 89
Virginia	E 6	E 0	E 337
West Virginia	246	8	0
Adjustment 2	207	7	E 581
Total PAD District I	E 1,783		
PAD District II			
Illinois	2,525	81	40
Indiana	516	17	1,769
Kansas	6,218	201	-7
Kentucky	714	23	1,802
Michigan	E 2,356	E 76	(s)
Missouri	E 25	E 1	14
Nebraska	586	19	188
North Dakota	4,332	140	729
Ohio	E 1,271	E 41	1
Oklahoma	13,388	432	233
South Dakota	139	4	1,151
Tennessee	65	2	9
Adjustment 2	437	14	-10
Total PAD District II	E 32,572	E 1,051	2,952
PAD District III			
Alabama	1,863	60	E 8,904
Arkansas	E 1,587	E 51	
Louisiana	E 41,350	E 1,334	
Gulf Coast	E 2,639	E 85	
Rest of State	E 43,989	E 1,419	
Total Louisiana	2,616	84	
Mississippi	632	20	
New Mexico	5,893	190	
Northwestern	6,525	210	
Southeastern	2,266	73	
Total New Mexico	3,341	108	
Texas	E 9,933	E 320	
TRRC District 01	2,551	82	
TRRC District 02	814	26	
TRRC District 03	3,412	110	
TRRC District 04	3,177	102	
TRRC District 05	3,149	102	
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	19,649	634	
TRRC District 07B	17,453	563	
TRRC District 07C	3,382	109	
TRRC District 08	1,727	56	
TRRC District 08A	E 74,791	E 2,413	
TRRC District 09	763	25	
TRRC District 10	E 132,134	E 4,262	
East Texas			
Total Texas			
Adjustment 2			
Total PAD District III			

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,043;
California: Federal - E2,497, State - E3,496;
Louisiana: Federal - E28,548, State - E2,221;
Texas: Federal - E1,674, State- 179;
U.S. Total - E39,658

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.

- Data not available.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	301	609	910	2	1,610	555	8,568	10,735	19,078	2,664	5,971	593	3,110	31,416	2,864	1,159	47,084
Pentanes Plus	63	74	137	0	216	149	1,232	1,597	3,479	178	1,105	188	590	5,540	843	460	8,577
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	238	535	773	2	1,394	406	7,336	9,138	15,599	2,486	4,866	405	2,520	25,876	2,021	699	38,507
Ethane	58	185	243	0	519	5	3,254	3,778	6,321	897	2,052	56	849	10,175	299	2	14,497
Propane	108	234	342	1	541	244	2,718	3,504	5,856	1,058	1,667	179	1,008	9,768	1,060	397	15,071
Normal Butane	57	84	141	1	173	148	879	1,201	2,180	276	627	121	450	3,654	483	209	5,688
Isobutane	15	32	47	0	161	9	485	655	1,242	255	520	49	213	2,279	179	91	3,251
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	18	344	45	3	25	3	420	5	0	443
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	84
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	45	3	0	0	48	0	0	48
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	18	193	0	0	25	3	221	5	0	244
Total Production	301	609	910	2	1,613	555	8,583	10,753	19,422	2,709	5,974	618	3,113	31,836	2,869	1,159	47,527

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast #1	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	30,743	2,913	33,656	1,901	55,888	8,104	17,970	83,863	14,160	83,197	54,298	4,526	1,842	158,023	13,618	68,957	358,117
Pentanes Plus	42	2	44	0	794	30	656	1,480	1,043	2,290	662	109	158	4,262	95	123	6,004
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	276	54	330	135	1,618	331	727	2,811	896	1,978	2,306	91	49	5,320	308	548	9,317
Ethane	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	49	0	0	49	0	0	53
Propane	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	3	20	0	0	23	0	0	81
Normal Butane	89	54	143	49	820	258	298	1,425	374	957	1,269	33	16	2,649	237	258	4,712
Isobutane	187	0	187	86	736	73	429	1,324	522	1,018	968	58	33	2,599	71	290	4,471
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	16	0	16	7	245	12	1	265	8	797	271	0	5	1,081	0	388	1,750
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,613	251	3,864	37	-1,084	-64	682	-429	-161	8,712	305	97	7	8,960	-221	2,125	14,299
Motor Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	1,284	-55	1,229	-10	730	-53	-220	447	43	1,451	-107	5	-47	1,345	-182	484	3,323
Aviation Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	-46	0	22	0	0	-24	0	-6	0
Total Input to Refineries	35,974	3,165	39,139	2,070	58,221	8,360	19,816	88,467	15,943	98,425	57,757	4,828	2,014	178,967	13,618	72,619	392,810
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,027	97	1,124	63	1,869	270	599	2,802	479	2,876	1,824	154	61	5,395	457	2,313	12,091
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,739	2,607	249	71	7,228	561	3,013	15,784
Operating Ratio (percent)¹	68.8	83.4	69.8	96.0	81.9	88.2	83.3	83.1	85.3	76.9	70.0	62.0	86.1	74.6	81.4	76.8	76.6
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.16	.54	1.11	.92	.94	1.69	.50	.92	.63	.84	.87	1.36	.77	.85	.73	1.10	.93
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.36	39.28	30.21	35.18	35.31	30.74	37.11	35.25	38.22	34.62	32.44	31.94	39.62	34.18	36.39	24.29	32.22
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,739	2,607	249	71	7,228	561	3,013	15,784
Operating	1,267	109	1,376	66	2,122	301	686	3,175	518	3,448	2,509	239	71	6,785	527	2,823	14,686
Idle	226	7	233	0	161	5	33	199	44	290	98	10	0	442	35	189	1,098

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			Total		PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast			
Liquefied Refinery Gases.....	1,190	31	1,221	36	1,645	188	365	2,234	476	3,490	2,575	48	86	6,675	200	1,399	11,729
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	424	0	424	0	176	22	74	272	25	1,613	1,434	7	0	3,079	2	194	3,971
For Other Uses.....	766	31	797	36	1,469	166	291	1,962	451	1,877	1,141	41	86	3,596	198	1,205	7,758
Ethane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	429	-1	0	0	428	0	7	437
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	360	0	7	367
For Other Uses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	69	-1	0	0	68	0	0	70
Propane.....	1,075	31	1,106	36	1,660	166	363	2,225	398	2,636	1,082	31	46	4,193	194	915	8,633
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	381	0	381	0	167	0	74	241	25	1,303	26	0	0	1,354	0	187	2,163
For Other Uses.....	694	31	725	36	1,493	166	289	1,984	373	1,333	1,056	31	46	2,839	194	728	6,470
Normal Butane.....	115	0	115	0	-24	16	0	-8	78	475	1,487	17	40	2,097	4	477	2,685
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	43	0	43	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	1,401	7	0	1,408	0	0	1,467
For Other Uses.....	72	0	72	0	-24	0	0	-24	78	475	86	10	40	689	4	477	1,218
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use.....	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	15	0	-50	7	0	0	-43	2	0	-26
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	17,081	1,173	18,254	1,064	32,097	4,240	11,037	48,438	8,666	47,206	26,211	1,240	1,053	84,376	6,986	31,389	189,443
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline.....	4,184	425	4,609	485	9,730	1,550	5,070	16,835	3,737	15,766	7,658	420	522	28,103	3,699	10,584	63,830
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline.....	12,897	748	13,645	579	22,367	2,690	5,967	31,603	4,929	31,440	18,553	820	531	56,273	3,287	20,805	125,613
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	0	0	0	0	132	0	17	149	23	193	127	0	0	343	44	240	776
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.....	904	0	904	63	566	136	111	876	812	548	697	177	260	2,494	453	1,442	6,169
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.....	991	3	994	8	3,138	399	657	4,202	678	7,611	6,791	10	55	15,145	694	8,134	29,169
Kerosene.....	23	68	91	75	626	0	393	1,094	77	1,150	639	24	3	1,893	9	179	3,266
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	7,765	998	8,763	517	11,346	1,768	4,972	18,603	3,495	19,190	10,764	1,318	410	35,177	3,447	12,376	78,366
Residual Fuel Oil.....	3,122	67	3,189	83	1,333	162	171	1,749	579	4,735	3,100	258	-2	8,670	354	10,168	24,130
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use.....	241	0	241	0	411	0	116	527	-31	2,440	440	0	0	2,849	0	166	3,783
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use.....	1	0	1	0	1,132	0	124	402	103	675	-126	156	0	6,319	0	83	7,638
Special Naphthas.....	80	29	109	0	278	0	216	612	17	1,881	637	418	0	2,953	80	311	4,633
Lubricants.....	296	381	677	0	396	0	17	18	11	123	73	57	0	264	26	108	500
Waxes.....	0	84	84	0	1	0	17	18	11	123	73	57	0	264	26	108	500
Petroleum Coke.....	1,008	24	1,032	28	1,983	259	474	2,744	254	2,774	2,595	18	12	5,653	292	3,701	13,422
Marketable.....	202	0	202	0	1,175	142	309	1,626	33	1,206	2,002	0	0	3,241	153	2,772	7,994
Catalyst.....	806	24	830	28	808	117	165	1,118	221	1,568	593	18	12	2,412	139	929	5,428
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	2,670	171	2,841	180	2,897	1,148	815	5,040	393	1,067	1,006	992	112	3,570	778	2,669	14,898
Still Gas.....	1,598	134	1,732	72	2,552	267	559	3,450	622	5,185	1,880	125	48	7,860	593	4,051	17,686
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	193	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	2	774	5	0	0	781	0	300	1,274
For Other Uses.....	1,405	134	1,539	72	2,552	267	559	3,450	620	4,411	1,875	125	48	7,079	593	3,751	16,412
Miscellaneous Products.....	244	52	296	3	260	21	7	291	6	478	754	24	0	1,262	41	155	2,045
Fuel Use.....	1	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	11	11	481
Non-Fuel Use.....	243	29	272	3	260	21	7	291	6	478	319	24	0	827	30	144	1,564
Total Production.....	37,214	3,215	40,429	2,129	60,793	8,588	20,051	91,561	16,350	103,128	59,932	4,864	2,037	186,311	14,000	76,757	409,058
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,240	-50	-1,290	-59	-2,572	-228	-235	-3,094	-407	-4,703	-2,175	-36	-23	-7,344	-382	-4,138	-16,248

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Okl., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	45.0	37.0	44.3	48.1	52.4	48.8	52.9	52.1	47.7	44.3	42.3	22.4	48.0	43.3	50.5	42.0	45.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.1	.1	.5	.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	.3	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	1.0	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.7	1.0	4.7	4.0	1.5	2.0	3.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.6	0	2.4	3.3	1.0	1.7	.6	1.0	5.8	.6	1.3	3.8	14.1	1.5	3.4	2.0	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.9	.1	2.6	.4	5.7	5.0	3.5	5.0	4.8	8.3	12.4	.2	3.0	9.1	5.2	11.4	7.8
Kerosene	.1	2.1	.2	3.9	1.1	.0	2.1	1.3	.6	1.3	1.2	.5	.2	1.1	.1	.3	.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.6	31.5	23.4	26.7	20.7	22.0	26.7	22.3	25.0	20.9	19.7	28.5	22.2	21.1	25.7	17.4	21.0
Residual Fuel Oil	9.1	2.1	8.5	4.3	2.4	2.0	.9	2.1	4.1	5.2	5.7	5.6	-.1	5.2	2.6	14.3	6.5
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.7	0	.6	0	.7	0	.6	.6	-.2	2.7	.8	.0	0	1.7	0	.2	1.0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	2.1	0	0	1.4	1.2	4.8	3.2	.0	0	3.8	0	.3	2.1
Special Naphthas	.2	.9	.3	0	.5	0	.7	.5	.7	.7	-.2	3.4	0	.5	.0	.1	.4
Lubricants	.9	12.0	1.8	0	.7	0	1.2	.7	.1	2.0	1.2	9.0	0	1.8	.6	.4	1.2
Waxes	0	2.7	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.2	0	.2	.2	.2	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.9	.8	2.8	1.4	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	1.8	3.0	4.8	.4	.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.8	5.4	7.6	9.3	5.3	14.3	4.4	6.0	2.8	1.2	1.8	21.5	6.1	2.1	5.8	3.8	4.0
Still Gas	4.7	4.2	4.6	3.7	4.7	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.4	5.6	3.4	2.7	2.6	4.7	4.4	5.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	.7	1.6	.8	.2	.5	.3	.0	.3	.0	.5	1.4	.5	0	.8	.3	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-3.6	-1.6	-3.4	-3.0	-4.7	-2.8	-1.3	-3.7	-2.9	-5.1	-4.0	-.8	-1.2	-4.4	-2.9	-5.8	-4.4

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	31,072	23,294	37,271	1,677	3,081	96,396
Natural Gas Liquids						6,184
Pentanes Plus	555	3,046	1,420	481	682	2,221
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	190	0	1,420	62	548	3,963
Ethane	365	3,046	0	419	134	1,019
Propane	0	1,019	0	0	0	1,541
Normal Butane	178	1,150	0	166	48	842
Isobutane	112	526	0	152	52	561
	75	351	0	101	34	
Other Liquids ¹	3,979	223	5,239	0	524	9,966
Unfinished Oils ¹	3,144	223	5,239	0	165	8,771
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	835	0	0	0	360	1,195
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	29,796	1,992	2,551	124	2,315	36,778
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,233	183	601	59	1,328	9,404
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,251	98	0	35	481	1,865
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	5,982	85	601	23	846	7,539
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	19	0	0	0	(s)	19
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	819	0	0	0	201	1,020
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	8	0	0	0	0	8
Other	811	0	0	0	201	1,012
Kerosene	1	0	0	0	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,076	651	226	55	232	6,240
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,076	651	226	55	232	6,240
Residual Fuel Oil	14,883	27	1,045	5	146	16,106
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	14,883	27	1,045	5	146	16,106
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	332	2	52	0	0	386
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	161	1,023	537	1	244	1,968
Lubricants	149	13	27	(s)	(s)	190
Waxes	22	9	(s)	1	1	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	994	80	52	2	115	1,244
Miscellaneous Products	108	3	10	(s)	48	169
Total Imports	65,403	28,556	46,481	2,281	6,603	149,324

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	263,188	156,922	353,040	10,636	50,892	834,679
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes plus	8,211	32,154	12,904	5,000	3,847	62,116
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,634	0	8,626	1,092	925	13,277
Ethane	5,577	32,154	4,278	3,908	2,922	48,840
Propane	1	14,463	0	0	4	14,468
Normal Butane	3,092	10,584	1,238	1,990	372	17,277
Isobutane	1,482	4,187	1,864	1,117	1,504	10,153
	1,002	2,920	1,177	801	1,042	6,942
Other Liquids ¹	29,726	2,482	63,062	0	4,014	99,284
Unfinished Oils ¹	16,902	2,392	61,668	0	809	81,771
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	12,824	90	1,394	0	3,205	17,513
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	254,094	8,567	35,242	1,716	23,248	322,866
Finished Motor Gasoline	79,933	3,632	6,782	658	12,515	103,520
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	24,142	1,586	2,058	383	4,846	33,016
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	55,791	2,046	4,724	275	7,668	70,504
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,146	0	243	0	362	2,751
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4,906	1	89	0	2,161	7,156
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	141	0	0	0	0	141
Other	4,765	1	89	0	2,161	7,015
Kerosene	901	0	344	0	19	1,265
Distillate Fuel Oil	42,082	1,653	426	949	2,532	47,642
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	42,082	1,653	426	949	2,532	47,642
Residual Fuel Oil	111,494	614	18,260	89	3,052	133,509
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	111,494	614	18,260	89	3,052	133,509
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	611	128	3,346	0	144	4,229
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2,468	1,827	4,328	3	680	9,306
Lubricants	2,198	131	422	1	270	3,020
Waxes	116	73	113	5	40	346
Asphalt and Road Oil	7,010	344	731	10	1,315	9,409
Miscellaneous Products	229	164	158	2	154	708
Total Imports	555,220	200,124	464,249	17,352	82,001	1,318,946

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,453	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,523	0	1,420	2,944	4,398	147
Iraq	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	48
Kuwait	0	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	706	24
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	799	27
United Arab Emirates	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,709	57
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,612	0	707	0	799	0	0	0	1,523	0	1,420	4,449	9,061	302
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	273	2,490	83
Gabon	2,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,643	88
Indonesia	5,660	0	501	0	25	7	0	0	3	0	0	535	6,195	206
Iran	1,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,281	43
Nigeria	7,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,887	263
Venezuela	11,373	0	1,914	0	2,255	810	0	2,812	4,402	486	534	13,212	24,585	820
Subtotal Other OPEC	31,060	0	2,415	0	2,280	816	0	2,812	4,677	486	534	14,020	45,080	1,503
Other														
Angola	3,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	3,495	116
Australia	1,024	0	0	0	170	0	0	16	2	0	72	261	1,284	43
Bahamas	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	893	0	0	893	893	30
Brazil	0	0	223	188	768	19	0	0	600	18	1	1,797	1,797	60
Canada	15,519	3,963	223	0	862	0	1	1,348	598	1,077	597	8,688	24,206	807
Congo	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	56	78	0	87	32	0	0	253	253	8
Mexico	24,684	0	79	0	0	7	0	508	203	0	74	872	25,556	852
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	200	40	65	1,206	1,206	40
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	224	404	0	143	864	864	29
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	1,417	0	165	360	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	2,247	75
Peru	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	0	0	484	1,604	53
Puerto Rico	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	91	785	785	26
Romania	0	0	270	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	738	738	25
Spain	0	0	0	0	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	852	852	28
Trinidad and Tobago	3,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	772	0	0	976	4,012	134
Tunisia	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	20
United Kingdom	7,890	0	186	0	194	0	0	0	871	0	188	1,439	9,329	311
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,503	0	631	2	0	949	1,927	0	181	5,193	5,193	173
Zaire	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	8
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	2	0	171	0	0	0	1,769	40	69	2,052	2,052	68
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,580	(s)	2,506	179	1,524	116	0	91	794	11	696	5,918	7,498	250
Subtotal Other	60,724	3,963	5,649	1,195	6,325	223	1	3,428	9,906	1,481	2,288	34,458	95,182	3,173
Total Imports	96,396	3,963	8,771	1,195	9,404	1,039	1	6,240	16,106	1,968	4,242	52,928	149,324	4,977

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	0	0	1,031	1,586	53
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	799	27
Subtotal Arab OPEC	555	0	0	0	799	0	0	0	1,031	0	0	1,830	2,385	79
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	273	622	21
Gabon	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	36
Indonesia	1,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,591	53
Nigeria	6,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,671	222
Venezuela	3,940	0	639	0	1,654	809	0	2,812	4,054	0	534	10,502	14,442	481
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,637	0	639	0	1,654	809	0	2,812	4,327	0	534	10,775	24,412	814
Other														
Angola	2,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	2,408	80
Australia	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46	1,070	36
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	893	0	0	893	893	30
Brazil	0	0	223	188	768	0	0	0	600	18	1	1,797	1,797	60
Canada	1,514	365	0	0	305	19	1	605	506	3	424	2,228	3,742	125
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	5,709	0	0	0	0	7	0	508	0	0	0	516	6,225	207
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	200	0	65	1,166	1,166	39
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	224	402	0	143	862	862	29
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	24
Peru	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	0	0	484	849	28
Puerto Rico	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	91	627	627	21
Romania	0	0	270	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	738	738	25
Spain	0	0	0	0	743	0	0	0	0	0	109	852	852	28
Trinidad and Tobago	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	772	0	0	976	1,424	47
United Kingdom	4,817	0	186	0	194	0	0	0	871	0	177	1,428	6,245	208
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,241	0	631	2	0	723	1,927	0	181	4,705	4,705	157
Zaire	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	8
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	1,769	0	8	1,948	1,948	65
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	93	179	1,067	0	0	0	745	4	15	2,104	2,104	70
Subtotal Other	16,880	365	2,505	835	4,781	28	1	2,264	9,526	161	1,261	21,726	38,606	1,287
Total Imports	31,072	365	3,144	835	7,233	838	1	5,076	14,883	161	1,795	34,331	65,403	2,180
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Iraq	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	37
United Arab Emirates	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	23
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	13
Iran	1,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,281	43
Venezuela	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,778	59
Other														
Canada	12,271	3,046	223	0	183	0	0	651	27	1,023	107	5,261	17,532	584
Congo	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,283	176
Peru	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	13
Trinidad and Tobago	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,105	37
Subtotal Other	19,713	3,046	223	0	183	0	0	651	27	1,023	108	5,262	24,975	832
Total Imports	23,294	3,046	223	0	183	0	0	651	27	1,023	108	5,262	28,556	952
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	898	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	493	0	1,420	1,914	2,812	94
Iraq	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	11
Kuwait	0	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	706	24
United Arab Emirates	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	34
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,254	0	707	0	0	0	0	0	493	0	1,420	2,620	4,874	162
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,470	49
Gabon	1,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,556	52
Indonesia	1,045	0	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	1,546	52
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,216	41
Venezuela	7,333	0	1,274	0	601	0	0	0	348	250	0	2,473	9,806	327
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,619	0	1,775	0	601	0	0	0	348	250	0	2,975	15,594	520
Other														
Angola	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	36
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	1
Bahamas	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	42	42	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	(s)
Mexico	13,692	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	52	334	14,026	468
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	693	23
Peru	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	158	158	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,388	80
Tunisia	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	20
United Kingdom	3,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3,074	102
Virgin Islands	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	0	488	488	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	61	104	104	3
Other Eastern Hemisphere	475	0	2,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2,419	2,895	96
Subtotal Other	22,397	0	2,757	0	0	0	0	226	205	287	141	3,616	26,013	867
Total Imports	37,271	0	5,239	0	601	0	0	226	1,045	537	1,561	9,210	46,481	1,549
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,677	419	0	0	59	0	0	55	5	1	65	604	2,281	76
Subtotal Other	1,677	419	0	0	59	0	0	55	5	1	65	604	2,281	76
Total Imports	1,677	419	0	0	59	0	0	55	5	1	65	604	2,281	76
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,024	0	0	0	25	7	0	0	3	0	0	34	3,058	102
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	237	0	237	237	8
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,024	0	0	0	25	7	0	0	3	237	0	271	3,295	110
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	16	2	0	0	188	188	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	57	134	0	0	315	(s)	0	37	59	8	(s)	553	610	20
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	56	78	0	87	32	0	0	253	253	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	165	360	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	830	28
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	457	116	0	91	50	0	681	1,395	1,395	46
Subtotal Other	57	134	165	360	1,303	194	0	232	143	8	713	3,251	3,307	110
Total Imports	3,081	134	165	360	1,328	201	0	232	146	244	713	3,521	6,603	220

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	24,144	782	2,532	0	170	8	0	2,151	13,984	0	7,349	26,975	51,119	187
Iraq	14,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,799	54
Kuwait	1,316	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	2,553	3,869	14
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	700	700	3
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	11,409	436	0	48	7,441	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	9,000	20,410	75
United Arab Emirates	11,613	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,979	14,592	53
Subtotal Arab OPEC	63,282	1,318	3,535	769	7,889	8	0	2,151	18,425	245	7,968	42,307	105,589	387
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	13,123	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	3,256	0	0	3,556	16,679	61
Gabon	13,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	13,833	51
Indonesia	76,976	0	5,470	0	137	39	0	30	133	0	1	5,811	82,786	303
Iran	5,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,218	19
Nigeria	72,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	0	0	1,524	73,879	271
Venezuela	80,054	729	13,486	344	13,184	3,173	25	18,490	21,841	714	5,114	77,099	157,153	576
Subtotal Other OPEC	261,268	729	19,256	344	13,321	3,212	25	18,520	27,045	714	5,114	88,281	349,549	1,280
Other														
Angola	27,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,366	0	0	1,366	28,864	106
Australia	5,478	1,081	0	0	1,584	564	0	422	539	0	171	4,361	9,838	36
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	0	230	93	0	1,406	4,994	0	320	10,090	10,090	37
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	983	929	7,055	215	0	1,026	6,543	200	158	17,109	17,109	63
Canada	125,764	41,662	2,383	523	10,338	682	59	8,182	6,671	2,328	5,381	78,209	203,973	747
Congo	4,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338	0	0	1,338	6,153	23
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	482	2
France	0	1	522	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	45	296	3,163	3,163	12
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	546	0	0	849	849	3
Mexico	197,175	2,476	16,007	2,087	2,536	388	33	1,933	3,180	290	1,326	30,257	227,432	833
Netherlands	0	1	525	76	12,913	0	0	412	579	111	828	15,445	15,445	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	412	0	517	437	82	646	7,763	0	1,039	10,895	10,895	40
Norway	8,265	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	8,476	31
Oman	655	0	831	0	2,136	0	0	155	0	0	0	831	1,485	5
People's Republic of China	7,764	0	330	3,413	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	2,568	13,799	51
Peru	3,232	0	1,376	0	1,449	419	119	787	2,383	2,298	2,009	8,458	8,458	31
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,319	6,138	3,110	0	0	0	173	0	1,303	12,044	12,044	44
Romania	0	0	239	0	3,907	0	0	0	1,298	239	769	6,452	6,452	24
Spain	0	0	0	0	336	122	0	523	3,781	133	159	336	336	1
Syria	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	27,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	3,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	72,874	1,535	186	0	4,465	0	0	0	2,601	370	806	9,963	82,837	303
Virgin Islands	0	0	16,737	0	8,558	2,208	946	8,124	25,726	0	356	62,655	62,655	230
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	1
Zaire	9,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,304	34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - September 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	323	0	259	31	171	0	0	269	10,938	479	277	12,423	12,746	47
Other Eastern Hemisphere	14,652	37	13,612	2,957	20,746	1,479	0	2,933	7,336	1,670	2,689	53,460	68,112	249
Subtotal Other	510,129	46,793	58,980	16,400	82,310	6,686	1,240	26,971	88,038	8,347	17,912	353,679	863,807	3,164
Total Imports	834,679	48,840	81,771	17,513	103,520	9,907	1,265	47,642	133,509	9,306	30,994	484,267	1,318,946	4,831
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	9,457	306	221	0	170	8	0	2,151	9,995	0	0	12,851	22,307	82
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	4
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	245	245	1
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	3,347	197	0	48	6,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,007	10,354	38
United Arab Emirates	2,210	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	842	3,051	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	16,005	604	221	611	7,211	8	0	2,151	9,995	245	(s)	21,044	37,049	136
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,903	0	0	2,903	3,602	13
Gabon	6,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	6,492	24
Indonesia	22,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,108	81
Nigeria	44,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	45,367	166
Venezuela	30,100	285	2,545	236	9,534	2,882	25	18,490	19,235	3	4,664	57,899	87,999	322
Subtotal Other OPEC	103,435	285	2,545	236	9,534	2,882	25	18,490	23,469	3	4,664	62,133	165,568	606
Other														
Angola	14,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,058	0	0	1,058	15,772	58
Australia	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	143	323	1,347	5
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	1,206	4,934	0	0	6,379	6,379	23
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	983	671	6,819	215	0	1,026	6,543	18	3	16,277	16,277	60
Canada	13,703	3,769	129	121	2,776	395	39	4,563	5,693	209	2,589	20,284	33,987	124
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,338	0	0	1,338	2,560	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	200	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	1	13	2,515	2,515	9
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	48,805	0	388	1,690	509	299	0	1,932	2,281	289	0	7,388	56,194	206
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	12,090	0	0	412	579	5	266	13,352	13,352	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	402	0	486	437	0	646	7,388	0	430	9,788	9,788	36
Norway	5,722	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	5,933	22
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	3,547	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	3,857	14
Peru	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,383	0	0	2,383	2,748	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,376	0	1,449	229	119	787	0	1,106	1,873	6,940	6,940	25
Romania	0	0	1,319	6,138	3,110	0	0	0	171	0	1,303	12,042	12,042	44
Spain	0	0	0	0	3,907	0	0	0	970	0	769	5,647	5,647	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - September 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	523	3,101	0	0	12	10,413	38
Trinidad and Tobago	6,411	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	35,905	914	186	0	4,465	0	0	0	2,601	101	259	8,525	44,429	163
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,444	0	8,558	2,208	718	7,898	25,378	0	277	52,480	52,480	192
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Zaire	7,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,583	28
Other Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	171	0	0	269	10,670	8	23	11,413	11,413	42
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,748	4	1,241	2,787	16,091	246	0	2,180	2,479	483	175	25,689	30,436	111
Subtotal Other	143,749	4,688	14,137	11,978	63,188	4,162	876	21,441	78,030	2,220	8,134	208,854	352,602	1,292
Total Imports	263,188	5,577	16,902	12,824	79,933	7,052	901	42,082	111,494	2,468	12,798	292,031	555,220	2,034
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC	1,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	4
Algeria	7,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,666	28
Iraq	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	5
United Arab Emirates	10,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,063	37
Subtotal Arab OPEC														
Other OPEC	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,862	7
Ecuador	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	5
Gabon	2,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	9
Iran	7,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,901	29
Nigeria	1,174	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	1,400	5
Venezuela	14,790	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	15,016	55
Subtotal Other OPEC														
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	94,214	32,154	2,138	90	3,632	0	0	1,653	614	1,827	832	42,941	137,155	502
Canada	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	8
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	31,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,967	117
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,755	6
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,542	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35	1,577	6
Subtotal Other	132,068	32,154	2,167	90	3,632	0	0	1,653	614	1,827	840	42,977	175,045	641
Total Imports	156,922	32,154	2,392	90	3,632	1	0	1,653	614	1,827	840	43,203	200,124	733

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	13,588	475	2,311	0	0	0	0	0	3,990	0	7,349	14,124	27,713	102
Iraq	7,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,133	26
Kuwait	324	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	0	0	2,553	2,877	11
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	455	2
Saudi Arabia	8,063	239	0	0	231	0	0	0	1,076	0	0	1,546	9,609	35
United Arab Emirates	8,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	10,243	38
Subtotal Arab OPEC	37,214	714	3,314	158	231	0	0	0	8,430	0	7,968	20,816	58,030	213
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	10,561	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	654	11,215	41
Gabon	5,969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,969	22
Indonesia	15,236	0	5,470	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	5,592	20,829	76
Iran	2,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,737	10
Nigeria	20,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	20,611	75
Venezuela	48,780	444	10,716	108	3,650	0	0	0	2,432	474	450	18,274	67,054	246
Subtotal Other OPEC	103,412	444	16,486	108	3,650	0	0	0	3,391	474	450	25,003	128,415	470
Other														
Angola	12,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	13,093	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	0	0	(s)	0	200	60	0	320	3,628	3,628	13
Brazil	0	0	0	258	236	0	0	0	0	162	150	806	806	3
Canada	1,340	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	143	842	1,248	2,589	9
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	5
Egypt	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	2
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	282	648	648	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	2
Mexico	116,403	2,466	15,618	397	2,028	89	33	0	897	1	594	22,123	138,526	507
Netherlands	0	0	525	76	353	0	0	0	0	106	558	1,618	1,618	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	31	0	82	0	315	0	554	992	992	4
Norway	2,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	9
Oman	654	0	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	1,484	5
People's Republic of China	4,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,217	15
Peru	2,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	2,675	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,191	0	1,191	1,191	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	3
Trinidad and Tobago	19,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	133	147	960	20,736	76
Tunisia	3,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,229	12
United Kingdom	36,969	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	510	1,385	38,354	140
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,293	0	0	0	229	226	349	0	79	10,175	10,175	37
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	1,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	6
Other Western Hemisphere	323	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	254	727	1,050	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	8,101	33	11,979	134	254	243	0	0	3,022	926	636	17,226	25,327	93
Subtotal Other	212,414	3,120	41,867	1,128	2,901	332	344	426	6,439	3,854	4,978	65,389	277,804	1,018

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Total Imports	353,040	4,278	61,668	1,394	6,782	332	344	426	18,260	4,328	13,396	111,209	464,249	1,701
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	10,636	3,908	0	0	658	0	0	949	89	3	1,108	6,716	17,352	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	10,636	3,908	0	0	658	0	0	949	89	3	1,108	6,716	17,352	64
Total Imports	10,636	3,908	0	0	658	0	0	949	89	3	1,108	6,716	17,352	64
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	2
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	39,631	0	0	0	137	39	0	30	11	0	1	218	39,849	146
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	174	237	0	700	700	3
Subtotal Other OPEC	39,631	0	0	0	137	329	0	30	185	237	1	919	40,549	149
Other														
Australia	4,454	1,081	0	0	1,584	564	0	422	358	0	2	4,011	8,465	31
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	26	26	(s)
Canada	5,871	1,831	116	50	3,272	287	19	1,016	275	146	9	7,020	12,891	47
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	67	0	0	371	371	1
Mexico	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	746	746	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	732	474	474	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	55	115	115	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	330	3,103	2,136	0	0	155	0	0	0	5,725	5,725	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	137	327	327	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	36	52	52	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	283	283	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	363	36	4,401	990	0	753	1,835	261	1,872	10,511	10,772	39
Subtotal Other	11,262	2,922	809	3,205	11,931	2,193	19	2,501	2,867	443	2,852	29,743	41,005	150
Total Imports	50,892	2,922	809	3,205	12,515	2,522	19	2,532	3,052	680	2,853	31,109	82,001	300

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	574	0	0	5,071	5,645
Natural Gas Liquids	19	15	773	0	71	878
Pentanes Plus	0	2	0	0	0	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	14	773	0	71	876
Ethane	0	4	(s)	0	0	4
Propane	9	6	660	0	28	703
Normal Butane	10	2	113	0	42	167
Isobutane	0	2	0	0	0	2
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	(s)	168	(s)	3	172
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	75	0	0	75
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	38	0	95	133
Kerosene	4	0	(s)	(s)	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	200	(s)	911	0	2,508	3,619
Residual Fuel Oil	1	0	260	0	5,378	5,639
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	24	12	35	1	10	82
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	30	131	0	1	161
Special Naphthas	3	24	2	(s)	0	30
Lubricants	201	19	190	1	33	444
Waxes	4	1	17	0	8	30
Petroleum Coke	320	602	4,502	0	1,792	7,216
Asphalt	3	1	13	1	14	31
Miscellaneous Products	14	1	3	(s)	2	21
Total Product Exports	794	706	7,117	4	9,914	18,535
Total Exports	794	1,280	7,117	4	14,985	24,180

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	5,283	0	0	50,703	55,995
Natural Gas Liquids	413	2,780	11,865	8	1,699	16,765
Pentananes Plus	0	414	0	0	0	414
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	413	2,365	11,865	8	1,699	16,351
Ethane	(s)	829	(s)	0	(s)	829
Propane	281	706	10,774	3	682	12,447
Normal Butane	131	416	1,091	5	1,017	2,660
Isobutane	0	414	0	0	0	414
Finished Motor Gasoline	198	28	1,335	1	278	1,840
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	136	0	25	161
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	1,063	0	1,118	2,181
Kerosene	41	3	5	(s)	(s)	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	273	423	8,675	0	7,869	17,239
Residual Fuel Oil	435	0	15,319	0	34,606	50,360
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	433	84	351	6	252	1,124
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	348	371	2,716	0	566	4,000
Special Naphthas	40	116	156	4	19	335
Lubricants	1,055	132	2,187	16	336	3,726
Waxes	39	13	163	(s)	56	270
Petroleum Coke	3,024	2,643	23,892	0	19,939	49,497
Asphalt	10	31	14	5	36	97
Miscellaneous Products	148	14	59	1	32	254
Total Product Exports	6,456	6,637	67,934	40	66,832	147,899
Total Exports	6,465	11,920	67,934	40	117,535	203,894

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	(s)	204	(s)	9	230	8
Bahamas	0	0	55	21	199	85	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	365	12
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	(s)	1,394	0	1	1,426	48
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	25	0	1	27	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	574	16	1	0	43	1	27	50	2	500	15	64	1,292	43
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	15	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	1
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	1	1	0	1	10	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	(s)
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	1	6	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	1
Ecuador	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	80	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	15	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	150	0	0	150	5
France	0	(s)	0	0	120	0	0	(s)	1	482	0	82	686	23
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	68	74	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	142	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	46	0	0	47	2
Guatemala	0	23	87	15	209	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	338	11
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	(s)	0	0	7	29	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	210	0	0	(s)	1	910	1	0	1,122	37
Jamaica	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Japan	0	3	0	0	309	1,769	(s)	14	2	1,413	(s)	27	3,537	118
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	3	(s)	0	247	350	0	2	(s)	342	0	3	948	32
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Mexico	0	633	3	29	(s)	300	1	66	5	41	(s)	8	1,085	36
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	739	258	0	1	(s)	186	(s)	36	1,221	41
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	226	8
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	211	0	0	214	7
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	66	7	0	253	0	(s)	12	(s)	0	(s)	1	339	11
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Puerto Rico	466	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	13	2	(s)	0	3	490	16
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	66	(s)	10	83	3
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2,653	88
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	2,651	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1,239	41
Spain	0	0	0	0	281	225	0	(s)	0	733	0	0	0	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	75	3
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	225	0	0	132	6	159	13	1	537	18
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	135	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	28	0	2	31	1
Virgin Islands	3,554	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,751	125
West Germany	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	2	(s)	56	0	1	346	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	3
Other	1,051	8	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	39	2	4	1,117	37
Total	5,645	876	172	208	3,619	5,639	30	444	30	7,216	31	270	24,180	806

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other?	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	0	(s)	1	22	(s)
Australia	0	11	224	0	(s)	81	15	54	2	1,479	0	349	2,215	8
Bahamas	0	124	287	181	947	2,060	0	13	0	0	(s)	3	3,615	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	319	0	1	321	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	8	(s)	0	0	32	3	125	(s)	6,948	1	7	7,123	26
Brazil	0	174	0	0	0	0	1	113	(s)	519	0	5	812	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	91	0	(s)	91	(s)
Canada	5,292	2,404	332	700	2,004	1,066	145	428	27	3,888	63	1,024	17,371	64
Chile	0	13	0	0	0	0	81	81	(s)	3	(s)	3	99	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	3	0	0	(s)	865	2	92	7	131	(s)	9	1,110	4
Colombia	0	1	309	0	0	0	2	53	2	(s)	0	13	381	1
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	162	5	57	1	(s)	0	7	237	1
Denmark	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	300	1	1	312	1
Dominican Republic	0	289	0	0	0	0	2	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	307	1
Ecuador	0	607	0	11	437	0	2	6	1	0	(s)	13	1,077	4
Egypt	0	12	23	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	0	(s)	21	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	8	28	(s)	0	0	2	61	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	150	(s)	1	156	1
France	0	439	0	0	317	158	1	33	11	1,174	(s)	758	2,891	11
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	304	404	562	0	2	0	0	0	39	1,310	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	(s)	87	(s)
Greece	0	7	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	7	200	0	1	213	1
Guatemala	0	500	206	39	411	0	4	32	0	0	(s)	2	1,202	4
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	591	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	593	2
Honduras	0	43	0	0	0	0	3	37	1	0	(s)	2	85	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	244	899	1	13	2	0	(s)	12	1,172	4
India	0	5	0	0	248	0	1	121	1	27	(s)	26	429	2
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16	(s)	277	(s)	13	307	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	8	(s)
Italy	0	198	0	0	360	405	2	6	3	6,251	2	1,139	8,365	31
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	202	654	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	884	3
Jamaica	0	221	17	0	10	193	3	93	(s)	(s)	0	3	540	2
Japan	(s)	55	(s)	485	2,001	11,901	17	112	21	12,581	1	194	27,369	100
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	8	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	9	(s)	0	1,141	4,825	3	38	4	1,120	0	185	7,324	27
Kuwait	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	1	0	1	23	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Liberia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	2	6	2	32	(s)	130	173	1
Mexico	0	9,609	21	366	2	4,257	15	465	76	610	1	82	15,503	57
Netherlands	0	295	9	0	3,104	1,797	49	40	4	5,586	1	391	11,276	41
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	0	0	0	3,001	(s)	5	0	0	(s)	2	3,034	11
New Zealand	0	(s)	12	0	501	0	0	16	(s)	434	1	6	971	4
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	0	0	(s)	2	49	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	657	(s)	1	666	2
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Panama	0	212	136	0	1,173	908	10	62	1	(s)	1	6	2,507	9
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	80	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	87	(s)
Philippines	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	174	188	1
Puerto Rico	0	168	2	0	1	221	3	128	14	19	(s)	143	7,087	26
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	55	52	354	1	236	699	3
Saudi Arabia	0	21	0	0	1	0	2	23	0	1	0	27	75	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	298	7,397	10	39	1	25	(s)	5	7,780	28
Spain	0	84	0	0	2,131	1,454	(s)	2	1	2,693	0	428	6,794	25
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	65	0	2	70	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	191	(s)	12	1	32	(s)	5	341	1
Switzerland	0	24	0	0	225	0	(s)	8	(s)	251	0	3	511	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	37	6	(s)	(s)	71	115	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	0	1	(s)	1	11	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	125	0	0	(s)	19	0	75	0	(s)	220	1
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	5	0	(s)	47	0	290	(s)	3	345	1
United Kingdom	0	117	50	0	230	2,799	(s)	336	9	595	16	20	4,173	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	0	855	0	59	1,326	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Venezuela	0	168	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	36	1	504	0	11	733	3
Virgin Islands	35,344	0	0	0	197	2,935	0	10	0	30	0	(s)	38,516	141
West Germany	0	102	(s)	0	288	0	(s)	91	6	326	1	120	935	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	290	0	(s)	291	1
Other	8,969	237	211	131	354	946	1	57	4	225	3	81	11,218	41
Total	55,995	16,351	1,840	2,342	17,239	50,360	335	3,726	270	49,497	97	5,843	203,894	747

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	13,750	--	--	--	--	12,823	--	--	--	--	--	43,514	1,684	22,342	94,113
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,325	--	--	--	--	51,599	--	--	--	--	--	81,342	9,504	31,193	174,963
Leases	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	1,715	--	--	--	--	--	17,655	1,341	1,400	22,167
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	489,255	0	0	489,255
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	25,367	25,367
Total	--	--	15,131	--	--	--	--	66,137	--	--	--	--	--	631,766	12,529	80,302	805,865
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	39,398	2,973	42,371	955	38,114	6,614	15,034	60,717	8,701	72,637	45,012	4,255	821	131,426	10,080	58,678	303,272
Bulk Terminal	--	--	98,866	--	--	--	--	79,849	--	--	--	--	--	65,853	2,433	24,175	271,176
Pipeline	--	--	27,714	--	--	--	--	34,734	--	--	--	--	--	41,607	2,369	4,781	111,205
Natural Gas Processing Plant	227	38	265	0	828	48	1,107	1,983	1,741	3,257	451	70	196	5,715	229	174	8,366
Total	--	--	169,216	--	--	--	--	177,283	--	--	--	--	--	244,601	15,111	87,808	694,019
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	17	0	17	0	26	44	109	179	115	120	53	13	9	310	13	11	530
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	920	--	--	--	--	--	2,347	1	57	3,338
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	226	--	--	--	--	--	1,565	93	5	1,889
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	3	6	0	63	10	249	322	570	335	133	31	22	1,091	91	22	1,532
Total	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	1,647	--	--	--	--	--	5,313	198	95	7,289
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	955	11	966	298	1,913	174	517	2,902	266	830	1,110	38	20	2,264	382	682	7,196
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,838	--	--	--	--	20,735	--	--	--	--	--	42,088	80	2,526	67,267
Pipeline	--	--	1,780	--	--	--	--	6,320	--	--	--	--	--	7,140	423	0	15,663
Natural Gas Processing Plant	224	35	259	0	762	38	858	1,658	946	2,920	315	36	174	4,391	136	152	6,596
Total	--	--	4,843	--	--	--	--	31,615	--	--	--	--	--	55,883	1,021	3,360	96,722
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	18
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,338	--	--	--	--	--	6,822	0	0	8,160
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,004	--	--	--	--	--	2,315	135	0	3,454
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	15	0	180	195	200	750	0	0	11	961	0	0	1,156
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,550	--	--	--	--	--	10,103	135	0	12,788

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	39	0	39	0	75	0	2	77	1	8	57	0	0	66	0	3	185
Total	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	--	66	0	3	185
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	792	3	795	3	1,165	24	125	1,317	45	65	697	4	3	814	163	245	3,334
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,496	--	--	--	--	15,453	--	--	--	--	--	23,452	78	577	41,056
Pipeline	--	--	1,701	--	--	--	--	4,008	--	--	--	--	--	3,412	160	0	9,281
Natural Gas Processing Plant	173	33	206	0	567	20	464	1,051	441	869	187	15	118	1,630	84	134	3,105
Total	--	--	4,198	--	--	--	--	21,829	--	--	--	--	--	29,308	485	956	56,776
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	8	0	1	0	9	7	0	68
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	9	7	0	68
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	104	8	112	252	517	59	288	1,116	194	500	199	4	13	910	191	415	2,744
Bulk Terminal	--	--	322	--	--	--	--	3,137	--	--	--	--	--	8,190	2	1,794	13,445
Pipeline	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	1,190	--	--	--	--	--	1,019	81	0	2,369
Natural Gas Processing Plant	50	1	51	0	137	18	152	307	246	808	90	15	37	1,196	48	11	1,613
Total	--	--	564	--	--	--	--	5,750	--	--	--	--	--	11,315	322	2,220	20,171
Isobutane																	
Refinery	20	0	20	43	150	32	102	327	26	244	157	29	4	460	21	19	847
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	807	--	--	--	--	--	3,624	0	155	4,606
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	--	394	47	0	559
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	1	2	0	43	0	62	105	59	493	38	6	8	604	4	7	722
Total	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	1,357	--	--	--	--	--	5,082	72	181	6,734
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	82	13	1	96	1	225	90	0	5	321	0	6	423
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	--	--	--	321	0	6	423
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,232	296	3,528	41	2,416	160	1,200	3,817	534	7,917	4,341	214	39	13,045	441	4,616	25,447
Naphthas and Lighter	2,408	42	2,450	0	1,204	26	404	1,634	851	5,049	3,571	58	4	9,533	393	3,061	17,071
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	3,598	257	3,855	146	4,957	390	1,657	7,150	399	10,320	6,970	149	74	17,912	895	10,809	40,621
Heavy Gas Oils	1,441	127	1,568	1	3,202	31	1,233	4,467	514	5,536	3,800	60	0	9,910	338	4,661	20,944
Residuum	10,679	722	11,401	188	11,779	607	4,494	17,068	2,298	28,822	18,682	481	117	50,400	2,067	23,147	104,083
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		PAD Dist. V	United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico			Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,141	124	4,265	59	5,090	673	2,042	7,864	1,097	7,763	6,157	146	196	15,359	1,666	7,273	36,427
Bulk Terminal	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	172	--	--	--	--	--	396	0	3	580
Total	--	--	4,274	--	--	--	--	8,036	--	--	--	--	--	15,755	1,666	7,276	37,007
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	24	0	9	33	0	0	127	0	0	127	0	44	204
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	127	0	44	204
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	7,396	458	7,854	106	6,459	1,114	2,849	10,528	1,858	9,791	4,920	769	149	17,487	1,867	8,579	46,315
Bulk Terminal	--	--	33,975	--	--	--	--	31,022	--	--	--	--	--	8,748	1,354	11,212	86,311
Pipeline	--	--	14,208	--	--	--	--	17,680	--	--	--	--	--	19,188	1,134	2,384	54,594
Total	--	--	56,037	--	--	--	--	59,230	--	--	--	--	--	45,423	4,355	22,175	187,220
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,032	171	3,203	57	2,318	596	1,220	4,191	991	4,242	1,683	430	76	7,422	1,060	3,231	19,107
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13,288	--	--	--	--	13,984	--	--	--	--	--	3,759	766	4,616	36,413
Pipeline	--	--	5,035	--	--	--	--	7,396	--	--	--	--	--	6,838	546	1,046	20,861
Total	--	--	21,526	--	--	--	--	25,571	--	--	--	--	--	18,019	2,372	8,893	76,381
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,364	287	4,651	49	4,141	518	1,629	6,337	867	5,549	3,237	339	73	10,065	807	5,348	27,208
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,687	--	--	--	--	17,038	--	--	--	--	--	4,989	588	6,596	49,898
Pipeline	--	--	9,173	--	--	--	--	10,284	--	--	--	--	--	12,350	588	1,338	33,733
Total	--	--	34,511	--	--	--	--	33,659	--	--	--	--	--	27,404	1,983	13,282	110,839
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	70	0	70	0	75	6	18	99	29	312	89	0	0	430	70	255	924
Bulk Terminal	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	417	--	--	--	--	--	54	12	341	1,174
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--	8	0	37	91
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	67
Total	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	562	--	--	--	--	--	559	82	633	2,256

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	212	0	212	0	475	54	162	691	340	582	334	152	115	1,523	238	885	3,549
Bulk Terminal	--	--	655	--	--	--	--	453	--	--	--	--	--	217	6	601	1,932
Pipeline	--	--	87	--	--	--	--	189	--	--	--	--	--	661	78	401	1,416
Total	--	--	954	--	--	--	--	1,333	--	--	--	--	--	2,401	322	1,887	6,897
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,406	6	1,412	0	1,068	225	316	1,609	277	3,498	2,008	5	53	5,841	379	2,912	12,153
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,243	--	--	--	--	3,827	--	--	--	--	--	1,644	183	1,692	11,589
Pipeline	--	--	3,839	--	--	--	--	1,937	--	--	--	--	--	4,887	174	594	11,431
Total	--	--	9,494	--	--	--	--	7,373	--	--	--	--	--	12,372	736	5,198	35,173
Kerosene																	
Refinery	184	120	304	42	481	32	332	887	123	437	359	87	1	1,007	0	194	2,392
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,166	--	--	--	--	1,264	--	--	--	--	--	653	31	32	5,146
Pipeline	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	327	--	--	--	--	--	486	0	0	1,183
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	--	--	3,840	--	--	--	--	2,478	--	--	--	--	--	2,147	31	226	8,722
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,441	451	7,892	60	4,611	1,586	2,678	8,935	829	8,111	3,200	488	61	12,759	1,528	4,116	35,230
Bulk Terminal	--	--	31,750	--	--	--	--	15,802	--	--	--	--	--	4,066	612	5,049	57,279
Pipeline	--	--	7,426	--	--	--	--	7,944	--	--	--	--	--	7,594	467	1,180	24,611
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	--	--	47,068	--	--	--	--	32,681	--	--	--	--	--	24,424	2,607	10,345	117,125
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,454	107	2,561	38	1,516	333	125	2,012	521	3,763	3,374	131	17	7,828	456	5,946	18,803
Bulk Terminal	--	--	16,559	--	--	--	--	1,428	--	--	--	--	--	4,097	0	1,746	23,830
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	114	118
Total	--	--	19,124	--	--	--	--	3,440	--	--	--	--	--	11,925	456	7,806	42,751
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	190	0	190	0	360	0	62	422	24	98	554	3	0	1,567	0	93	2,272
Total	190	0	190	0	360	0	62	422	24	98	554	3	0	1,567	0	93	2,272
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	24	0	0	24	395	92	142	18	0	1,484	3	164	1,677
Total	2	0	2	0	24	0	0	24	395	92	142	18	0	1,484	3	164	1,677

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, September 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	771	37	808	0	181	0	145	326	23	1,048	46	123	0	1,240	6	261	2,641
Bulk Terminal	--	--	684	--	--	--	--	449	--	--	--	--	--	20	0	43	1,196
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	132
Total	--	--	1,492	--	--	--	--	775	--	--	--	--	--	1,392	6	304	3,969
Lubricants																	
Refinery	452	781	1,233	0	803	0	258	1,061	29	3,432	1,527	736	0	5,724	64	590	8,672
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,774	--	--	--	--	944	--	--	--	--	--	478	4	606	3,806
Total	--	--	3,007	--	--	--	--	2,005	--	--	--	--	--	6,202	68	1,196	12,478
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	75	75	0	35	0	48	83	23	203	125	60	0	411	5	84	658
Total	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	411	5	84	658
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	705	0	705	0	364	696	121	1,181	4	312	1,203	91	0	1,610	109	1,147	4,752
Total	705	0	705	0	364	696	121	1,181	4	312	1,203	91	0	1,610	109	1,147	4,752
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	2,203	50	2,253	163	2,595	1,050	746	4,554	417	1,039	707	863	78	3,104	1,213	2,122	13,246
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,702	--	--	--	--	2,391	--	--	--	--	--	763	148	181	7,185
Total	--	--	5,955	--	--	--	--	6,945	--	--	--	--	--	3,867	1,361	2,303	20,431
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	120	31	151	1	153	7	2	163	32	342	205	51	0	630	14	167	1,125
Bulk Terminal	--	--	148	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	282	2	86	543
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	78	0	66	209
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	24	0	1	3	0	28	2	0	33
Total	--	--	299	--	--	--	--	256	--	--	--	--	--	1,018	18	319	1,910
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	184,347	--	--	--	--	243,420	--	--	--	--	--	876,367	27,640	168,110	1,499,884

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, September 30, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	16,491	25,338	3,470	39,642	19,120
Connecticut	484	684	63	2,177	406
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	612	1,353	332	2,195	1,909
Florida	2,271	3,641	174	1,470	1,446
Georgia	1,061	1,659	86	1,077	326
Maine	356	633	122	1,216	334
Massachusetts	692	1,027	61	3,237	616
New Hampshire, Vermont	49	77	w	594	82
New Jersey	2,579	4,844	519	12,081	8,095
New York	2,473	2,748	575	5,365	2,509
North Carolina	1,334	1,353	430	1,406	447
Pennsylvania	2,316	3,939	543	4,433	1,297
Rhode Island	292	640	w	1,139	117
South Carolina	666	997	178	779	349
Virginia	1,132	1,565	310	2,328	1,052
West Virginia	174	178	23	145	135
PAD District II Total	18,175	23,375	2,151	24,737	3,440
Illinois	2,976	4,618	256	4,049	826
Indiana	2,433	3,413	460	4,447	587
Iowa	917	645	w	1,095	w
Kansas	1,137	1,362	35	1,496	62
Kentucky	661	1,105	66	666	175
Michigan	1,779	2,545	241	2,144	321
Minnesota	949	1,054	w	1,785	184
Missouri	681	812	w	690	w
Nebraska	399	192	0	332	0
North & South Dakota	566	239	0	878	w
Ohio	2,402	3,476	644	2,578	402
Oklahoma	1,021	1,298	302	1,887	138
Tennessee	1,184	1,388	51	843	253
Wisconsin	1,070	1,228	w	1,847	209
PAD District III Total	11,181	15,054	1,660	16,825	11,925
Alabama	805	885	88	676	453
Arkansas	231	225	w	166	29
Louisiana	1,691	3,291	377	3,600	5,169
Mississippi	1,012	1,112	62	875	500
New Mexico	258	185	w	116	17
Texas	7,184	9,356	1,126	11,392	5,757
PAD District IV Total	1,826	1,395	31	2,140	456
Colorado	439	373	0	265	105
Idaho	118	70	0	110	0
Montana	617	410	w	752	84
Utah	342	188	0	412	133
Wyoming	310	354	w	601	134
PAD District V Total	7,847	11,944	226	9,165	7,692
Alaska	269	210	w	833	w
Arizona	321	494	w	256	0
California	4,737	8,614	168	5,014	5,261
Hawaii	241	222	0	297	w
Nevada	173	212	w	72	w
Oregon	611	762	w	1,036	242
Washington	1,495	1,430	w	1,657	1,240
United States Total	55,520	77,106	7,538	92,509	42,633

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV		
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	117	1,947	618	0	375	38,674	0	0	0	0	7,093	3,201	0	1,991	0	17,959	0	0		
Petroleum Products	8,547	50	0	2,638	5,532	2,182	0	72,921	28,714	0	1,828	1,664	918	869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	724	0	0	84	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	964	1,893	106	0	1,841	5,339	0	0	681	801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	22	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,943	0	0	913	1,645	1,203	0	41,069	14,841	0	877	473	0	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,670	0	0	283	729	569	0	13,049	5,768	0	428	287	0	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,273	0	0	630	916	634	0	28,020	9,073	0	449	186	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	24	14	0	161	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	160	0	0	0	50	0	0	516	1	0	256	88	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	235	0	0	76	31	620	0	8,028	1,970	0	173	3	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,075	0	0	233	586	239	0	16,793	4,584	0	377	335	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	59	958	0	0	2,205	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	16	0	0	23	57	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Feedstock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	276	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lubricants	0	42	0	73	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total All Products	8,547	50	0	2,755	7,479	2,800	0	73,296	67,388	0	1,828	8,757	4,119	869	1,991	0	17,959	0	0	0	0	0		

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From IV to				From V to		
	II	III		I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV		
Crude Oil	0	0		0	1,947	618	0	38,674	0	0	7,093	3,201	0	1,654	0		
Petroleum Products	5,956	0		2,186	4,493	2,182	56,210	25,336	0	1,683	1,664	918	869	0	0		
Pentanes Plus	0	0		0	288	0	0	724	0	0	84	117	0	0	0		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0		964	1,893	106	1,693	5,339	0	0	681	801	0	0	0		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,369	0		800	1,645	1,203	32,462	13,779	0	877	473	0	565	0	0		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,941	0		248	729	569	10,551	5,375	0	428	287	0	332	0	0		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,428	0		552	916	634	21,911	8,404	0	449	186	0	233	0	0		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0		0	0	14	28	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naptha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0		0	50	0	408	1	0	256	88	0	86	0	0		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	101	0		76	31	620	6,596	1,777	0	173	3	0	33	0	0		
Kerosene	0	0		0	0	0	878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,486	0		198	586	239	14,145	3,620	0	377	335	0	185	0	0		
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Products	0	0		148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total All Products	5,956	0		2,186	6,440	2,800	56,210	64,010	0	1,683	8,757	4,119	869	1,654	0		

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	117	0	0	375	0	375	0	0	0	1,991	0	16,305
Petroleum Products	2,591	50	0	452	1,039	0	16,711	1,197	2,243	13,271	3,378	145	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	280	91	22	70	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,574	0	0	113	0	0	8,607	231	577	7,799	1,062	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	729	0	0	35	0	0	2,498	140	222	2,136	393	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	845	0	0	78	0	0	6,109	91	355	5,663	669	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	24	0	133	24	85	24	6	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	160	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	134	0	0	0	134	0	1,432	209	342	881	193	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	118	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	589	0	0	35	0	0	2,648	597	405	1,646	964	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	59	958	0	2,205	0	0	2,205	83	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	16	0	0	23	57	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	28	127	75	61	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	42	0	73	0	0	352	0	226	126	276	75	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	149	0	0	181	0	22	159	663	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	0	194	0	174	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,591	50	0	569	1,039	0	17,086	1,197	2,618	13,271	3,378	145	1,991	0	16,305

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,483	0	2,483	45,767	2,682	43,085	23,107	39,049	-15,942	618	10,294	-9,676	0	19,950	-19,950
Petroleum Products	75,559	8,597	66,962	38,925	10,352	28,573	6,500	103,463	-96,963	2,182	3,451	-1,269	2,697	0	2,697
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	808	288	520	405	724	-319	0	201	-201	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,805	0	2,805	6,020	2,963	3,057	2,694	7,180	-4,486	106	1,482	-1,376	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	371	0	371	22	0	22	0	463	-463	0	0	0	70	0	70
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	-50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	41,982	5,943	36,039	21,257	3,761	17,496	1,645	56,787	-55,142	1,203	1,038	165	1,442	0	1,442
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	13,332	2,670	10,662	8,725	1,581	7,144	729	19,245	-18,516	569	619	-50	760	0	760
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	28,650	3,273	25,377	12,532	2,180	10,352	916	37,542	-36,626	634	419	215	682	0	682
Finished Aviation Gasoline	161	0	161	102	38	64	24	263	-239	14	0	14	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	516	160	356	249	50	199	50	773	-723	0	174	-174	342	0	342
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,104	235	7,869	2,208	727	1,481	31	10,171	-10,140	620	36	584	206	0	206
Kerosene	925	118	807	118	0	118	0	925	-925	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,026	2,075	14,951	6,994	1,058	5,936	586	21,754	-21,168	239	520	-281	562	0	562
Residual Fuel Oil	2,264	0	2,264	83	1,017	-934	958	2,288	-1,330	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	23	16	7	64	80	-16	57	48	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	230	0	230	61	0	61	0	291	-291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	425	42	383	276	73	203	42	703	-661	0	0	0	75	0	75
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	330	0	330	663	149	514	0	844	-844	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	342	8	334	0	148	-148	8	194	-186	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	78,042	8,597	69,445	84,692	13,034	71,658	29,607	142,512	-112,905	2,800	13,745	-10,945	2,697	19,950	-17,253

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas		La., Gulf Coast				No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total
									Inland	Coast							
Residual Fuel Oil	3,122	67	3,189	83	1,333	162	171	1,749	579	4,735	3,100	258	-2	8,670	354	10,168	24,130
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	196	36	232	0	134	0	0	134	58	105	331	112	-2	604	96	685	1,751
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,157	0	2,157	49	118	0	114	281	345	553	400	111	0	1,409	38	2,762	6,647
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	769	31	800	34	1,081	162	57	1,334	176	4,077	2,369	35	0	6,657	220	6,721	15,732

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast #1	Appalachian Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	19	79	98	0	132	0	0	132	72	237	123	19	17	468	79	462
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,191	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Total	--	--	3,289	--	--	--	--	243	--	--	--	--	--	468	79	462
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,449	0	1,449	19	251	4	96	370	80	756	720	52	0	1,608	128	1,609
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,528	--	--	--	--	347	--	--	--	--	--	1,991	0	771
Total	--	--	7,977	--	--	--	--	717	--	--	--	--	--	3,599	128	2,380
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	986	28	1,014	19	1,133	329	29	1,510	369	2,792	2,531	60	0	5,752	249	3,875
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,840	--	--	--	--	970	--	--	--	--	--	2,106	0	975
Total	--	--	7,854	--	--	--	--	2,480	--	--	--	--	--	7,858	249	4,850
Total																23,291

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	59	958	0	2,205	0	0	2,205	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	59	938	0	2,205	0	0	2,205	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,382	0	142	1,523
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,382	0	142	1,523
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	273	273
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	3	3
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	707	0	3,694	4,402
Subtotal Other OPEC	707	0	3,970	4,677
Other				
Angola	0	356	0	356
Australia	0	0	2	2
Bahamas	451	442	0	893
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	293	307	0	600
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	292	2	304	598
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	32	32
Mexico	0	0	203	203
Netherlands	0	200	0	200
Netherlands Antilles	190	214	0	404
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	208	277	484
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	772	772
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	647	223	871
Virgin Islands	372	564	992	1,927
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, September 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	717	409	644	1,769
Other Eastern Hemisphere	(s)	744	51	794
Subtotal Other	2,313	4,093	3,500	9,906
Total Imports	4,402	4,093	7,611	16,106

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	3,643	4,091	7,149	14,883
Connecticut	0	244	89	332
Florida	220	465	715	1,400
Georgia	0	0	203	203
Maine	188	206	668	1,062
Maryland	0	245	296	541
Massachusetts	0	0	1,145	1,145
New Jersey	1,515	1,099	532	3,146
New York	1,700	1,275	1,525	4,500
North Carolina	0	0	444	444
Pennsylvania	0	558	603	1,161
South Carolina	0	0	315	315
Vermont	(s)	0	9	9
Virginia	20	0	606	625
PAD District II	(s)	0	27	27
Michigan	0	0	27	27
North Dakota	(s)	0	0	(s)
PAD District III	700	0	345	1,045
Louisiana	349	0	0	349
Texas	351	0	345	696
PAD District IV	1	0	4	5
Montana	1	0	4	5
PAD District V	58	2	86	146
Hawaii	(s)	0	86	86
Washington	58	2	0	59
All PAD Districts	4,402	4,093	7,611	16,106

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content* (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

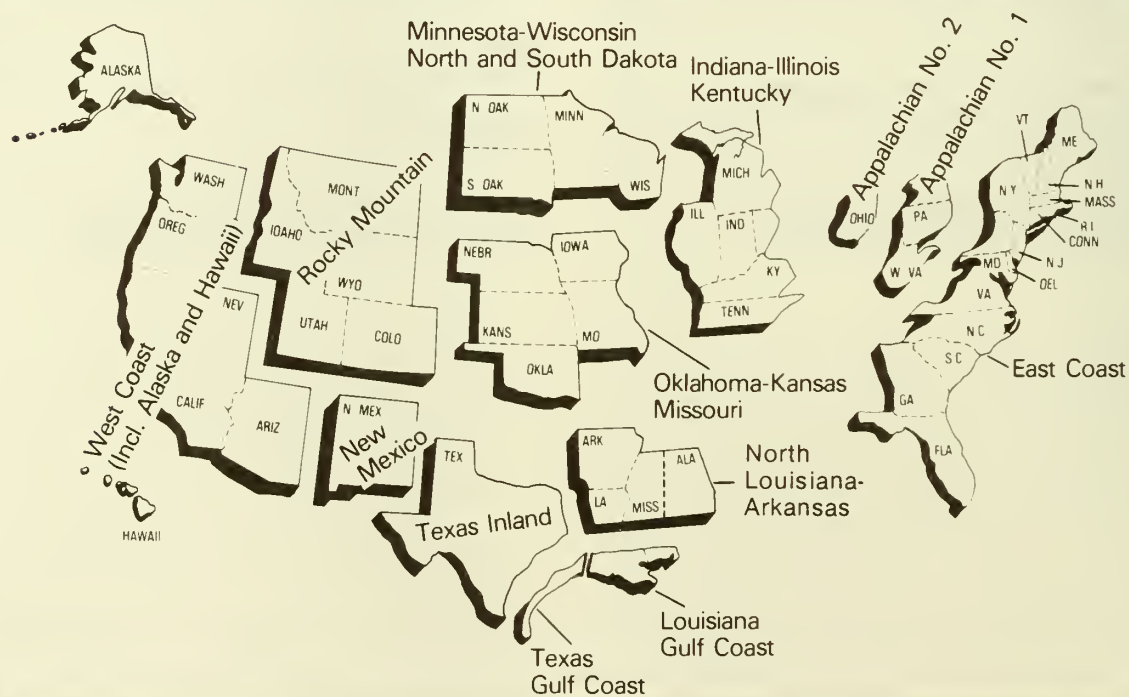
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

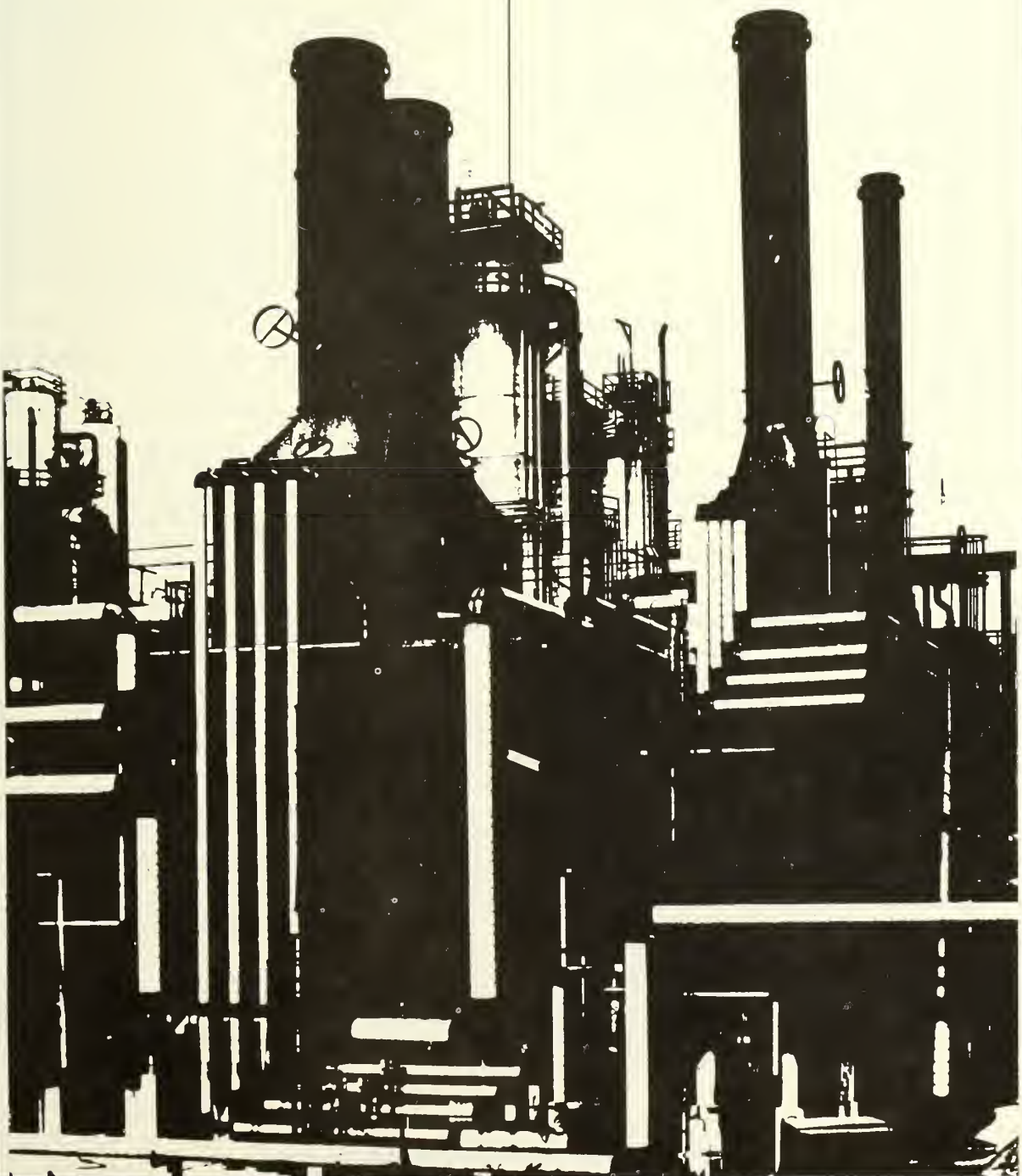


District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *Other liquids Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				Pen- tanes Plus
	Eth- ane	Pro pane	Normal Butane	Iso- butane	
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

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Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



October 1985



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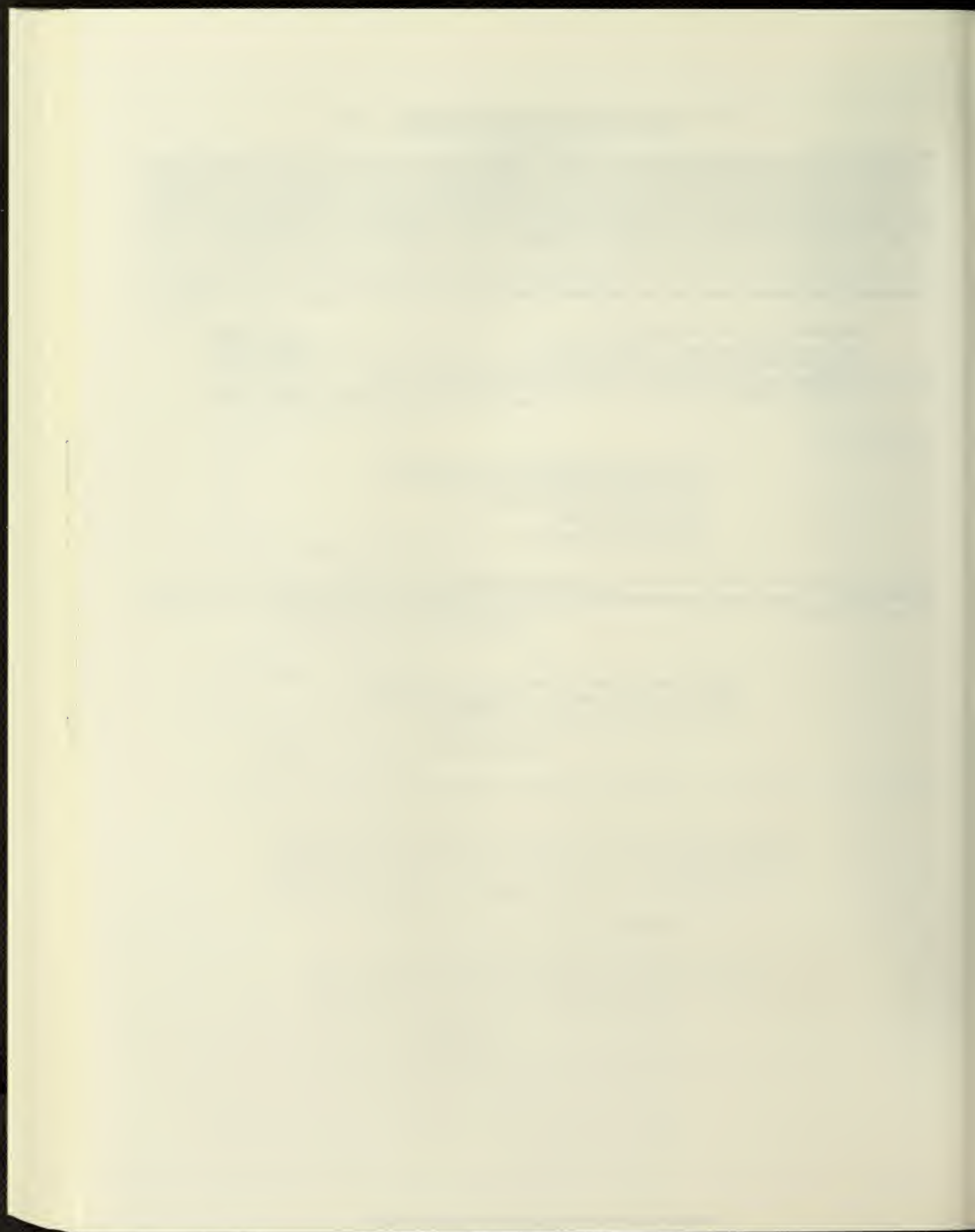
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Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	November			Cumulative January Through November		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.8	- 1.3	6.8	6.7	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.8	- 4.6	2.8	2.8	-.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.4	- 1.5	1.2	1.4	-14.7
Other Products	4.7	4.6	1.9	4.8	4.8	-.4
Total	15.5	15.6	- 1.0	15.6	15.8	-9
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.4	12.1	2.4	12.0	12.1	-.8
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.6	10.7	- .8	10.6	10.6	.3
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.9	3.4	17.1	3.0	3.3	-6.6
SPR	(s)	.2	-78.7	.1	.2	-37.2
Products	1.8	2.0	-8.1	1.8	2.0	-12.1
Total	5.8	5.6	4.3	5.0	5.5	-9.7
Export						
Crude Oil	.1	.2	- 39.1	.2	.2	5.0
Products	.6	.7	- 13.0	.5	.5	6.2
Total	.7	.9	- 19.2	.7	.7	5.7
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	-.2	(s)	-	.1	(s)	-
Products	-.5	-.2	-	.2	-.1	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	491	443	10.9			
Other	318	344	-7.5			
Total	809	787	2.8			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	217	240	- 9.8			
Distillate Fuel Oil	138	161	- 14.6			
Residual Fuel Oil	48	47	2.3			
Other	307	321	- 4.4			
Total	710	769	- 7.7			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,519	1,556	-2.4			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

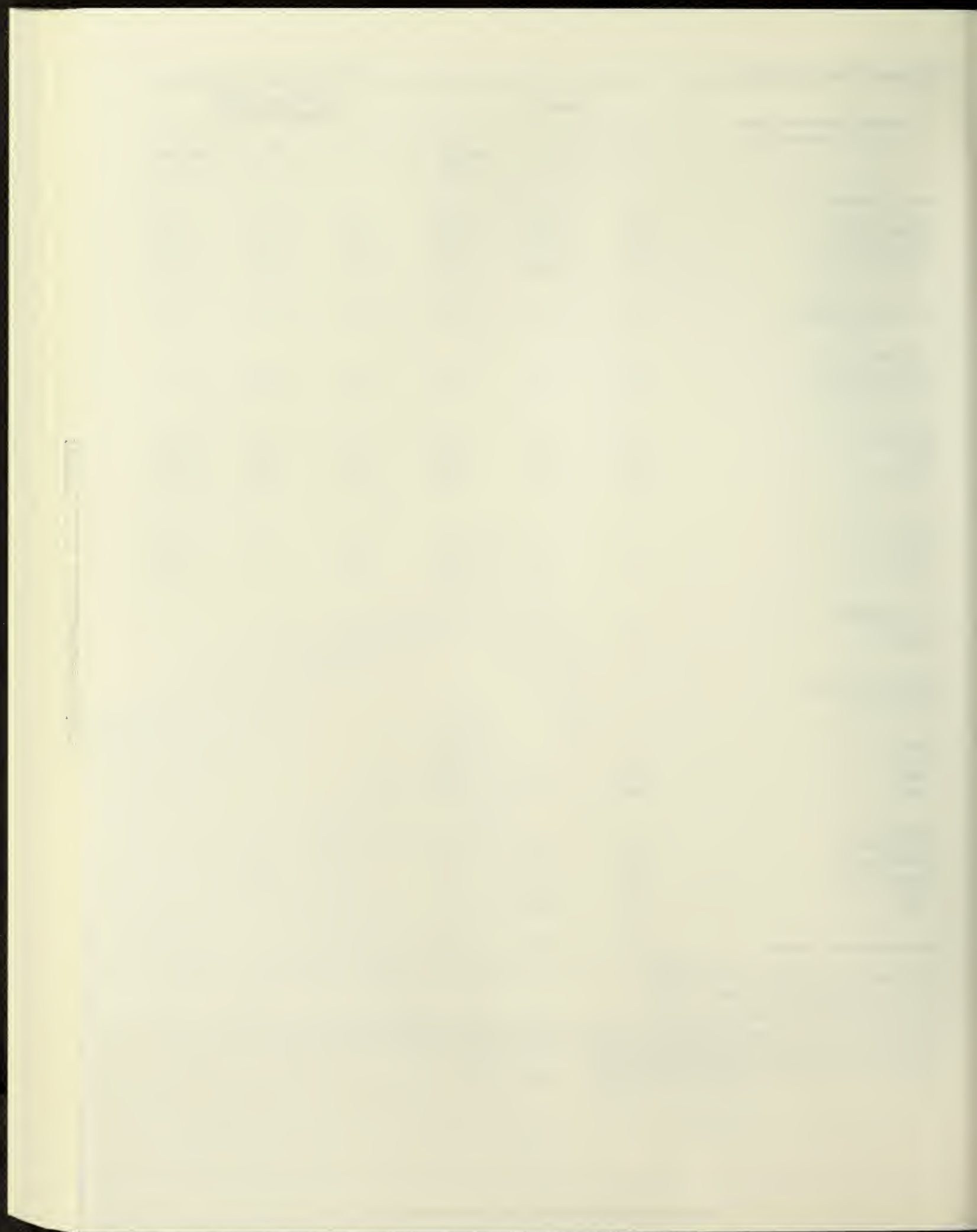
² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. November 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are October 1985 monthly values. Total may not equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," October 1985.



Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September	10,520	8,874	1,584	-33	-211	15,115	1,500
	October*	10,610	8,943	1,605	R 71	R 170	R 15,923	R 1,492
	November**	NA	8,932	NA	-214	-521	15,474	1,519
	Average	NA	8,919	NA	-48	170	15,623	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			Net ⁷ Imports
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508	3,934
	September	4,977	3,213	1,764	806	188	618	4,171
	October*	R 5,153	R 3,325	R 1,828	690	123	567	4,463
	November**	5,826	3,985	1,842	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Average	4,950	3,166	1,784	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

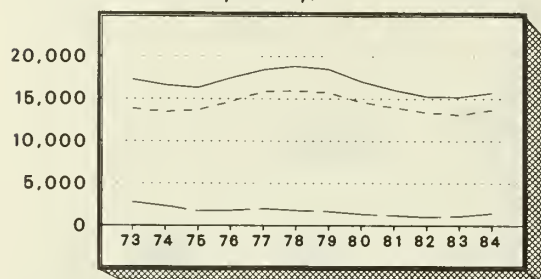
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

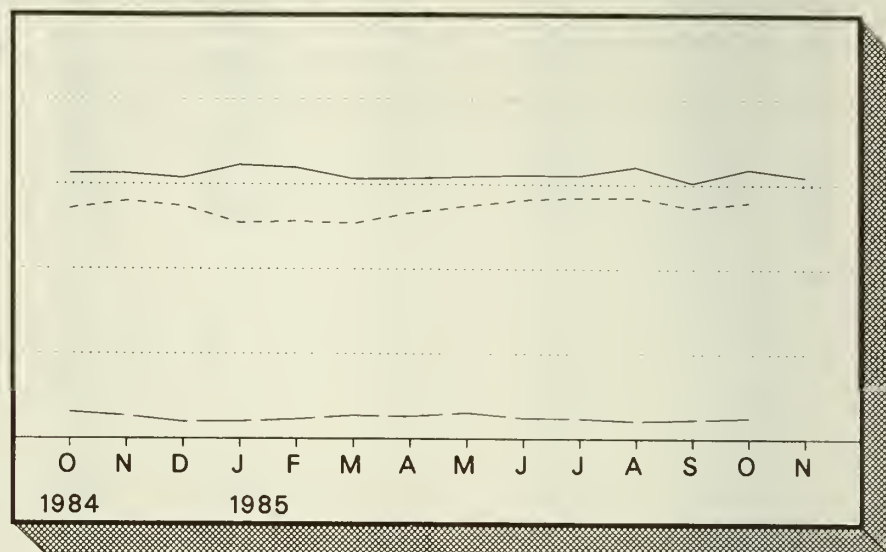
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15,000

10,000

5,000

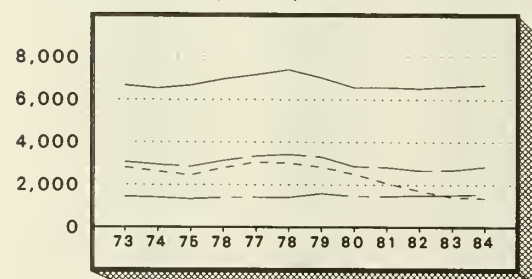
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Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG¹

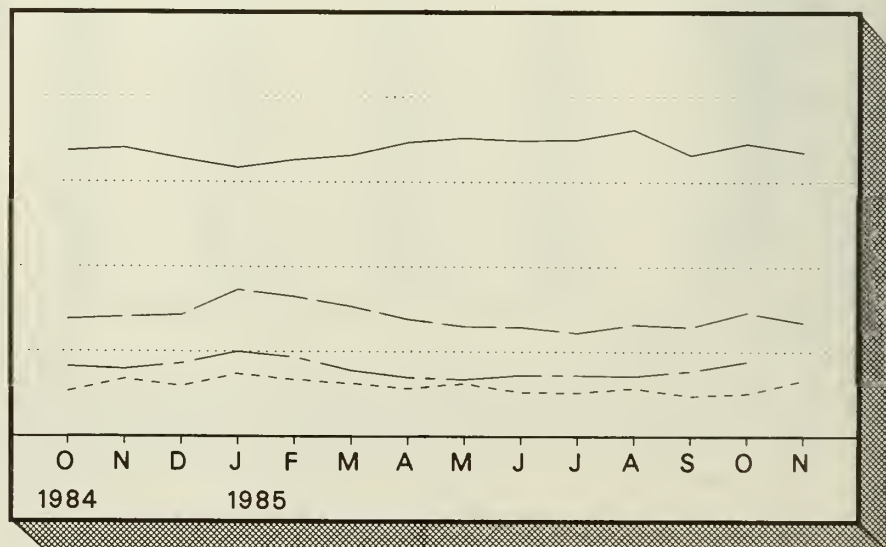
8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

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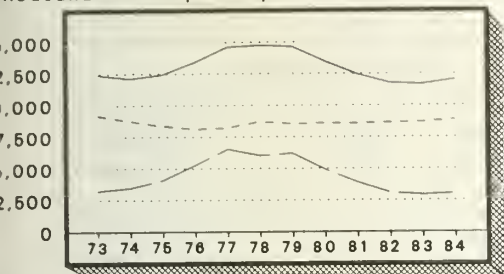


Monthly

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

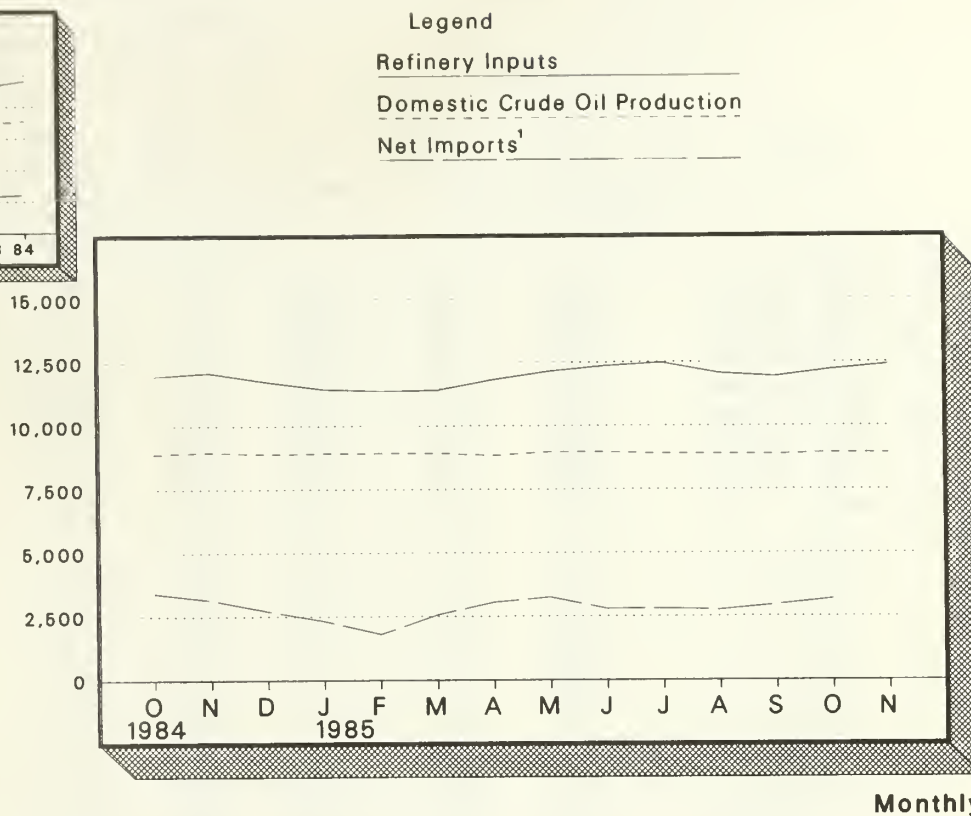
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

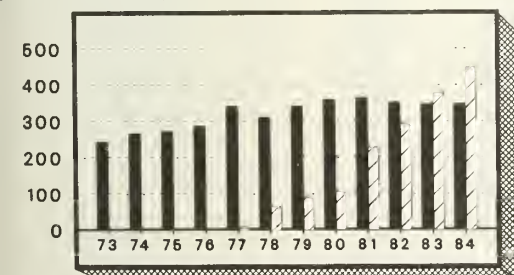
Excludes SPR Imports



Monthly

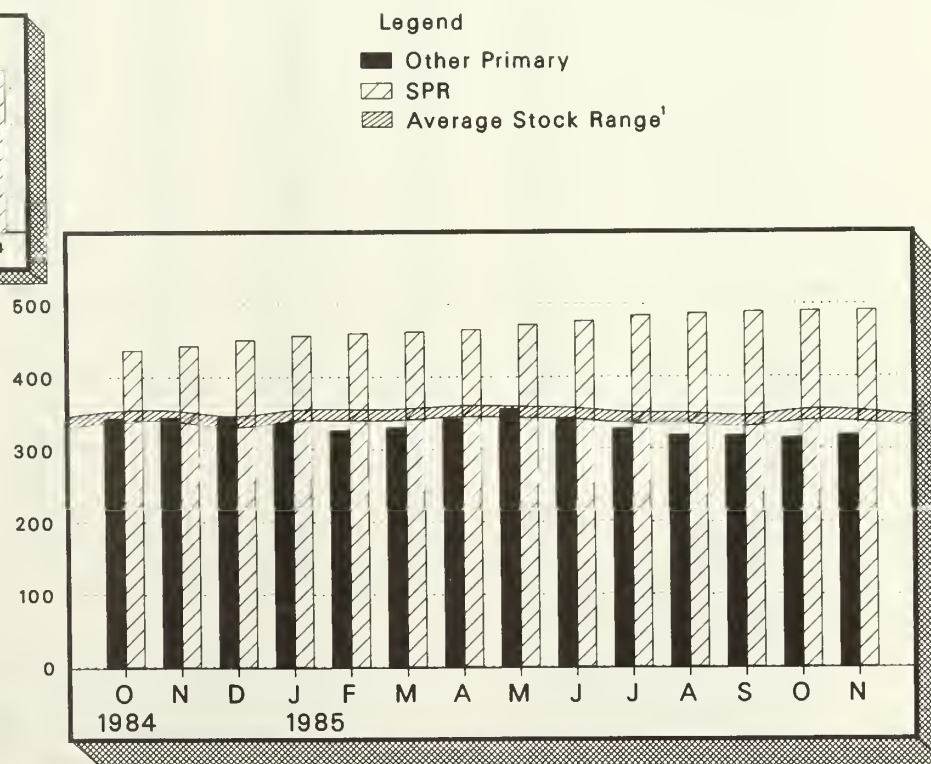
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82-Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	⁶ -280
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	20
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	525
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	286
	September	8,874	1,801	3,213	71	3,142	-71	38
	October*	8,943	1,822	R 3,325	20	R 3,305	-20	R 91
	November**	8,932	1,821	3,985	47	3,938	-47	-167
	Average	8,919	1,797	3,166	122	3,044	-122	74

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(^s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	NA	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	NA	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July	NA	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
	August	NA	(^s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
	September	NA	(^s)	11,937	188	55	806	489	317
	October*	NA	(^s)	R 12,209	123	55	R 804	490	R 314
	November**	NA	NA	12,403	NA	NA	809	491	318
	Average	NA	NA	11,973	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	October	177	20	251	17	278	41	282	712	196	1,973
	Average	186	4	93	50	301	21	272	590	182	1,698

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,111
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	September	30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
	October	14	836	744	5	92	372	21	260	834	3,180	5,153
	Average	35	756	824	36	118	310	30	233	824	3,166	4,864

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

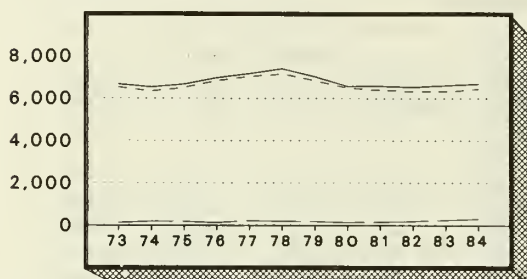
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

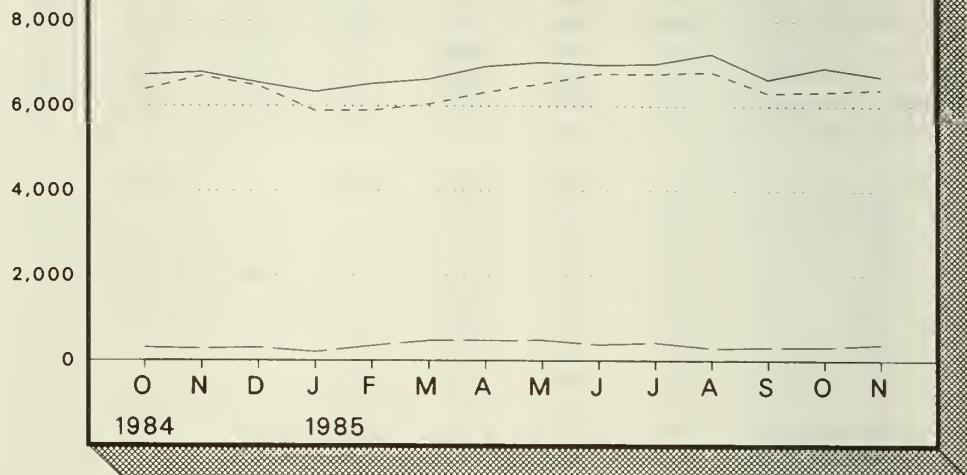
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

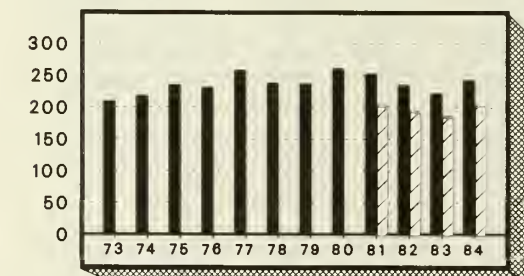
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Finished Gasoline Production
 Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

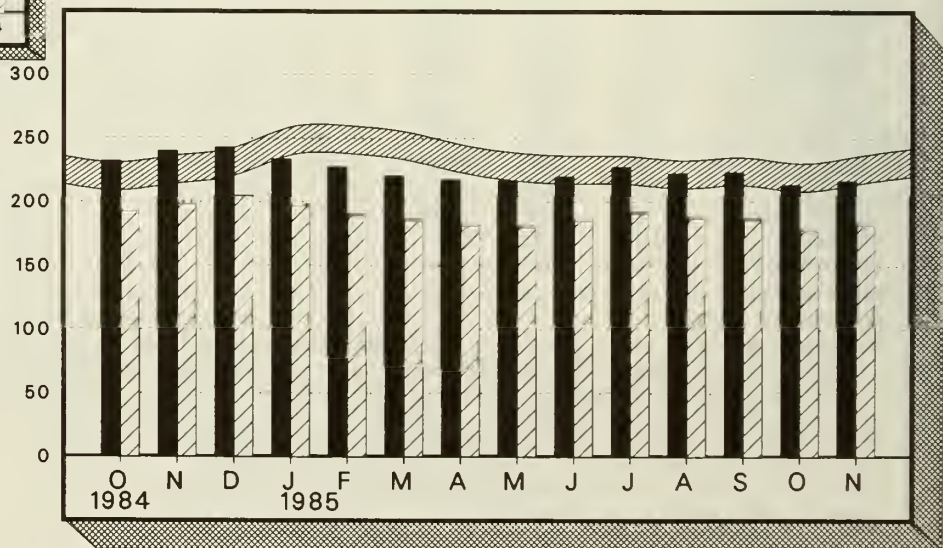
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 Total Motor Gasoline¹
 Finished Motor Gasoline
 Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82-Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
1985	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	June	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
	July	6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
	August	6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
	September	6,315	313	16	6	6,639	4,374	65.9	224	187
	October*	R 6,350	R 323	R 261	19	R 6,914	4,488	64.9	R 214	R 179
	November**	6,405	388	-77	NA	6,711	NA	NA	217	183
	Average	6,375	375	72	NA	6,814	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

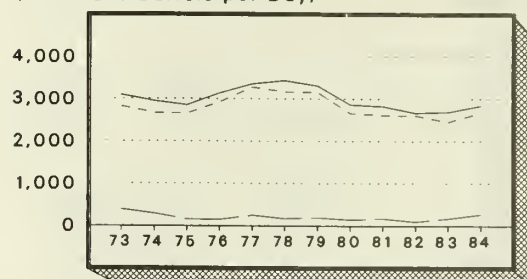
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
 Products Supplied
 Total Production
 Imports

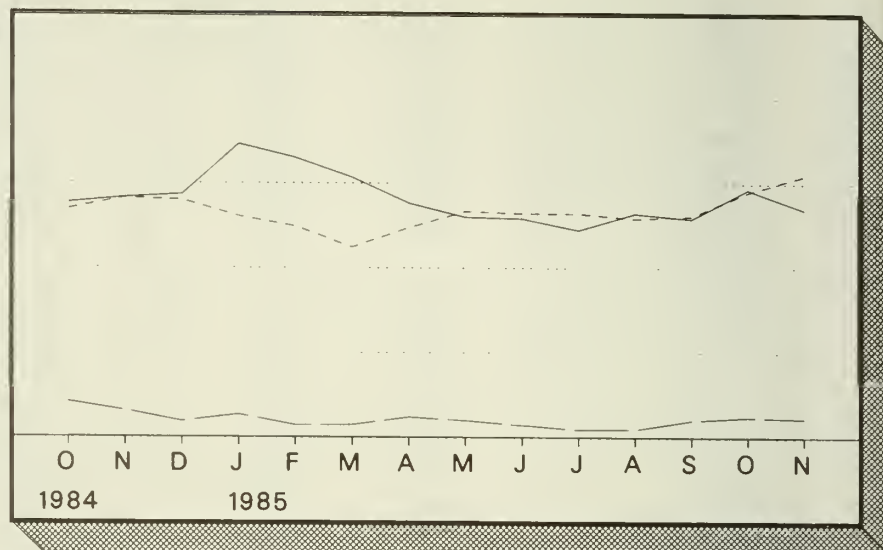
4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

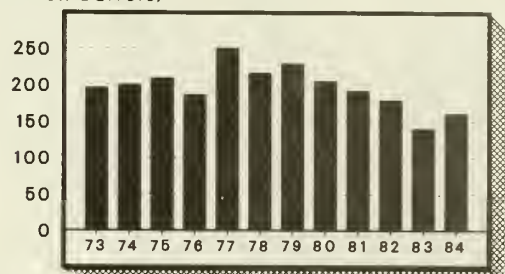
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Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82 - Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

250

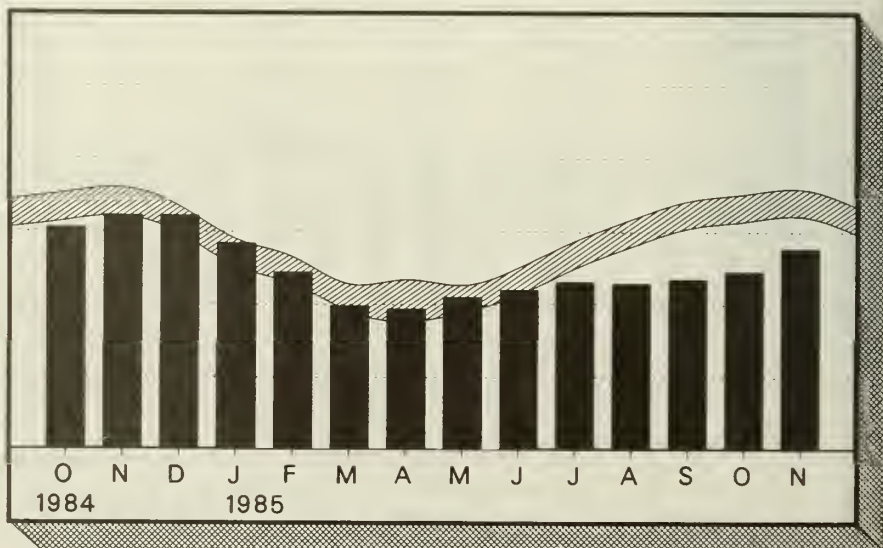
200

150

100

50

0



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	NA	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	NA	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	NA	112	2,450	115
	August	2,587	101	58	NA	100	2,646	114
	September	2,614	208	-115	NA	121	2,586	117
	October*	R 2,902	R 247	R -149	NA	67	R 2,932	122
	November**	3,097	229	-519	NA	NA	2,695	138
	Average	2,635	186	71	NA	NA	2,824	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (°) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

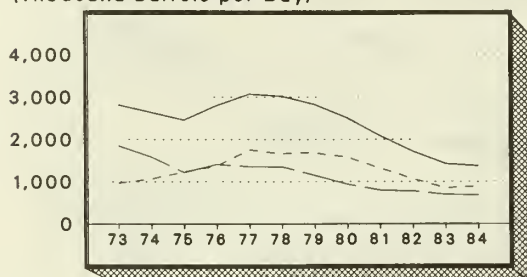
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

O N D

1984

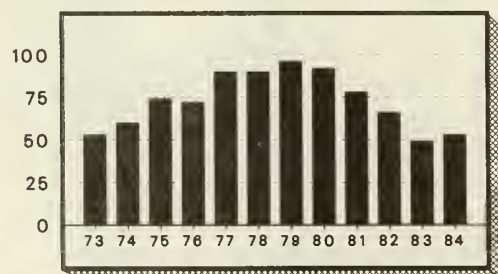
J F M A M J J A S O N

1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data. Jul. 82 - Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

100

75

50

25

0

O N D

1984

J F M A M J J A S O N

1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	NA	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	NA	118	1,047	40
	July	714	431	-20	NA	83	1,042	41
	August	741	386	125	NA	106	1,146	37
	September	804	537	-193	NA	188	961	43
	October*	R 912	R 509	R -221	NA	184	R 1,017	50
	November**	947	505	29	NA	NA	1,332	48
	Average	858	492	13	NA	NA	1,182	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

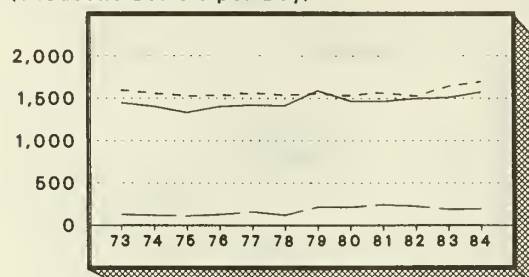
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



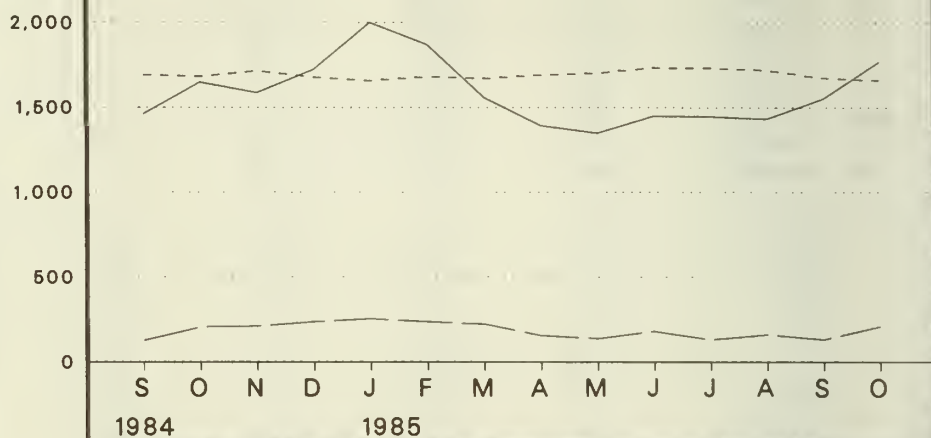
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

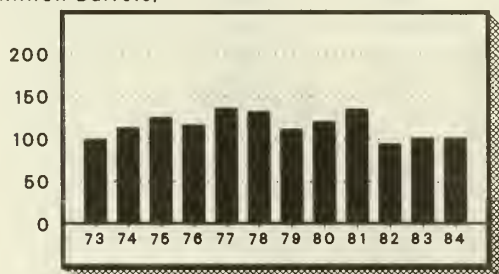
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

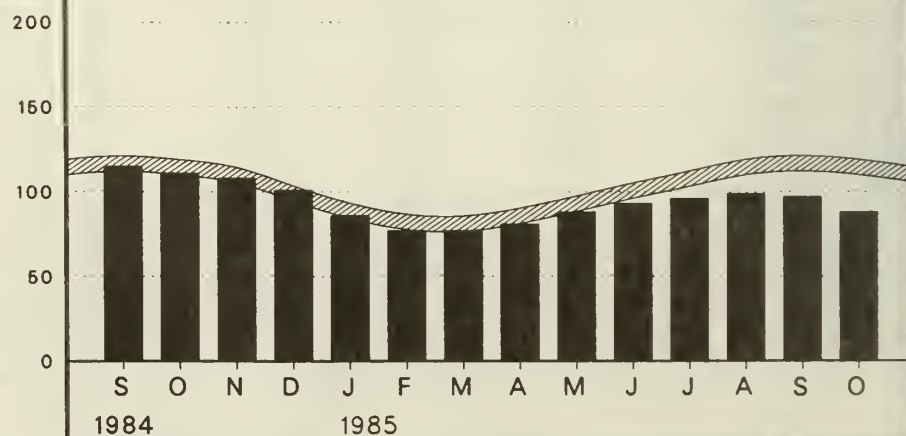
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data, Jul 82-Jun 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	September	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
	October*	1,661	209	270	322	47	1,770	88
	Average	1,693	181	41	277	59	1,580	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	October*	3,800	541	9	867	250	3,234	249
	Average	3,702	551	-31	825	230	3,168	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through October 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. November 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through November 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics





Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, October 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 56,479	1,822	E 545,500	1,794
(2) Lower 48 States	E 220,761	7,121	E 2,165,492	7,123
(3) Total U.S.	E 277,240	8,943	E 2,710,992	8,918
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	102,446	3,305	898,510	2,956
(5) SPR Imports	626	20	39,241	129
(6) Exports	3,820	123	59,815	197
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	99,252	3,202	877,935	2,888
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition(-)	-626	-20	-39,376	-130
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	2,825	91	29,737	98
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,727	-56	-18,703	-62
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	1,500	48	66,294	218
(12) Total Other Sources	1,972	64	37,952	125
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	378,464	12,209	3,626,879	11,931
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	49,761	1,605	489,393	1,610
(15) Net Imports ²	2,119	68	14,981	49
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	147	5	458	2
(17) Total NGPL Supply	52,027	1,678	504,832	1,661
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,179	-38	-10,480	-34
(19) Imports	9,992	322	109,276	359
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) ..	1,898	61	15,508	51
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹	17,390	561	156,028	513
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,719	55	18,516	61
(23) Total Other Liquids	29,820	962	288,848	950
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products ³	460,310	14,849	4,420,559	14,541
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products ³				
(25) Imports (Gross)	44,565	1,438	416,272	1,369
(26) Exports	17,574	567	165,058	543
(27) Imports (Net)	26,992	871	251,214	826
(28) Total New Supply of Products	487,302	15,719	4,671,772	15,368
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	6,309	204	82,332	271
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	493,611	15,923	4,754,104	15,639
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	214,347	6,914	2,074,551	6,824
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	90,903	2,932	862,455	2,837
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	31,513	1,017	354,947	1,168
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54,880	1,770	480,586	1,581
(35) Other ⁴	100,249	3,234	963,049	3,168
(36) Crude Oil	1,719	55	18,516	61
(37) Total Product Supplied	493,611	15,923	4,754,104	15,639
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	313,785	--	313,785	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	489,881	--	489,881	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	107,181	--	107,181	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	35,715	--	35,715	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,142	--	7,142	--
(43) Finished Refined Products ³	538,704	--	538,704	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,492,408	--	1,492,408	--

¹ A balancing item.² Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.⁴ Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.⁵ Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 277,240	0	103,071	2,199	1,500	8	378,464	3,820	1,719	803,666
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,291	10,879	8,587	8,531	0	0	16,663	1,461	59,164	95,480
Pentanes Plus	8,690	0	2,123	147	0	0	6,672	4	4,284	7,142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,601	10,879	6,464	8,384	0	0	9,991	1,457	54,880	88,338
Ethane	15,581	420	1,465	532	0	0	57	8	17,933	12,256
Propane	16,116	8,913	2,465	6,419	0	0	116	1,202	32,595	50,542
Normal Butane	5,743	1,637	1,521	1,900	0	0	5,507	243	5,051	18,339
Isobutane	3,161	-91	1,014	-467	0	0	4,311	4	-698	7,201
Other Liquids	1,898	0	9,992	-1,179	0	0	20,197	0	-9,486	142,896
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,898	0	0	-9	0	0	1,889	0	0	432
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,240	-3,098	0	0	10,439	0	-5,297	107,181
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,751	1,890	0	0	7,903	0	-4,262	35,117
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	38	0	0	-34	0	72	166
Finished Petroleum Products	470	421,835	38,101	-2,075	0	0	0	16,116	442,215	450,366
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	196,851	10,000	8,076	0	0	0	581	214,347	179,144
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	66,445	4,068	5,274	0	0	0	581	75,207	71,107
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	130,406	5,932	2,802	0	0	0	0	139,140	108,037
Finished Aviation Gasoline	124	611	0	98	0	0	0	0	833	2,158
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,288	412	159	0	0	0	82	6,778	6,738
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	31,653	1,052	-337	0	0	0	773	31,594	35,510
Kerosene	1	3,681	339	-778	0	0	0	5	3,238	9,500
Distillate Fuel Oil	51	89,904	7,643	-4,610	0	0	0	2,085	90,903	121,735
Residual Fuel Oil	0	28,271	15,793	-6,854	0	0	0	5,697	31,513	49,605
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,562	540	366	0	0	0	200	3,269	1,906
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,029	0	195	0	0	0	501	6,723	1,482
Special Naphthas	53	1,618	1,061	415	0	0	0	23	3,124	3,554
Lubricants	0	4,655	409	301	0	0	0	631	4,734	12,177
Waxes	0	479	26	0	0	0	0	39	467	658
Petroleum Coke	0	14,709	0	-569	0	0	0	5,449	8,691	5,321
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	14,019	782	1,841	0	0	0	11	16,631	18,590
Still Gas	0	17,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,422	0
Miscellaneous Products	240	2,083	44	-378	0	0	0	40	1,949	2,288
Total	328,899	432,714	159,751	7,476	1,500	8	415,324	21,397	493,611	1,492,408

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,710,992	0	937,750	-9,639	66,294	187	3,626,879	59,815	18,516	803,666
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	487,225	115,563	70,703	12,990	0	0	146,953	18,226	521,302	95,480
Pentanes Plus	88,017	0	15,399	458	0	0	62,740	418	40,716	7,142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	399,208	115,563	55,304	12,532	0	0	84,213	17,808	480,586	88,338
Ethane	147,330	4,006	15,934	8,122	0	0	470	837	174,085	12,256
Propane	158,543	86,232	19,741	7,282	0	0	849	13,649	257,300	50,542
Normal Butane	61,632	25,603	11,673	-4,658	0	0	42,288	2,903	49,059	18,339
Isobutane	31,703	-278	7,956	1,786	0	0	40,606	418	142	7,201
Other Liquids	15,508	0	109,276	-10,480	0	0	187,953	0	-73,649	142,896
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	15,508	0	0	-133	0	0	15,375	0	0	432
Unfinished Oils	0	0	90,011	-13,441	0	0	120,208	0	-43,638	107,181
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	19,264	2,975	0	0	52,771	0	-30,532	35,117
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(\$)	119	0	0	-401	0	520	166
Finished Petroleum Products	2,168	4,002,250	360,967	69,800	0	0	0	147,250	4,287,935	450,366
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	1,937,192	113,520	26,247	0	0	0	2,421	2,074,551	179,144
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	13	690,123	37,084	21,367	0	0	0	2,421	746,166	71,107
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	454	1,247,069	76,436	4,880	0	0	0	0	1,328,385	108,037
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	6,847	6	568	0	0	0	0	7,875	2,158
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	62,459	3,163	123	0	0	0	242	65,503	6,738
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	286,773	8,207	-392	0	0	0	2,954	291,634	35,510
Kerosene	5	30,335	1,604	2,376	0	0	0	54	34,266	9,500
Distillate Fuel Oil	487	786,606	55,285	39,401	0	0	0	19,323	862,455	121,735
Residual Fuel Oil	0	258,093	149,302	3,609	0	0	0	56,057	354,947	49,605
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	33,253	4,769	17	0	0	0	1,324	36,715	1,906
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	78,466	0	-58	0	0	0	4,501	73,907	1,482
Special Naphthas	159	15,567	10,367	-603	0	0	0	358	25,132	3,554
Lubricants	0	45,088	3,430	547	0	0	0	4,357	44,708	12,177
Waxes	0	4,675	372	-6	0	0	0	309	4,732	658
Petroleum Coke	0	134,378	0	-482	0	0	0	54,947	78,949	5,321
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	128,091	10,191	-1,407	0	0	0	108	136,768	18,590
Still Gas	0	177,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	177,572	0
Miscellaneous Products	1,050	16,855	751	-140	0	0	0	295	18,222	2,288
Total	3,215,893	4,117,813	1,478,697	62,671	66,294	187	3,961,785	225,291	4,754,104	1,492,408

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,943	0	3,325	71	48	(s)	12,209	123	55
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,590	351	277	275	0	0	538	47	1,909
Pentanes Plus	280	0	68	5	0	0	215	(s)	138
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,310	351	209	270	0	0	322	47	1,770
Ethane	503	14	47	17	0	0	2	(s)	578
Propane	520	288	80	207	0	0	4	39	1,051
Normal Butane	185	53	49	61	0	0	178	8	163
Isobutane	102	-3	33	-15	0	0	139	(s)	-23
Other Liquids	61	0	322	-38	0	0	652	0	-306
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	61	0	0	(s)	0	0	61	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	266	-100	0	0	337	0	-171
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	56	61	0	0	255	0	-137
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	15	13,608	1,229	-67	0	0	0	520	14,265
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,350	323	261	0	0	0	19	6,914
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,143	131	170	0	0	0	19	2,426
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,207	191	90	0	0	0	0	4,488
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	203	13	5	0	0	0	3	219
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,021	34	-11	0	0	0	25	1,019
Kerosene	(s)	119	11	-25	0	0	0	(s)	104
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,900	247	-149	0	0	0	67	2,932
Residual Fuel Oil	0	912	509	-221	0	0	0	184	1,017
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	83	17	12	0	0	0	6	105
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	227	0	6	0	0	0	16	217
Special Naphthas	2	52	34	13	0	0	0	1	101
Lubricants	0	150	13	10	0	0	0	20	153
Waxes	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	474	0	-18	0	0	0	176	280
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	452	25	59	0	0	0	(s)	536
Sill Gas	0	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	562
Miscellaneous Products	8	67	1	-12	0	0	0	1	63
Total	10,610	13,959	5,153	241	48	(s)	13,398	690	15,323

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - October 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,918	0	3,085	-32	218	1	11,931	197	61
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,603	380	233	43	0	0	483	60	1,715
Pentanes Plus	290	0	51	2	0	0	206	1	134
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,313	380	182	41	0	0	277	59	1,581
Ethane	485	13	52	27	0	0	2	3	573
Propane	522	284	65	24	0	0	3	45	846
Normal Butane	203	84	38	-15	0	0	139	10	161
Isobutane	104	-1	26	6	0	0	134	1	(s)
Other Liquids	51	0	359	-34	0	0	618	0	-242
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	51	0	0	(s)	0	0	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	296	-44	0	0	395	0	-144
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	63	10	0	0	174	0	-100
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	7	13,165	1,187	230	0	0	0	484	14,105
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,372	373	86	0	0	0	8	6,824
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,270	122	70	0	0	0	8	2,454
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,102	251	16	0	0	0	0	4,370
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	23	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	205	10	(s)	0	0	0	1	215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	943	27	-1	0	0	0	10	959
Kerosene	(s)	100	5	8	0	0	0	(s)	113
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,588	182	130	0	0	0	64	2,837
Residual Fuel Oil	0	849	491	12	0	0	0	184	1,168
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	109	16	(s)	0	0	0	4	121
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	258	0	(s)	0	0	0	15	243
Special Naphthas	1	51	34	-2	0	0	0	1	83
Lubricants	0	148	11	2	0	0	0	14	147
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	442	0	-2	0	0	0	181	260
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	421	34	-5	0	0	0	(s)	450
Still Gas	0	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	584
Miscellaneous Products	3	55	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	60
Total	10,579	13,545	4,864	206	218	1	13,032	741	15,639

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Net Receipts ³	Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²		Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,779	0	32,776	-440	-418	3,434	2	37,129	0	0	15,571
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	990	1,205	2,460	-423	0	2,347	0	239	27	6,314	5,302
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	846	1,205	1,310	-398	0	2,347	0	193	27	5,091	5,241
Pentanes Plus	144	0	1,150	-25	0	0	0	46	0	1,223	61
Other Liquids	0	0	4,590	-2,356	0	2,362	0	5,826	0	-1,230	18,031
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,193	-2,274	0	2,317	0	4,009	0	-773	13,675
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,397	-82	0	45	0	1,817	0	-457	4,356
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	43,950	31,977	-4,854	0	69,246	0	0	236	140,084	153,516
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	20,135	7,964	3,941	0	38,971	0	0	4	71,008	52,096
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,655	3,637	2,818	0	10,749	0	0	4	21,855	18,708
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,480	4,327	1,123	0	28,222	0	0	0	49,152	33,388
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	40	0	169	0	0	0	209	380
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	725	412	-178	0	352	0	0	0	1,311	1,132
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,273	856	49	0	9,861	0	0	0	12,039	9,445
Kerosene	0	365	194	-428	0	825	0	0	4	952	4,268
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,055	6,770	-3,419	0	16,311	0	0	2	29,715	50,487
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,950	14,307	-5,579	0	1,379	0	0	(s)	14,057	24,703
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	265	8	9	0	16	0	0	26	272	183
Special Naphthas	0	223	552	122	0	380	0	0	2	1,275	1,370
Lubricants	0	688	269	301	0	473	0	0	160	1,570	2,706
Waxes	0	90	10	6	0	0	0	0	4	102	69
Petroleum Coke	0	1,183	0	-130	0	0	0	0	15	1,038	835
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,050	635	530	0	363	0	0	4	4,574	5,425
Still Gas	0	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,713	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	235	(s)	-118	0	146	0	0	15	248	417
Total	2,769	45,155	71,803	-8,073	-418	77,389	2	43,194	262	145,167	192,420

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)		Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
			Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)			E 32,786	0	12,274	-2,810	1,020	42,457	0	85,083	644	0	68,947
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs			11,365	2,162	4,167	4,485	0	4,126	0	5,030	33	21,242	28,777
Liquefied Petroleum Gases			9,732	2,162	4,167	4,408	0	3,607	0	3,411	28	20,636	27,207
Pentanes Plus			1,633	0	0	77	0	519	0	1,619	4	606	1,570
Other Liquids			391	0	185	629	0	9	0	2,756	0	-1,542	24,604
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol			391	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	0	0	96
Unfinished Oils			0	0	185	-696	0	9	0	-445	0	-57	17,764
Motor Gasoline Blending Components			0	0	0	1,377	0	0	0	2,862	0	-1,485	6,659
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components			0	0	0	-52	0	0	0	-52	0	0	85
Finished Petroleum Products			14	93,164	811	8,661	0	19,775	0	0	611	121,815	110,127
Finished Motor Gasoline			0	49,951	146	6,753	0	12,829	0	0	1	69,678	52,477
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline			0	18,986	85	2,092	0	5,738	0	0	1	26,900	23,479
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline			0	30,965	61	4,661	0	7,091	0	0	0	42,778	28,998
Finished Aviation Gasoline			0	67	0	58	0	110	0	0	0	235	504
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel			0	799	0	160	0	150	0	0	72	1,037	1,173
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel			0	4,982	0	-476	0	1,980	0	0	0	6,486	7,849
Kerosene			0	676	0	-68	0	135	0	0	0	743	2,546
Distillate Fuel Oil			0	21,077	379	703	0	5,649	0	0	2	27,805	31,978
Residual Fuel Oil			0	2,026	30	365	0	-1,423	0	0	0	998	3,075
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed			0	1,199	8	77	0	-83	0	0	29	1,172	369
Special Naphthas			0	403	104	81	0	71	0	0	16	644	694
Lubricants			0	669	18	77	0	255	0	0	24	995	1,928
Waxes			0	37	11	5	0	0	0	0	1	52	78
Petroleum Coke			0	3,124	0	71	0	0	0	0	464	2,731	1,110
Asphalt and Road Oil			0	4,587	85	901	0	165	0	0	(s)	5,738	6,044
Still Gas			0	3,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,220	0
Miscellaneous Products			14	347	29	-46	0	-63	0	0	1	280	302
Total			44,556	95,326	17,437	10,965	1,020	66,367	0	92,869	1,287	141,515	232,455

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 132,007	0	53,644	4,874	-2,420	-16,274	1	171,812	0	18	626,892
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,559	5,952	1,204	4,526	0	-4,972	0	10,081	1,295	27,893	56,670
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,998	5,952	347	4,449	0	-4,660	0	5,423	1,295	26,368	51,434
Pentananes Plus	5,561	0	857	77	0	-312	0	4,658	0	1,525	5,236
Other Liquids	1,178	0	4,872	238	0	-2,371	0	10,103	0	-6,186	66,365
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,178	0	0	-10	0	0	0	1,168	0	0	331
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,841	-544	0	-2,326	0	5,939	0	-3,968	50,944
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	31	726	0	-45	0	3,002	0	-2,290	15,029
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	-6	0	72	61
Finished Petroleum Products	450	194,775	2,706	-8,213	0	-92,020	0	0	7,483	90,214	125,015
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	88,042	359	-3,036	0	-53,638	0	0	573	31,155	48,459
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	28,324	0	-122	0	-17,322	0	0	573	10,308	18,141
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	59,718	359	-2,914	0	-36,316	0	0	0	20,847	30,318
Finished Aviation Gasoline	124	357	0	-12	0	-305	0	0	0	164	571
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,007	0	-231	0	-624	0	0	9	2,143	2,632
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	16,544	0	-283	0	-12,635	0	0	663	2,963	12,655
Kerosene	1	2,446	145	-302	0	-960	0	0	1	1,330	2,449
Distillate Fuel Oil	51	42,166	1	-3,120	0	-22,199	0	0	502	16,397	27,544
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,047	1,241	-855	0	44	0	0	2,007	9,470	12,780
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	7,801	487	385	0	67	0	0	476	8,264	2,666
Special Naphthas	53	910	355	149	0	-451	0	0	2	1,014	1,243
Lubricants	0	2,917	81	-142	0	-708	0	0	412	1,736	6,344
Waxes	0	221	5	17	0	0	0	0	27	216	394
Petroleum Coke	0	6,484	0	-347	0	0	0	0	2,792	3,345	1,957
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,468	31	-259	0	-528	0	0	(s)	2,712	4,126
Still Gas	0	8,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,072	0
Miscellaneous Products	220	1,293	(s)	-177	0	-83	0	0	19	1,234	1,195
Total	166,194	200,727	62,425	1,425	-2,420	-115,637	1	191,996	8,778	111,939	874,942

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 18,492	0	1,079	260	4,180	-10,427	0	13,578	0	6	12,269
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,063	131	606	79	0	-1,501	0	476	(s)	1,902	1,140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,190	131	490	61	0	-1,294	0	371	(s)	1,207	960
Pentanes Plus	873	0	116	18	0	-207	0	105	0	695	180
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-193	0	0	0	-200	0	7	3,926
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-312	0	0	0	-369	0	57	2,379
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	169	0	-50	1,547
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6	13,871	397	264	0	565	0	0	3	15,099	9,895
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,370	54	-435	0	333	0	0	(s)	7,322	4,790
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,867	25	-206	0	26	0	0	(s)	3,711	2,578
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,503	29	-229	0	307	0	0	0	3,610	2,212
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	46	0	-14	0	26	0	0	0	58	96
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	458	0	-3	0	-186	0	0	0	269	325
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	743	0	10	0	608	0	0	0	1,361	726
Kerosene	0	17	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	16	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,451	330	390	0	-216	0	0	(s)	3,955	2,217
Residual Fuel Oil	0	283	11	61	0	0	0	0	0	355	395
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-24	3
Special Naphthas	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
Lubricants	0	11	(s)	19	0	0	0	0	1	29	49
Waxes	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	4
Petroleum Coke	0	227	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	232	104
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	750	(s)	232	0	0	0	0	1	982	1,129
Still Gas	0	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	0
Miscellaneous Products	6	32	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	(s)	36	20
Total	21,561	14,002	2,081	410	4,180	-11,363	0	13,854	4	17,014	27,230

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 92,176	0	3,299	315	-862	-19,190	5	70,862	3,176	1,695	79,987
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,314	1,429	150	-136	0	0	0	837	107	1,813	3,591
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	835	1,429	150	-136	0	0	0	593	107	1,578	3,496
Pentanes Plus	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	235	95
Other Liquids	329	0	344	503	0	0	0	1,712	0	-536	29,970
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	329	0	0	1	0	0	0	330	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	21	728	0	0	0	1,305	0	-556	22,419
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	323	-250	0	0	0	53	0	20	7,526
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	20
Finished Petroleum Products	0	76,075	2,210	2,067	0	2,434	0	0	7,783	75,003	51,813
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,353	1,477	853	0	1,505	0	0	3	35,185	21,322
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,613	321	692	0	809	0	0	3	12,433	8,201
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,740	1,155	161	0	696	0	0	0	22,752	13,121
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	141	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	167	607
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,299	(s)	411	0	308	0	0	0	2,018	1,476
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,111	195	363	0	186	0	0	110	8,745	4,835
Kerosene	0	177	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	198	205
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	13,155	163	836	0	455	0	0	1,579	13,030	9,509
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,965	204	-846	0	0	0	0	3,690	6,633	8,652
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	350	37	90	0	0	0	0	170	307	167
Special Naphthas	0	81	48	62	0	0	0	0	2	189	242
Lubricants	0	370	41	46	0	-20	0	0	34	403	1,150
Waxes	0	107	1	-29	0	0	0	0	7	72	113
Petroleum Coke	0	3,691	0	-168	0	0	0	0	2,179	1,344	1,315
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,164	31	437	0	0	0	0	7	2,625	1,866
Still Gas	0	3,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,935	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	176	14	-35	0	0	0	0	4	151	354
Total	93,819	77,504	6,004	2,749	-862	-16,756	5	73,411	11,067	77,975	165,361

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ August 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average
PAD District I							
Florida	885	29	E 2	PAD District IV			
New York	E 71	E 2	E 12	Colorado	E 2,387	E 77	E 77
Pennsylvania	E 363	(s)	E 88	Montana	E 2,409	E 78	E 78
Virginia	2	10	E 336	Utah	E 2,716	E 88	E 88
West Virginia	312	4	E 10,418	Wyoming	E 10,418	0	0
Adjustment 2	137	E 57	E 578	Adjustment 2	0	E 578	E 578
Total PAD District I	E 1,770			Total PAD District IV	E 17,930		
PAD District II							
Illinois	2,645	85		PAD District V			
Indiana	441	14		Alaska	1,201	39	39
Kansas	6,517	210		South Alaska	54,441	1,756	1,756
Kentucky	684	22		North Slope	201	6	6
Michigan	E 2,337	E 75		Adjustment for Alaska ²	55,843	1,801	1,801
Missouri	E 25	E 1		Total Alaska	14	(s)	(s)
Nebraska	601	19		Arizona	5,846	189	189
North Dakota	4,339	140		California	22,776	735	735
Ohio	E 1,271	E 41		Central Coastal	16	1	1
Oklahoma	13,653	440		East Central	7,272	235	235
South Dakota	135	4		North	35,910	1,158	1,158
Tennessee	60	2		South	279	9	9
Adjustment 2	-214	-7		Total California	-531	-17	-17
Total PAD District II	E 32,494	E 1,048		Nevada	91,515	2,952	2,952
PAD District III							
Alabama	1,808	58		Total PAD District V	E 275,754		
Arkansas	E 1,587	E 51		United States Total	E 8,895		
Louisiana	E 39,252	E 1,266		United States Total			
Gulf Coast	E 2,505	E 81		Alaska: State - 1,016;			
Rest of State	E 41,757	E 1,347		California: Federal - E2,514, State - E3,519;			
Total Louisiana	2,712	87		Louisiana: Federal - E26,362, State - E2,110;			
Mississippi	633	20		Texas: Federal - E1,597, State- 168;			
New Mexico	5,930	191		U.S. Total - E37,286			
Northwestern	6,563	212		United States Total			
Southeastern	2,300	74		1 Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):			
Total New Mexico	3,388	109		Alaska: State - 1,016;			
Texas	E 9,784	E 316		California: Federal - E2,514, State - E3,519;			
TRRC District 01	2,517	81		Louisiana: Federal - E26,362, State - E2,110;			
TRRC District 02	867	28		Texas: Federal - E1,597, State- 168;			
TRRC District 03	3,598	116		U.S. Total - E37,286			
TRRC District 04	3,153	102		United States Total			
TRRC District 05	3,205	103		2 These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	19,767	638		level sums of the State data with the independently estimated			
TRRC District 07	17,495	564		U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion			
TRRC District 08	3,415	110		of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a			
TRRC District 09	1,700	55		previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and			
TRRC District 10	3,941	127		national levels will be published without adjustments in the			
East Texas	E 75,130	E 2,424		Petroleum Supply Annual.			
Adjustment 2	2,488	80		(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.			
Total PAD District III	E 132,045	E 4,260		E = Estimated.			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	341	649	990	2	1,796	562	9,005	11,365	20,216	2,668	6,019	604	3,052	32,559	3,063	1,314
Pentanes Plus	64	80	144	0	201	135	1,297	1,633	3,493	239	1,100	183	546	5,561	873	479
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	277	569	846	2	1,595	427	7,708	9,732	16,723	2,429	4,919	421	2,506	26,998	2,190	835
Ethane	79	198	277	0	568	3	3,394	3,965	6,749	1,010	2,156	60	909	10,884	397	58
Propane	123	248	371	1	650	252	2,840	3,743	6,293	1,315	1,665	186	968	10,427	1,138	437
Normal Butane	61	89	150	1	200	159	916	1,276	2,413	23	587	123	431	3,577	495	245
Isobutane	14	34	48	0	177	13	558	748	1,268	81	511	52	198	2,110	160	95
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	14	375	46	4	23	2	450	6	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	124	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46	4	0	0	51	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Total Production	341	649	990	2	1,799	562	9,016	11,379	20,591	2,714	6,023	627	3,054	33,009	3,069	1,314
																49,761

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	34,120	3,009	37,129	2,017	54,425	9,047	19,594	85,083	15,132	85,743	63,546	5,478	1,913	171,812	13,578	70,862	378,464
Pentanes Plus	42	4	46	0	790	60	769	1,619	1,200	2,416	766	136	140	4,658	105	244	6,672
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	180	13	193	174	1,983	466	788	3,411	985	1,969	2,301	115	53	5,423	371	593	9,991
Ethane	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	57
Propane	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	8	29	0	0	37	0	18	116
Normal Butane	43	13	56	71	1,042	381	379	1,873	483	1,175	1,165	42	20	2,885	315	378	5,507
Isobutane	137	0	137	103	870	85	409	1,467	502	786	1,060	73	33	2,454	56	197	4,311
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	7	358	26	0	391	8	844	310	0	6	1,168	0	330	1,889
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,148	-139	4,009	7	-1,177	81	644	-445	165	6,161	-469	57	25	5,939	-369	1,305	10,439
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	1,774	43	1,817	18	1,957	-161	1,048	2,862	-10	1,474	1,557	4	-23	3,002	169	53	7,903
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-25	0	-27	-52	-72	0	66	0	0	-6	0	24	-34
Total Input to Refineries	40,264	2,930	43,194	2,223	58,311	9,519	22,816	92,869	17,408	98,607	68,077	5,790	2,114	191,996	13,854	73,411	415,324
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,111	97	1,208	65	1,761	292	634	2,751	494	2,869	2,058	181	60	5,662	439	2,304	12,364
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,739	2,607	249	71	7,228	546	3,045	15,801
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	74.4	83.4	75.1	98.6	77.2	95.3	88.1	81.6	88.0	76.7	78.9	72.6	83.7	78.3	80.3	75.7	78.2
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	.96	.49	.92	.72	.94	1.73	.49	.91	.72	.82	1.01	1.34	.82	.90	.83	1.06	.93
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.00	39.65	31.73	36.26	34.96	30.11	37.04	34.96	38.17	34.72	32.02	32.52	39.52	34.01	36.38	24.60	32.26
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,282	306	719	3,373	562	3,739	2,607	249	71	7,228	546	3,045	15,801
Idle	1,270	109	1,380	66	2,079	301	686	3,132	530	3,385	2,344	239	71	6,569	527	2,777	14,385
	222	7	229	0	203	5	33	241	32	354	263	10	0	659	19	267	1,416

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,183	22	1,205	41	1,558	170	393	2,162	424	2,964	2,414	85	65	5,952	131	1,429	10,879
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	470	0	470	0	130	0	67	197	46	1,390	1,040	7	0	2,483	14	164	3,328
For Other Uses	713	22	735	41	1,428	170	326	1,965	378	1,574	1,374	78	65	3,469	117	1,265	7,551
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	415	0	0	0	415	0	0	420
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	1	0	0	355	0	0	355
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	61	-1	0	0	60	0	0	65
Propane	1,171	22	1,193	41	1,581	177	389	2,188	393	2,517	1,305	67	47	4,329	190	1,013	8,913
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	470	0	470	0	154	0	67	221	46	1,129	106	0	0	1,281	0	155	2,127
For Other Uses	701	22	723	41	1,427	177	322	1,967	347	1,388	1,199	67	47	3,048	190	858	6,786
Normal Butane	12	0	12	0	1	-8	0	-7	31	123	1,103	18	18	1,293	-68	407	1,637
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	927	7	0	932	5	0	937
For Other Uses	12	0	12	0	1	-8	0	-7	31	125	176	11	18	361	-73	407	700
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	-24	0	0	-24	0	-91	6	0	0	-85	9	9	-91
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,182	953	20,135	1,170	30,875	4,814	13,092	49,951	9,384	46,340	29,598	1,611	1,109	88,042	7,370	31,353	196,851
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,288	367	4,655	402	10,055	1,691	6,838	18,986	4,130	14,516	8,484	694	500	28,324	3,867	10,613	66,445
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,894	586	15,480	768	20,820	3,123	6,254	30,965	5,254	31,824	21,114	917	609	59,718	3,503	20,740	130,406
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	44	14	9	67	25	205	127	0	0	357	46	141	611
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	725	0	725	61	422	149	167	799	810	1,033	673	206	285	3,007	458	1,299	6,288
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,269	4	1,273	8	3,902	267	805	4,982	821	7,504	8,144	7	68	16,544	743	8,111	31,653
Kerosene	285	80	365	89	440	105	42	676	137	1,497	773	35	4	2,446	17	177	3,681
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,090	965	10,055	566	12,313	2,412	5,786	21,077	3,955	21,202	14,958	1,649	402	42,166	3,451	13,155	89,904
Residual Fuel Oil	3,913	37	3,950	78	1,492	226	230	2,026	796	5,659	4,281	302	9	11,047	283	10,965	28,271
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	257	0	257	0	210	0	107	317	-25	1,372	457	0	0	1,804	0	184	2,562
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	8	0	8	0	882	0	86	882	119	4,383	1,503	-8	0	5,997	-24	166	7,029
Special Naphthas	192	31	223	0	317	0	86	403	117	674	-18	137	0	910	1	81	1,618
Lubricants	280	408	688	0	410	0	259	669	24	1,778	700	415	0	2,917	11	370	4,655
Waxes	0	90	90	0	9	0	28	37	5	100	59	57	0	221	24	107	479
Petroleum Coke	1,171	12	1,183	31	2,095	401	597	3,124	276	2,987	3,142	67	12	6,484	227	3,691	14,709
Marketable	384	0	384	0	1,322	239	424	1,985	44	1,482	2,501	26	0	4,053	102	2,792	9,316
Catalyst	787	12	799	31	773	162	173	1,139	232	1,505	641	41	12	2,431	125	899	5,393
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,884	166	3,050	161	2,685	1,009	732	4,587	312	884	1,107	1,052	113	3,468	750	2,164	14,019
Still Gas	1,616	97	1,713	76	2,272	305	567	3,220	653	4,842	2,368	146	63	8,072	482	3,935	17,422
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	194	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	2	649	428	0	0	1,079	0	32	1,305
For Other Uses	1,422	97	1,519	76	2,272	305	567	3,220	651	4,193	1,940	146	63	6,993	482	3,903	16,117
Miscellaneous Products	183	52	235	1	314	27	5	347	23	492	709	69	0	1,293	32	176	2,083
Fuel Use	2	22	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	4	0	216	10	17	267
Non-Fuel Use	181	30	211	1	314	27	5	347	23	492	497	65	0	1,077	22	159	1,816
Total Production	42,238	2,917	45,155	2,282	60,240	9,899	22,905	95,326	17,856	103,916	70,995	5,830	2,130	200,727	14,002	77,504	432,714
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,974	13	-1,961	-59	-1,929	-380	-89	-2,457	-448	-5,309	-2,918	-40	-16	-8,731	-148	-4,093	-17,390

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ October 1985

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	44.9	31.1	43.9	48.0	48.4	48.5	51.8	49.2	47.1	43.1	39.1	24.5	48.1	41.5	50.9	41.8	43.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.2	.1	.6	.2	.1	.0	.0	.2	.3	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	.8	2.9	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.8	1.5	3.4	3.3	1.0	2.0	2.8
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.9	0	1.8	3.0	.8	1.6	.8	.9	5.3	1.1	1.1	3.7	14.7	1.7	3.5	1.8	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	.1	3.1	.4	7.3	2.9	4.0	5.9	5.4	8.2	12.9	.1	3.5	9.3	5.6	11.2	8.1
Kerosene .....	.7	2.8	.9	4.4	.8	1.2	.2	.8	.9	1.6	1.2	.6	.2	1.4	.1	.2	.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.8	33.6	24.4	28.0	23.1	26.4	28.6	24.9	25.9	23.1	23.7	29.8	20.7	23.7	26.1	18.2	23.1
Residual Fuel Oil	10.2	1.3	9.6	3.9	2.8	2.5	1.1	2.4	5.2	6.2	6.8	5.5	.5	6.2	2.1	15.2	7.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.7	0	.6	0	.4	0	.5	.4	-.2	1.5	.7	.0	0	1.0	0	.3	.7
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	.0	0	1.7	0	0	1.0	.8	4.8	2.4	-.1	0	3.4	-.2	.2	1.8
Special Naphthas .....	.5	1.1	.5	0	.6	0	.4	.5	.8	.7	.0	2.5	0	.5	.0	.1	.4
Lubricants .....	.7	14.2	1.7	0	.8	0	1.3	.8	.2	1.9	1.1	7.5	0	1.6	.1	.5	1.2
Waxes	0	3.1	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	1.0	0	.1	.2	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	.4	2.9	1.5	3.9	4.4	2.9	3.7	1.8	3.3	5.0	1.2	.6	3.6	1.7	5.1	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.5	5.8	7.4	8.0	5.0	11.1	3.6	5.4	2.0	1.0	1.8	19.0	5.8	2.0	5.7	3.0	3.6
Still Gas	4.2	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.3	5.3	3.8	2.6	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products .....	.5	1.8	.6	.0	.6	.3	.0	.4	.2	.5	1.1	1.2	0	.7	.2	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.2	.5	-4.8	-2.9	-3.6	-4.2	-.4	-2.9	-2.9	-5.8	-4.6	-.7	-.8	-4.9	-1.1	-5.7	-4.5

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	33,495	18,050	47,148	1,079	3,299	103,071
Natural Gas Liquids	2,460	4,167	1,204	606	150	8,587
Pentanes Plus	1,150	0	857	116	0	2,123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,310	4,167	347	490	150	6,464
Ethane	2	1,464	0	0	0	1,465
Propane	434	1,714	0	297	19	2,465
Normal Butane	525	593	208	116	79	1,521
Isobutane	350	395	139	77	53	1,014
Other Liquids ¹	4,590	185	4,872	0	344	9,992
Unfinished Oils ¹	3,193	185	4,841	0	21	8,240
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,397	0	31	0	323	1,751
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	31,977	811	2,706	397	2,210	38,101
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,964	146	359	54	1,477	10,000
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,637	85	0	25	321	4,068
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	4,327	61	359	29	1,155	5,932
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	412	0	0	0	(s)	412
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	856	0	0	0	195	1,052
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	8	0	0	0	0	8
Other	848	0	0	0	195	1,044
Kerosene	194	0	145	0	0	339
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,770	379	1	330	163	7,643
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,770	379	1	330	163	7,643
Residual Fuel Oil	14,307	30	1,241	11	204	15,793
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	14,307	30	1,241	11	204	15,793
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	8	8	487	0	37	540
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	552	104	355	1	48	1,061
Lubricants	269	18	81	(s)	41	409
Waxes	10	11	5	0	1	26
Asphalt and Road Oil	635	85	31	(s)	31	782
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	29	(s)	(s)	14	44
Total Imports	72,523	23,213	55,930	2,081	6,004	159,751

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	296,684	174,972	400,188	11,715	54,192	937,750
Natural Gas Liquids	10,671	36,321	14,108	5,606	3,997	70,703
Pentanes plus	3,784	0	9,483	1,207	925	15,399
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,887	36,321	4,625	4,398	3,072	55,304
Ethane	2	15,927	0	0	4	15,934
Propane	3,527	12,298	1,238	2,287	391	19,741
Normal Butane	2,006	4,780	2,072	1,233	1,583	11,673
Isobutane	1,352	3,316	1,315	878	1,095	7,956
Other Liquids ¹	34,316	2,667	67,934	0	4,358	109,276
Unfinished Oils ¹	20,095	2,577	66,509	0	831	90,011
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	14,221	90	1,426	0	3,528	19,264
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	286,071	9,378	37,948	2,112	25,458	360,967
Finished Motor Gasoline	87,998	3,779	7,141	712	13,991	113,520
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	27,779	1,671	2,058	408	5,168	37,084
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	60,119	2,108	5,082	304	8,823	76,436
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,559	0	243	0	362	3,163
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5,762	1	89	0	2,356	8,207
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	149	0	0	0	0	149
Other	5,613	1	89	0	2,356	8,059
Kerosene	1,095	0	489	0	19	1,604
Distillate Fuel Oil	48,852	2,032	427	1,280	2,694	55,285
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	48,852	2,032	427	1,280	2,694	55,285
Residual Fuel Oil	125,801	644	19,501	100	3,256	149,302
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	125,801	644	19,501	100	3,256	149,302
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	619	136	3,833	0	181	4,769
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	3,020	1,932	4,683	4	728	10,367
Lubricants	2,466	150	502	1	311	3,430
Waxes	125	84	118	5	40	372
Asphalt and Road Oil	7,645	429	762	10	1,345	10,191
Miscellaneous Products	230	193	159	2	168	751
Total Imports	627,742	223,338	520,179	19,433	88,005	1,478,697

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,905	645	347	0	0	0	0	0	1,722	0	857	3,571	5,476	177
Kuwait	0	0	1,580	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	162	0	1,743	1,743	56
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	606	0	0	606	606	20
Saudi Arabia	6,520	0	321	0	950	0	0	0	2	0	0	1,273	7,793	251
United Arab Emirates	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	8,942	645	2,249	0	950	0	0	0	2,330	162	857	7,193	16,134	520
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	539	0	0	539	2,724	88
Gabon	1,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,606	52
Indonesia	8,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,621	278
Iran	1,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,268	41
Nigeria	8,741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,741	282
Venezuela	13,015	0	983	0	1,813	239	30	3,159	1,771	477	591	9,063	22,078	712
Subtotal Other OPEC	35,437	0	983	0	1,813	239	30	3,159	2,310	477	591	9,602	45,039	1,453
Other														
Angola	2,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	368	2,936	95
Australia	1,345	0	0	0	53	39	0	26	16	0	0	135	1,480	48
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	0	0	434	434	14
Brazil	0	0	488	500	238	0	0	0	613	78	0	1,916	1,916	62
Canada	14,869	5,288	206	149	1,118	(s)	8	2,257	1,244	122	658	11,050	25,919	836
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	167	167	5
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	81	3
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	10
Mexico	20,729	347	249	9	0	125	38	553	958	0	69	2,348	23,077	744
Netherlands	0	0	193	0	1,266	0	0	0	45	0	62	1,566	1,566	51
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	5
Norway	851	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	244	1,094	35
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	10
People's Republic of China	745	1	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	328	1,073	35
Peru	1,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	55	0	579	1,714	55
Puerto Rico	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	280	642	642	21
Romania	0	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	257	0	967	1,795	1,795	58
Spain	0	0	0	0	518	173	0	0	0	0	18	709	709	23
Trinidad and Tobago	2,267	0	0	0	114	0	0	198	283	0	0	594	2,862	92
United Kingdom	10,838	184	186	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	10	707	11,545	372
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,726	0	951	293	263	1,364	3,311	0	160	8,068	8,068	260
Zaire	1,347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,347	43
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	41	10	707	707	23
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,697	1	1,461	199	2,808	596	0	85	1,653	13	162	6,977	8,674	280
Subtotal Other	58,693	5,820	5,008	1,751	7,236	1,225	309	4,484	11,153	422	2,477	39,885	98,577	3,180
Total Imports	103,071	6,464	8,240	1,751	10,000	1,464	339	7,643	15,793	1,061	3,925	56,680	159,751	5,153

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	609	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,359	0	0	2,004	2,612	84
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	606	0	0	606	606	20
Saudi Arabia	202	0	0	0	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	832	27
United Arab Emirates	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,328	645	0	0	630	0	0	0	1,964	0	0	3,239	4,567	147
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	0	0	538	538	17
Gabon	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	30
Indonesia	2,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,218	72
Nigeria	6,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,294	203
Venezuela	5,329	0	361	0	1,456	239	30	3,159	1,771	477	342	7,834	13,163	425
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,764	0	361	0	1,456	239	30	3,159	2,309	477	342	8,372	23,136	746
Other														
Angola	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	368	1,747	56
Australia	1,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,345	43
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	0	0	434	434	14
Brazil	0	0	488	500	238	0	0	0	613	0	0	1,838	1,838	59
Canada	1,347	481	0	149	604	0	8	1,496	1,203	7	389	4,337	5,685	183
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	167	167	5
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	3,998	0	219	0	1,266	125	38	553	869	0	0	1,805	5,802	187
Netherlands	0	0	36	0	170	0	0	0	45	0	(s)	1,347	1,347	43
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	5
Norway	851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	244	1,094	35
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	0	0	579	579	19
Puerto Rico	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	254	0	239	502	502	16
Spain	0	0	0	0	518	173	0	0	0	0	967	1,792	1,792	58
Trinidad and Tobago	424	0	0	0	114	0	0	198	219	0	18	709	709	23
United Kingdom	6,712	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0	531	955	31
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,726	0	951	293	118	1,364	3,311	0	1	512	7,224	233
Zaire	1,347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,763	7,763	250
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,347	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	164	176	2,018	439	0	0	656	0	(s)	656	656	21
Subtotal Other	17,403	666	2,832	1,397	5,879	1,030	164	3,611	10,033	75	1,730	27,416	44,819	1,446
Total Imports	33,495	1,310	3,193	1,397	7,964	1,268	194	6,770	14,307	552	2,072	39,027	72,523	2,339
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	1,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	57
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	13
Venezuela	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3
Subtotal Other OPEC	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	16
Other														
Canada	12,273	4,166	185	0	146	0	0	379	30	104	152	5,162	17,435	562
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	2,266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,266	73
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Peru	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12
Trinidad and Tobago	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	663	21
Subtotal Other	15,780	4,167	185	0	146	0	0	379	30	104	152	5,163	20,943	676
Total Imports	18,050	4,167	185	0	146	0	0	379	30	104	152	5,163	23,213	749
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,296	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	857	1,568	2,863	92
Kuwait	0	0	1,580	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	162	0	1,743	1,743	56
Saudi Arabia	4,545	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	323	4,868	157
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,841	0	2,249	0	0	0	0	0	366	162	857	3,633	9,474	306
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1,788	58
Gabon	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	22
Indonesia	3,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,574	115
Iran	1,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,268	41
Nigeria	2,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,447	79
Venezuela	7,586	0	622	0	358	0	0	0	(s)	0	249	1,229	8,815	284
Subtotal Other OPEC	17,345	0	622	0	358	0	0	0	1	0	249	1,230	18,575	599
Other														
Angola	1,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189	38
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	56	56	2
Canada	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	(s)
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	80	3
Mexico	14,465	347	30	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	38	513	14,978	483
Netherlands	0	0	157	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	219	219	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	10
People's Republic of China	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	24
Peru	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	99	99	3
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	63	1,706	55
United Kingdom	4,126	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	187	4,313	139
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	160	305	305	10
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	10	38	38	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,034	0	1,297	22	0	0	0	0	719	9	6	2,053	3,087	100
Subtotal Other	23,962	347	1,970	31	1	0	145	1	874	193	355	3,918	27,880	899
Total Imports	47,148	347	4,841	31	359	0	145	1	1,241	355	1,461	8,782	55,930	1,804
PAD District IV														
Other	1,079	490	0	0	54	0	0	330	11	1	117	1,003	2,081	67
Canada	1,079	490	0	0	54	0	0	330	11	1	117	1,003	2,081	67
Subtotal Other	1,079	490	0	0	54	0	0	330	11	1	117	1,003	2,081	67
Total Imports	1,079	490	0	0	54	0	0	330	11	1	117	1,003	2,081	67
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	321	10
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	321	10
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	321	10
Other OPEC	2,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,829	91
Indonesia	2,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,829	91
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,829	91
Other	0	0	0	0	53	39	0	26	16	0	0	135	135	4
Australia	0	0	0	0	53	39	0	26	16	0	0	135	135	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	22	1
Canada	169	150	21	0	313	(s)	0	51	(s)	9	(s)	546	716	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	327	327	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	1
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	13	(s)
Subtotal Other	470	150	21	323	789	157	0	85	187	0	43	1,261	1,261	41
Total Imports	3,299	150	21	323	1,477	196	0	163	204	48	123	2,705	6,004	194

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	26,049	1,426	2,879	0	170	8	0	2,151	15,707	0	8,205	30,546	56,595	186
Iraq	14,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,799	49
Kuwait	1,316	0	2,286	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	162	0	4,296	5,611	18
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	606	245	0	1,306	1,306	4
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	17,929	436	321	48	8,392	0	0	0	1,077	0	0	10,274	28,203	93
United Arab Emirates	12,130	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,979	15,109	50
Subtotal Arab OPEC	72,224	1,963	5,784	769	8,840	8	0	2,151	20,755	407	8,824	49,500	121,724	400
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	15,308	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	3,795	0	0	4,095	19,403	64
Gabon	15,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	15,439	51
Indonesia	85,597	0	5,470	0	137	39	0	30	133	0	1	5,811	91,408	301
Iran	6,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,486	21
Nigeria	81,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	0	0	1,524	82,621	272
Venezuela	93,069	729	14,468	344	14,997	3,411	55	21,649	23,612	1,191	5,705	86,162	179,231	590
Subtotal Other OPEC	296,705	729	20,239	344	15,134	3,451	55	21,679	29,355	1,191	5,706	97,883	394,588	1,298
Other														
Angola	30,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,734	0	0	1,734	31,800	105
Australia	6,822	1,081	0	0	1,637	603	0	448	556	0	171	4,495	11,318	37
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	0	230	0	0	1,406	5,428	0	320	10,524	10,524	35
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1,471	1,429	7,292	215	0	1,026	7,155	278	158	19,025	19,025	63
Canada	140,634	46,950	2,590	673	11,456	682	67	10,440	7,915	2,450	6,038	89,259	229,893	756
Congo	4,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,505	0	0	1,505	6,321	21
Egypt	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	483	2
France	0	1	522	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	45	376	3,244	3,244	11
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	546	0	0	849	1,149	4
Mexico	217,904	2,823	16,256	2,096	2,536	513	71	2,486	4,139	290	1,394	32,605	250,509	824
Netherlands	0	1	718	76	14,179	0	0	412	624	111	889	17,010	17,010	56
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	412	0	687	437	82	646	7,763	0	1,039	11,065	11,065	36
Norway	9,116	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	455	9,571	31
Oman	655	0	1,130	0	2,136	0	0	155	0	4	0	1,130	1,785	6
People's Republic of China	8,509	1	330	3,736	2,136	0	0	0	2,962	186	0	6,363	14,872	49
Peru	4,367	0	0	0	1,449	419	119	787	0	2,461	2,289	9,100	9,100	25
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,575	0	3,110	0	0	0	430	0	2,270	13,838	13,838	46
Romania	0	0	1,319	6,709	4,426	173	0	0	1,298	239	788	7,161	7,161	24
Spain	0	0	239	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Syria	0	0	0	244	114	122	0	720	4,064	133	159	5,556	35,766	118
Trinidad and Tobago	30,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,209	11
Tunisia	3,230	0	0	0	4,465	0	0	0	2,927	370	817	10,670	94,381	310
United Kingdom	83,712	1,719	372	0	9,509	2,501	1,210	9,488	29,038	0	515	70,723	70,723	233
Virgin Islands	0	0	18,463	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Zaire	10,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,650	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	323	0	259	31	171	0	0	269	11,594	520	287	13,131	13,453	44
Other Eastern Hemisphere	16,349	37	15,072	3,156	23,554	2,075	0	3,018	8,989	1,683	2,852	60,437	76,787	253
Subtotal Other	568,821	52,612	63,989	18,151	89,546	7,912	1,549	31,455	99,191	8,769	20,389	393,563	962,385	3,166
Total Imports	937,750	55,304	90,011	19,264	113,520	11,371	1,604	55,285	149,302	10,367	34,919	540,946	1,478,697	4,864
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	10,066	951	221	0	170	8	0	2,151	11,353	0	0	14,854	24,920	82
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	3
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	606	245	0	850	850	3
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	3,549	197	0	48	7,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,637	11,186	37
United Arab Emirates	2,727	0	0	563	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	842	3,568	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,333	1,248	221	611	7,841	8	0	2,151	11,959	245	(s)	24,283	41,617	137
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,441	0	0	3,441	4,141	14
Gabon	7,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	7,415	24
Indonesia	24,327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,327	80
Nigeria	50,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	51,661	170
Venezuela	35,429	285	2,905	236	10,990	3,121	55	21,649	21,005	480	5,006	65,732	101,161	333
Subtotal Other OPEC	118,199	285	2,905	236	10,990	3,121	55	21,649	25,778	480	5,006	70,505	188,705	621
Other														
Angola	16,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,426	0	0	1,426	17,519	58
Australia	2,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	143	323	2,692	9
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	1,206	5,368	0	0	6,813	6,813	22
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1,471	1,171	7,056	215	0	1,026	7,155	18	3	18,115	18,115	60
Canada	15,050	4,251	129	270	3,380	395	47	6,060	6,896	216	2,978	24,621	39,671	130
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,505	0	0	1,505	2,728	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	200	0	2,017	0	0	0	283	1	13	2,515	2,515	8
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	52,803	0	607	1,690	509	424	38	2,486	3,150	289	0	9,193	61,996	204
Netherlands	0	(s)	36	0	13,356	0	0	412	624	5	266	14,699	14,699	48
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	402	0	656	437	0	646	7,388	0	430	9,958	9,958	33
Norway	6,572	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	455	7,027	23
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
People's Republic of China	3,547	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	3,857	13
Peru	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,962	0	0	2,962	3,326	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,575	0	1,449	229	119	787	0	1,170	2,112	7,442	7,442	24
Romania	0	0	1,319	6,709	3,110	173	0	0	425	0	2,270	13,833	13,833	46
Spain	0	0	0	0	4,426	0	0	0	970	0	788	6,356	6,356	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Syria	6,835	0	0	0	114	122	0	720	3,320	0	12	4,533	11,369	37
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Tunisia	42,617	1,098	186	0	4,465	0	0	0	2,927	101	261	9,037	51,653	170
United Kingdom	0	0	9,170	0	9,509	2,501	835	9,262	28,689	0	277	60,243	60,243	198
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Yugoslavia	8,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,929	29
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	171	0	0	269	11,326	8	23	12,069	12,069	40
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,748	4	1,405	2,964	18,110	686	0	2,180	3,226	487	289	29,351	34,099	112
Subtotal Other	161,151	5,354	16,969	13,374	69,067	5,191	1,040	25,052	88,063	2,295	9,864	236,270	397,421	1,307
Total Imports	296,684	6,887	20,095	14,221	87,898	8,320	1,095	48,852	125,801	3,020	14,870	331,059	627,742	2,065
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC	1,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	4
Algeria	7,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,666	25
Iraq	1,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	6
Saudi Arabia	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	4
United Arab Emirates	11,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,836	39
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	7
Other OPEC	106,488	36,319	2,323	90	3,779	0	0	2,032	644	1,932	984	48,103	154,590	509
Ecuador	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	7
Gabon	34,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,901	8
Venezuela	1,274	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	1,500	26
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,288	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	15,514	51
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	106,488	36,319	2,323	90	3,779	0	0	2,032	644	1,932	984	48,103	154,590	509
Canada	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	7
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,232	113
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Peru	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,955	6
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,205	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35	2,240	7
Subtotal Other	147,848	36,321	2,352	90	3,779	0	0	2,032	644	1,932	992	48,140	195,988	645
Total Imports	174,972	36,321	2,577	90	3,779	1	0	2,032	644	1,932	992	48,366	223,338	735

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	14,884	475	2,658	0	0	0	0	0	4,353	0	8,205	15,692	30,576	101
Iraq	7,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,133	23
Kuwait	324	0	2,286	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	162	0	4,296	4,620	15
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	455	1
Saudi Arabia	12,608	239	321	0	231	0	0	0	1,077	0	0	1,869	14,477	48
United Arab Emirates	8,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	10,243	34
Subtotal Arab OPEC	43,055	714	5,563	158	231	0	0	0	8,796	162	8,824	24,449	67,504	222
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	12,348	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	654	13,003	43
Gabon	6,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,653	22
Indonesia	18,810	0	5,470	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	5,592	24,403	80
Iran	4,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	13
Nigeria	22,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	23,058	76
Venezuela	56,366	444	11,338	108	4,007	0	0	0	2,433	474	699	19,504	75,869	250
Subtotal Other OPEC	120,758	444	17,108	108	4,007	0	0	0	3,392	474	699	26,233	146,991	484
Other														
Angola	13,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	14,282	47
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	0	0	(s)	0	200	60	0	320	3,628	3,628	12
Brazil	0	0	0	258	236	0	0	0	0	218	150	863	863	3
Canada	1,341	0	0	263	1	0	0	1	0	143	842	1,250	2,592	9
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	5
Egypt	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	2
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	363	729	729	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	2
Mexico	130,869	2,813	15,648	406	2,028	89	33	0	985	1	632	22,635	153,504	505
Netherlands	0	0	682	76	353	0	82	0	315	106	620	1,837	1,837	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	554	992	992	3
Norway	2,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	8
Oman	654	0	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,130	1,784	6
People's Republic of China	4,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,963	16
Peru	3,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	3,432	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	0	1,290	1,290	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	(s)
Spain	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	327	239	0	805	805	3
Trinidad and Tobago	21,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	133	147	1,023	22,442	74
Tunisia	3,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,229	11
United Kingdom	41,095	621	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	510	1,572	42,667	140
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,293	0	0	0	374	226	349	0	238	10,480	10,480	34
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	1,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	6
Other Western Hemisphere	323	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	264	766	1,088	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	9,136	33	13,276	157	254	243	0	0	3,741	935	641	19,279	28,414	93
Subtotal Other	236,376	3,467	43,837	1,159	2,902	332	489	427	7,313	4,047	5,333	69,308	305,684	1,006

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Total Imports	400,188	4,625	66,509	1,426	7,141	332	489	427	19,501	4,683	14,857	119,990	520,179	1,711
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	11,715	4,398	0	0	712	0	0	1,280	100	4	1,225	7,718	19,433	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	11,715	4,398	0	0	712	0	0	1,280	100	4	1,225	7,718	19,433	64
Total Imports	11,715	4,398	0	0	712	0	0	1,280	100	4	1,225	7,718	19,433	64
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	3
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	3
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	42,460	0	0	0	137	39	0	30	11	0	1	218	42,678	140
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	174	237	0	700	700	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	42,460	0	0	0	137	329	0	30	185	237	1	919	43,379	143
Other														
Australia	4,454	1,081	0	0	1,637	603	0	448	375	0	2	4,146	8,600	28
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	5	47	47	(s)
Canada	6,040	1,981	137	50	3,585	287	19	1,067	276	155	9	7,567	13,607	45
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberta	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	67	0	0	371	671	2
Mexico	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	763	777	777	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	55	115	115	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	330	3,426	2,136	0	0	155	0	4	0	6,052	6,052	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	177	367	367	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	44	60	60	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	268	13	0	296	296	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	261	(s)	363	36	5,191	1,147	0	838	2,022	261	1,915	11,772	12,034	40
Subtotal Other	11,732	3,072	831	3,528	13,087	2,388	19	2,664	3,071	492	2,975	32,127	43,859	144
Total Imports	54,192	3,072	831	3,528	13,991	2,718	19	2,694	3,256	728	2,975	33,813	88,005	289

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	644	0	0	3,176	3,820
Natural Gas Liquids	27	33	1,295	(s)	107	1,461
Pentanes Plus	0	4	0	0	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27	28	1,295	(s)	107	1,457
Ethane	0	8	0	0	0	8
Propane	19	10	1,134	(s)	40	1,202
Normal Butane	8	6	161	(s)	68	243
Isobutane	0	4	0	0	0	4
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	1	573	(s)	3	581
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	72	9	0	0	82
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	663	0	110	773
Kerosene	4	0	1	0	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2	502	(s)	1,579	2,085
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	2,007	0	3,690	5,697
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	26	12	100	(s)	62	200
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	17	376	0	107	501
Special Naphthas	2	16	2	1	2	23
Lubricants	160	24	412	1	34	631
Waxes	4	1	27	0	7	39
Petroleum Coke	15	464	2,792	0	2,179	5,449
Asphalt	4	(s)	(s)	1	7	11
Miscellaneous Products	15	1	19	(s)	4	40
Total Product Exports	262	643	8,778	4	7,891	17,578
Total Exports	262	1,287	8,778	4	11,067	21,397

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	5,927	0	0	53,879	59,815
Natural Gas Liquids	439	2,812	13,160	8	1,807	18,226
Pentanes Plus	0	418	0	0	0	418
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	439	2,394	13,160	8	1,807	17,808
Ethane	(s)	837	(s)	0	(s)	837
Propane	300	716	11,908	4	722	13,649
Normal Butane	139	422	1,252	5	1,085	2,903
Isobutane	0	418	0	0	0	418
Finished Motor Gasoline	201	29	1,908	1	281	2,421
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	72	145	0	25	242
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	1,726	0	1,228	2,954
Kerosene	45	3	5	(s)	(s)	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	274	425	9,177	(s)	9,447	19,323
Residual Fuel Oil	435	0	17,326	0	38,296	56,057
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	459	95	450	6	314	1,324
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	348	388	3,092	0	674	4,501
Special Naphthas	42	132	157	5	22	358
Lubricants	1,215	157	2,599	17	370	4,357
Waxes	43	14	190	(s)	63	309
Petroleum Coke	3,039	3,107	26,684	0	22,117	54,947
Asphalt	14	31	14	6	42	108
Miscellaneous Products	163	16	78	1	36	295
Total Product Exports	6,718	7,280	76,712	44	74,722	165,476
Total Exports	6,727	13,207	76,712	44	128,601	225,291

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, October 1985

Destination (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	50	207	0	5	(s)	130	0	72	465	15
Bahamas	0	17	46	16	595	1,170	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1,845	60
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	(s)	678	(s)	(s)	711	23
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	(s)	0	0	2	75	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	644	33	346	679	406	60	19	61	2	251	6	49	2,556	82
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	12	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	(s)	0	3	15	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	1	7	(s)
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	309	(s)	(s)	311	10
Dominican Republic	0	44	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	46	1
Ecuador	0	60	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	61	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	1	0	4	0	168	335	11
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	67	56	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	124	4
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	81	171	47	171	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	475	15
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	(s)	26	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	2	25	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	29	1
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	97	0	(s)	97	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	8	(s)	801	0	93	1,204	39
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Jamaica	0	32	(s)	0	5	100	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	138	4
Japan	0	4	0	0	24	1,555	1	18	2	1,401	(s)	39	3,044	98
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	32	0	42	76	2
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	1	2	(s)
Mexico	0	1,115	2	23	1	0	1	130	21	40	(s)	11	1,345	43
Netherlands	0	0	0	9	368	128	(s)	8	(s)	662	(s)	60	1,108	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	138	4
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	197	0	(s)	197	6
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	25	0	0	65	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	1	92	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	(s)	0	0	(s)	23	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	928	2	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	12	(s)	2	0	4	951	31
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	25	(s)	5	0	(s)	53	2
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	0	22	0	(s)	19	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	105	353	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	459	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	185	720	0	(s)	(s)	186	0	62	1,154	37
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	65	2
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	90	92	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	352	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	352	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	58	0	(s)	58	2
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	(s)	84	(s)	0	1	1	88	3
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	141	0	32	211	7
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	87	0	1	94	3
Virgin Islands	1,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,771	57
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	144	(s)	6	171	6
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Other	477	13	15	13	53	501	0	(s)	0	110	3	2	1,194	39
Total	3,820	1,457	581	855	2,085	5,697	23	631	39	5,449	11	° 749	21,397	690

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - October 1985

Destination (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	2	(s)	1	24	(s)
Australia	0	12	224	0	50	288	15	60	2	1,609	(s)	421	2,681	9
Bahamas	0	141	333	197	1,541	3,230	0	15	0	0	(s)	3	5,460	18
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	382	0	1	385	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	8	(s)	0	0	32	3	157	(s)	7,626	1	7	7,834	26
Brazil	0	174	0	0	0	0	1	186	(s)	519	0	7	887	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	121	0	(s)	121	(s)
Canada	5,936	2,437	678	1,379	2,409	1,127	165	489	29	4,139	69	1,072	19,927	66
Chile	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	81	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	100	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	4	0	0	(s)	865	2	99	8	133	(s)	10	1,122	4
Colombia	0	1	309	0	0	0	2	65	2	1	0	16	396	1
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	162	5	62	1	(s)	(s)	8	244	1
Denmark	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	608	1	1	623	2
Dominican Republic	0	333	0	0	0	0	2	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	353	1
Ecuador	0	667	0	11	437	0	2	7	1	0	(s)	13	1,138	4
Egypt	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	0	(s)	21	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	23	0	(s)	0	8	29	(s)	0	0	2	63	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	150	(s)	1	156	1
France	0	439	0	0	317	320	1	33	12	1,178	(s)	926	3,226	11
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	371	460	562	0	2	0	0	0	39	1,433	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	(s)	87	(s)
Greece	0	9	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	0	200	0	1	214	1
Guatemala	0	581	377	87	581	0	4	37	7	0	(s)	2	1,677	6
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	591	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	593	2
Honduras	0	54	0	0	0	0	4	51	1	0	(s)	2	111	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	246	924	1	13	3	0	(s)	12	1,200	4
India	0	5	0	0	248	0	1	121	1	27	(s)	27	430	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16	(s)	374	(s)	13	404	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	8	(s)
Italy	0	198	0	0	360	706	2	14	3	7,052	2	1,232	9,569	31
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	202	654	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	885	3
Jamaica	0	254	17	0	14	293	3	93	0	1	(s)	3	678	2
Japan	(s)	59	(s)	485	2,026	13,456	18	129	23	13,982	1	233	30,413	100
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	8	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	9	(s)	0	1,141	4,825	3	40	4	1,152	0	227	7,399	24
Kuwait	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	14	(s)	1	(s)	2	25	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Liberia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	2	6	3	32	(s)	130	174	1
Mexico	0	10,724	23	389	3	4,257	16	595	97	650	1	92	16,848	55
Netherlands	0	295	9	9	3,472	1,797	49	48	4	6,248	1	451	12,384	41
Netherlands Antilles	0	33	0	0	0	3,129	(s)	7	0	0	(s)	2	3,172	10
New Zealand	0	(s)	12	0	501	0	0	16	1	434	1	6	972	3
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	0	0	(s)	2	49	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	854	(s)	1	863	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Panama	0	237	136	0	1,238	908	10	64	1	(s)	1	6	2,599	9
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	102	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	110	(s)
Philippines	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	(s)	(s)	175	189	1
Puerto Rico	7,318	170	2	0	1	221	3	139	15	21	(s)	147	8,039	26
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	81	57	376	1	236	752	2
Saudi Arabia	0	24	0	0	1	0	2	37	0	1	0	30	95	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - October 1985 (Continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	403	7,751	10	40	1	25	(s)	5	8,239	27
Spain	0	84	0	0	2,316	2,174	(s)	2	1	2,879	0	491	7,948	26
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	66	0	2	71	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	254	(s)	14	1	32	(s)	5	406	1
Switzerland	0	24	0	0	225	0	(s)	9	(s)	251	0	3	512	2
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	38	7	(s)	(s)	161	207	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	352	(s)	9	0	1	(s)	1	363	1
Turkey	0	(s)	0	125	0	0	(s)	20	0	75	0	(s)	220	1
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	5	0	(s)	47	0	347	(s)	3	404	1
United Kingdom	0	118	50	0	231	2,799	(s)	421	9	595	16	22	4,261	14
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	0	996	0	92	1,537	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Venezuela	0	169	(s)	0	(s)	0	12	41	1	591	0	12	827	3
Virgin Islands	37,115	0	0	0	197	2,935	0	10	0	30	0	(s)	40,287	133
West Germany	0	102	(s)	0	288	0	(s)	112	7	470	2	125	1,106	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	290	0	(s)	291	1
Other	9,446	250	226	143	406	1,447	1	64	4	335	7	83	12,412	41
Total	59,815	17,808	2,421	3,197	19,323	56,057	358	4,357	309	54,947	108	6,592	225,291	741

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist.		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	14,264	--	--	--	--	12,144	--	--	--	--	--	39,013	1,547	20,111	87,079
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,248	--	--	--	--	55,067	--	--	--	--	--	80,866	9,452	30,479	177,112
Leases	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	1,736	--	--	--	--	--	17,132	1,270	1,354	21,551
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	489,881	0	0	489,881
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	28,043	28,043
Total	--	--	15,571	--	--	--	--	68,947	--	--	--	--	--	626,892	12,269	79,987	803,666
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	41,765	3,170	44,935	967	36,452	6,485	13,468	57,372	8,592	76,448	46,637	4,512	850	137,039	9,749	56,625	305,720
Bulk Terminal	--	--	103,524	--	--	--	--	72,061	--	--	--	--	--	64,904	2,649	23,640	266,778
Pipeline	--	--	28,102	--	--	--	--	32,171	--	--	--	--	--	41,918	2,369	4,942	109,502
Natural Gas Processing Plant	246	42	288	0	706	46	1,152	1,904	1,365	2,146	414	74	190	4,189	194	167	6,742
Total	--	--	176,849	--	--	--	--	163,508	--	--	--	--	--	248,050	14,961	85,374	688,742
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	17	0	17	0	51	26	107	184	89	143	73	8	5	318	13	12	544
Bulk Terminal	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	931	--	--	--	--	--	2,276	0	59	3,297
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	105	--	--	--	--	--	1,752	86	5	1,948
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	9	13	0	53	11	286	350	509	217	111	27	26	890	81	19	1,353
Total	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	1,570	--	--	--	--	--	5,236	180	95	7,142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	809	19	828	327	1,781	181	587	2,876	254	979	938	21	32	2,224	327	649	6,904
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,861	--	--	--	--	17,516	--	--	--	--	--	38,850	93	2,699	61,019
Pipeline	--	--	2,277	--	--	--	--	5,264	--	--	--	--	--	7,272	428	0	15,241
Natural Gas Processing Plant	242	33	275	0	650	35	866	1,551	654	1,927	300	43	164	3,088	112	148	5,174
Total	--	--	5,241	--	--	--	--	27,207	--	--	--	--	--	51,434	960	3,496	88,338
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	15	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	20
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,353	--	--	--	--	--	6,450	0	0	7,803
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,199	--	--	--	--	--	2,560	139	0	3,898
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	13	0	143	156	49	320	0	0	9	378	1	0	535
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,723	--	--	--	--	--	9,393	140	0	12,256

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	43	0	43	0	76	0	1	77	1	5	58	0	0	64	0	3	187
Total	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	--	64	0	3	187
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	659	1	660	1	1,068	14	194	1,277	47	62	587	5	2	703	145	254	3,039
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,546	--	--	--	--	12,397	--	--	--	--	--	21,685	93	724	36,445
Pipeline	--	--	2,051	--	--	--	--	2,969	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	167	0	8,187
Natural Gas Processing Plant	193	30	223	0	491	22	462	975	320	655	184	15	117	1,291	66	129	2,684
Total	--	--	4,480	--	--	--	--	17,618	--	--	--	--	--	26,679	471	1,107	50,355
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	6	0	0	0	6	8	0	39
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	6	8	0	39
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	94	18	112	283	491	75	294	1,143	183	465	129	3	23	803	142	374	2,574
Bulk Terminal	--	--	294	--	--	--	--	2,949	--	--	--	--	--	7,131	0	1,806	12,180
Pipeline	--	--	208	--	--	--	--	854	--	--	--	--	--	1,003	80	0	2,145
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	1	49	0	117	13	197	327	207	632	79	19	33	970	42	13	1,401
Total	--	--	663	--	--	--	--	5,273	--	--	--	--	--	9,907	264	2,193	18,300
Isobutane																	
Refinery	13	0	13	43	139	59	98	339	23	436	164	13	7	643	32	18	1,045
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	817	--	--	--	--	--	3,584	0	169	4,591
Pipeline	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	242	--	--	--	--	--	709	42	0	1,011
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	29	0	64	93	78	320	37	9	5	449	3	6	554
Total	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	1,491	--	--	--	--	--	5,385	77	193	7,201
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	75	20	1	96	1	251	74	0	5	331	0	5	432
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	--	--	--	331	0	5	432
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	2,934	369	3,303	59	2,385	186	1,099	3,729	524	9,070	4,522	201	13	14,330	483	4,504	26,349
Naphtha and Lighter	3,649	305	3,954	0	1,850	27	295	2,172	645	5,475	3,376	50	4	9,550	262	3,106	19,044
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	4,369	238	4,607	121	4,801	299	1,509	6,730	402	10,011	7,556	191	75	18,235	854	10,133	40,559
Heavy Gas Oils	1,678	133	1,811	2	3,909	13	1,209	5,133	580	4,456	3,741	52	0	8,829	780	4,676	21,229
Residuum	12,630	1,045	13,675	182	12,945	525	4,112	17,764	2,151	29,012	19,195	494	92	50,944	2,379	22,419	107,181
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousands Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,175	108	4,283	42	4,364	834	1,213	6,453	1,277	7,177	5,878	129	223	14,684	1,547	7,523	34,490
Bulk Terminal	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	206	--	--	--	--	--	345	0	3	627
Total	--	--	4,356	--	--	--	--	6,659	--	--	--	--	--	15,029	1,547	7,526	35,117
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	49	0	36	85	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	20	166
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	85	--	--	--	--	--	61	0	20	166
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,712	378	7,090	113	4,739	1,048	2,411	8,311	1,803	11,585	5,260	786	160	19,594	1,965	7,479	44,439
Bulk Terminal	--	--	31,623	--	--	--	--	28,580	--	--	--	--	--	10,409	1,604	11,644	83,860
Pipeline	--	--	13,383	--	--	--	--	15,586	--	--	--	--	--	18,456	1,221	2,199	50,845
Total	--	--	52,096	--	--	--	--	52,477	--	--	--	--	--	48,459	4,790	21,322	179,144
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,275	152	2,427	22	1,740	471	1,088	3,321	928	4,736	1,754	385	80	7,883	1,049	2,682	17,362
Bulk Terminal	--	--	11,952	--	--	--	--	13,167	--	--	--	--	--	4,633	828	4,782	35,362
Pipeline	--	--	4,329	--	--	--	--	6,991	--	--	--	--	--	5,625	701	737	18,383
Total	--	--	18,708	--	--	--	--	23,479	--	--	--	--	--	18,141	2,578	8,201	71,107
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,437	226	4,663	91	2,999	577	1,323	4,990	875	6,849	3,506	401	80	11,711	916	4,797	27,077
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19,671	--	--	--	--	15,413	--	--	--	--	--	5,776	776	6,862	48,498
Pipeline	--	--	9,054	--	--	--	--	8,595	--	--	--	--	--	12,831	520	1,462	32,462
Total	--	--	33,388	--	--	--	--	28,998	--	--	--	--	--	30,318	2,212	13,121	108,037
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	73	0	73	0	55	20	17	92	30	247	130	0	0	407	72	204	848
Bulk Terminal	--	--	293	--	--	--	--	409	--	--	--	--	--	80	24	305	1,111
Pipeline	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	16	0	98	131
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	68
Total	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	504	--	--	--	--	--	571	96	607	2,158

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1985 (Continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist.		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast	V
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	320	0	320	0	407	68	128	603	280	810	494	155	118	1,857	252	633	3,665	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	648	--	--	--	--	438	--	--	--	--	--	179	3	469	1,737	
Pipeline	--	--	164	--	--	--	--	132	--	--	--	--	--	596	70	374	1,336	
Total	--	--	1,132	--	--	--	--	1,173	--	--	--	--	--	2,632	325	1,476	6,738	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	1,973	6	1,979	0	1,436	161	462	2,059	263	3,774	2,485	4	82	6,608	339	2,642	13,627	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,040	--	--	--	--	3,454	--	--	--	--	--	1,541	190	1,530	10,755	
Pipeline	--	--	3,426	--	--	--	--	2,336	--	--	--	--	--	4,506	197	663	11,128	
Total	--	--	9,445	--	--	--	--	7,849	--	--	--	--	--	12,655	726	4,835	35,510	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	318	133	451	44	423	53	343	863	125	629	355	78	1	1,188	4	170	2,676	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,534	--	--	--	--	1,442	--	--	--	--	--	798	28	34	5,836	
Pipeline	--	--	283	--	--	--	--	241	--	--	--	--	--	461	0	1	986	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	--	--	4,268	--	--	--	--	2,546	--	--	--	--	--	2,449	32	205	9,500	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	7,518	416	7,934	55	4,958	1,606	2,500	9,119	881	9,094	3,388	767	47	14,177	1,270	4,104	36,604	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	34,040	--	--	--	--	14,420	--	--	--	--	--	4,580	580	4,179	57,799	
Pipeline	--	--	8,513	--	--	--	--	8,439	--	--	--	--	--	8,782	367	1,226	27,327	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	
Total	--	--	50,487	--	--	--	--	31,978	--	--	--	--	--	27,544	2,217	9,509	121,735	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	2,426	69	2,495	37	1,189	372	169	1,767	508	4,535	3,213	163	17	8,436	395	6,554	19,647	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	22,166	--	--	--	--	1,308	--	--	--	--	--	4,344	0	1,811	29,629	
Pipeline	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	287	329	
Total	--	--	24,703	--	--	--	--	3,075	--	--	--	--	--	12,780	395	8,652	49,605	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	179	0	179	0	278	0	60	338	28	778	492	3	0	1,301	0	88	1,906	
Total	179	0	179	0	278	0	60	338	28	778	492	3	0	1,301	0	88	1,906	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	4	0	4	0	31	0	0	31	330	909	116	10	0	1,365	3	79	1,482	
Total	4	0	4	0	31	0	0	31	330	909	116	10	0	1,365	3	79	1,482	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, October 31, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Special Naphthas	714	43	757	0	170	0	107	277	31	900	79	107	0	1,117	5	205	
	--	--	613	--	--	--	--	417	--	--	--	--	--	26	0	37	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	
	Total	--	--	1,370	--	--	--	--	694	--	--	--	--	--	1,243	5	242
Lubricants	435	756	1,191	0	748	0	225	973	36	3,416	1,627	696	0	5,775	48	544	
	--	--	1,515	--	--	--	--	955	--	--	--	--	--	569	1	606	
	--	--	2,706	--	--	--	--	1,928	--	--	--	--	--	6,344	49	1,150	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waxes	0	69	69	0	29	0	49	78	21	202	116	55	0	394	4	113	
	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	--	394	4	113	
Petroleum Coke	835	0	835	0	406	580	124	1,110	3	437	1,503	14	0	1,957	104	1,315	
	835	0	835	0	406	580	124	1,110	3	437	1,503	14	0	1,957	104	1,315	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,450	97	2,547	167	2,114	983	816	4,080	446	1,209	777	959	68	3,459	1,005	1,696	
	--	--	2,878	--	--	--	--	1,964	--	--	--	--	--	667	124	170	
	--	--	5,425	--	--	--	--	6,044	--	--	--	--	--	4,126	1,129	1,866	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Products	177	31	208	0	204	8	1	213	35	361	383	63	0	842	17	171	
	--	--	209	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	240	2	94	
	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	77	0	89	
	Pipeline	--	0	--	--	--	0	3	31	0	1	4	0	36	1	0	
	Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	302	--	--	--	--	--	1,195	20	354	
Total	--	--	417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,288	
Total Stocks, All Oils																	
	--	--	192,420	--	--	--	--	232,455	--	--	--	--	--	874,942	27,230	165,361	1,492,408

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, October 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	14,379	24,334	3,985	41,974	24,661
Connecticut	389	638	97	2,623	395
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	636	1,433	269	2,505	2,868
Florida	1,857	2,999	152	1,805	1,586
Georgia	1,051	1,595	90	1,093	380
Maine	341	567	124	1,419	625
Massachusetts	634	1,096	84	3,940	756
New Hampshire, Vermont	34	75	w	662	79
New Jersey	2,489	5,108	682	11,855	10,675
New York	1,544	2,421	348	4,585	3,244
North Carolina	1,000	1,337	537	1,477	488
Pennsylvania	2,261	3,527	880	5,375	1,316
Rhode Island	199	592	w	1,353	144
South Carolina	610	921	248	724	588
Virginia	1,194	1,899	359	2,418	1,498
West Virginia	140	126	16	140	19
PAD District II Total	16,488	20,403	2,305	23,539	3,075
Illinois	2,832	3,847	201	4,077	633
Indiana	2,305	2,825	600	3,983	506
Iowa	662	808	w	940	w
Kansas	1,347	1,298	30	1,647	67
Kentucky	654	944	70	968	126
Michigan	1,572	2,141	303	1,925	234
Minnesota	845	948	w	1,762	187
Missouri	589	809	w	592	w
Nebraska	270	236	0	272	0
North & South Dakota	434	294	0	835	w
Ohio	2,242	2,986	603	2,195	351
Oklahoma	693	1,012	319	1,735	150
Tennessee	969	1,068	89	875	239
Wisconsin	1,074	1,187	w	1,733	288
PAD District III Total	12,516	17,487	1,986	18,757	12,780
Alabama	691	679	79	775	410
Arkansas	265	367	w	213	24
Louisiana	1,860	3,887	374	3,698	5,183
Mississippi	914	1,119	97	1,213	497
New Mexico	208	159	w	101	17
Texas	8,578	11,276	1,428	12,757	6,649
PAD District IV Total	1,877	1,692	32	1,850	395
Colorado	586	618	2	317	27
Idaho	124	69	0	126	0
Montana	479	425	w	582	66
Utah	264	275	2	359	164
Wyoming	424	305	w	466	138
PAD District V Total	7,464	11,659	204	8,283	8,365
Alaska	257	306	w	792	w
Arizona	339	362	w	266	0
California	4,152	8,163	149	5,047	5,345
Hawaii	207	253	0	313	w
Nevada	165	235	w	136	w
Oregon	799	862	w	550	205
Washington	1,545	1,478	w	1,179	1,441
United States Total	52,724	75,575	8,512	94,403	49,276

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	IV	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV		
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	108	2,235	624	0	213	37,667	0	0	0	7,757	3,294	0	3,113	0	16,077	0	0	0		
Petroleum Products	9,126	105	0	0	2,308	6,065	2,496	0	80,878	24,096	0	1,496	0	1,557	917	958	0	0	20	0	0	0		
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	730	0	0	0	95	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	504	2,096	132	0	1,843	5,718	0	0	0	621	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,317	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,976	0	0	0	1,047	1,487	1,431	0	43,900	10,378	0	847	0	440	0	658	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,703	0	0	0	308	629	672	0	13,144	4,390	0	417	0	254	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,273	0	0	0	739	858	759	0	30,756	5,988	0	430	0	186	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	181	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	492	0	0	231	0	109	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	369	0	0	0	84	0	649	0	10,146	2,340	0	149	0	4	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,513	0	0	0	280	544	258	0	18,544	3,930	0	269	0	288	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Residual Fuel Oil	18	0	0	0	48	1,440	0	0	1,349	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																								
Feedstock	16	0	0	0	16	83	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lubricants	9	97	0	0	83	10	0	0	496	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0		
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	180	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	63	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total All Products	9,126	105	0	0	2,416	8,300	3,120	0	81,091	61,763	0	1,496	0	9,314	4,211	958	3,113	0	16,097	0	0	0		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to			
	II	III		I	III	IV		I	II	IV	V		II	III	V		III	IV	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	37	2,235	624	0	37,667	0	0	0	7,757	3,294	0	1,606	0	0	0	
Petroleum Products	6,150	0	0	1,784	4,532	2,496	62,263	21,428	0	1,496	0	1,557	917	958	0	0	0	0	
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	730	0	0	0	95	112	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	504	2,096	132	1,697	5,718	0	0	0	621	805	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,128	0	0	889	1,487	1,431	35,146	9,424	0	847	0	440	0	658	0	0	0	0	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,804	0	0	266	629	672	10,795	3,939	0	417	0	254	0	392	0	0	0	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,324	0	0	623	858	759	24,351	5,485	0	430	0	186	0	266	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	26	48	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	99	0	372	0	0	231	0	109	0	77	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	200	0	0	84	0	649	8,911	2,056	0	149	0	4	0	37	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	45	0	0	0	0	0	714	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,765	0	0	244	544	258	15,375	3,331	0	269	0	288	0	186	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total All Products	6,150	0	0	1,821	6,767	3,120	62,263	59,095	0	1,496	0	9,314	4,211	958	1,606	0	0	0	

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	213	0	213	0	0	3,113	0	14,471
Petroleum Products	2,976	105	0	524	1,533	0	18,615	882	5,122	12,611	2,668	0	0	0	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,317	0	2,191	126	9	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,848	0	0	158	0	0	8,754	0	319	8,435	954	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	899	0	0	42	0	0	2,349	0	0	2,349	451	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	949	0	0	116	0	0	6,405	0	319	6,086	503	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	32	101	17	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	169	0	0	0	0	0	1,235	305	261	669	284	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	28	0	0	0	0	0	184	22	143	19	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	748	0	0	36	0	0	3,169	497	595	2,077	599	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	18	0	0	48	1,440	83	1,349	0	892	457	47	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	16	0	0	16	83	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	58	254	68	71	0	0	0	20
Lubricants	9	97	0	83	10	0	496	0	359	137	339	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	183	0	0	180	0	7	173	348	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	0	91	0	69	22	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,976	105	0	595	1,533	0	18,828	882	5,335	12,611	2,668	0	3,113	0	14,491

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,434	0	3,434	45,424	2,967	42,457	21,606	37,880	-16,274	624	11,051	-10,427	0	19,190	-19,190
Petroleum Products	83,186	9,231	73,955	34,779	10,869	23,910	7,107	106,470	-99,363	2,496	3,432	-936	2,454	20	2,434
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	825	306	519	418	730	-312	0	207	-207	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,347	0	2,347	6,339	2,732	3,607	2,901	7,561	-4,660	132	1,426	-1,294	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	2,317	0	2,317	9	0	9	0	2,326	-2,326	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	45	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,947	5,976	38,971	16,794	3,965	12,829	1,487	55,125	-53,638	1,431	1,098	-333	1,505	0	1,505
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	13,452	2,703	10,749	7,347	1,609	5,738	629	17,951	-17,322	672	646	26	809	0	809
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	31,495	3,273	28,222	9,447	2,356	7,091	858	37,174	-36,316	759	452	307	696	0	696
Finished Aviation Gasoline	181	12	169	136	26	110	0	305	-305	26	0	26	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	492	140	352	249	99	150	99	723	-624	0	186	-186	308	0	308
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,230	369	9,861	2,713	733	1,980	0	12,635	-12,635	649	41	608	186	0	186
Kerosene	898	73	825	135	0	135	0	960	-960	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,824	2,513	16,311	6,731	1,082	5,649	544	22,743	-22,199	258	474	-216	455	0	455
Residual Fuel Oil	1,397	18	1,379	65	1,488	-1,423	1,440	1,396	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	32	16	16	16	99	-83	83	16	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	380	0	380	71	0	71	0	451	-451	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	579	106	473	348	93	255	127	835	-708	0	0	0	0	20	-20
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	363	0	363	348	183	165	0	528	-528	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	154	8	146	0	63	-63	8	91	-83	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	86,620	9,231	77,389	80,203	13,836	66,367	28,713	144,350	-115,637	3,120	14,483	-11,363	2,454	19,210	-16,756

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,913	37	3,950	78	1,492	226	230	2,026	796	5,659	4,281	302	9	11,047	283
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	54	13	67	0	130	0	0	130	57	61	341	120	9	588	101
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,680	0	2,680	73	81	0	94	248	477	574	500	106	0	1,657	-43
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,179	24	1,203	5	1,281	226	136	1,648	262	5,024	3,440	76	0	8,802	225
															10,965
															28,271

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur															
Refinery	7	57	64	0	445	0	0	445	65	109	144	21	17	356	101
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,290	--	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Total	--	--	5,354	--	--	--	--	498	--	--	--	--	--	356	101
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur															
Refinery	1,616	0	1,616	30	189	4	135	358	92	736	855	57	0	1,740	79
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7,537	--	--	--	--	467	--	--	--	--	--	2,169	0
Total	--	--	9,153	--	--	--	--	825	--	--	--	--	--	3,909	79
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur															
Refinery	803	12	815	7	555	368	34	964	351	3,690	2,214	85	0	6,340	215
Bulk Terminal	--	--	9,339	--	--	--	--	788	--	--	--	--	--	2,175	0
Total	--	--	10,154	--	--	--	--	1,752	--	--	--	--	--	8,515	215
															4,590
															10,927
															16,147
															12,924
															13,359
															26,283

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	18	0	0	0	48	1,440	0	892	457	47	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	18	0	0	0	38	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	10	1,440	0	654	457	47	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,722	0	0	1,722
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	(s)	0	0	(s)
Libya	301	305	0	606
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2	0	0	2
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,025	305	0	2,330
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	181	0	358	539
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	(s)	0	1,771	1,771
Subtotal Other OPEC	181	0	2,129	2,310
Other				
Angola	368	0	0	368
Australia	0	7	9	16
Bahamas	434	0	0	434
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	301	311	0	613
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	300	94	850	1,244
Congo	167	0	0	167
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	658	0	300	958
Netherlands	0	45	0	45
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0
Norway	244	0	0	244
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	579	0	0	579
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	3	254	0	257
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	283	283
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	327	0	327
Virgin Islands	817	972	1,522	3,311
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, October 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	98	374	184	656
Other Eastern Hemisphere	778	833	41	1,653
Subtotal Other	4,747	3,217	3,189	11,153
Total Imports	6,953	3,522	5,318	15,793

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	6,170	3,044	5,093	14,307
Connecticut	244	0	0	244
Delaware	0	254	0	254
Florida	0	494	430	925
Maine	0	194	1,151	1,345
Maryland	204	0	666	871
Massachusetts	0	268	670	937
New Hampshire	0	0	111	111
New Jersey	1,698	500	289	2,487
New York	3,592	949	723	5,264
North Carolina	79	0	106	185
Rhode Island	0	59	83	142
South Carolina	0	0	223	223
Vermont	(s)	0	5	5
Virginia	353	327	635	1,315
PAD District II	18	0	12	30
Michigan	18	0	12	30
North Dakota	(s)	0	0	(s)
PAD District III	722	367	152	1,241
Alabama	(s)	0	152	153
Louisiana	6	0	0	6
Texas	716	367	0	1,083
PAD District IV	1	0	10	11
Idaho	0	0	2	2
Montana	1	0	8	9
PAD District V	42	111	51	204
California	9	0	0	9
Hawaii	33	111	51	195
Washington	0	(s)	0	(s)
All PAD Districts	6,953	3,522	5,318	15,793

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary



1870



1870

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end-point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufacturers finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

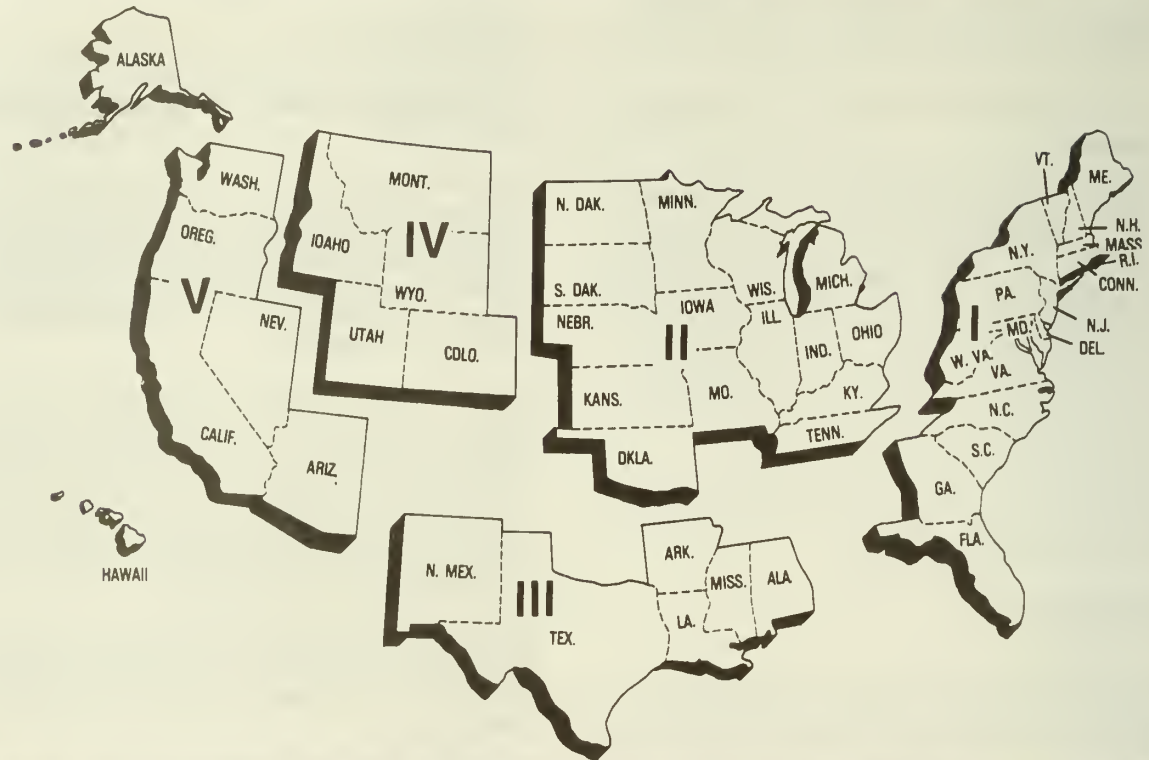
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

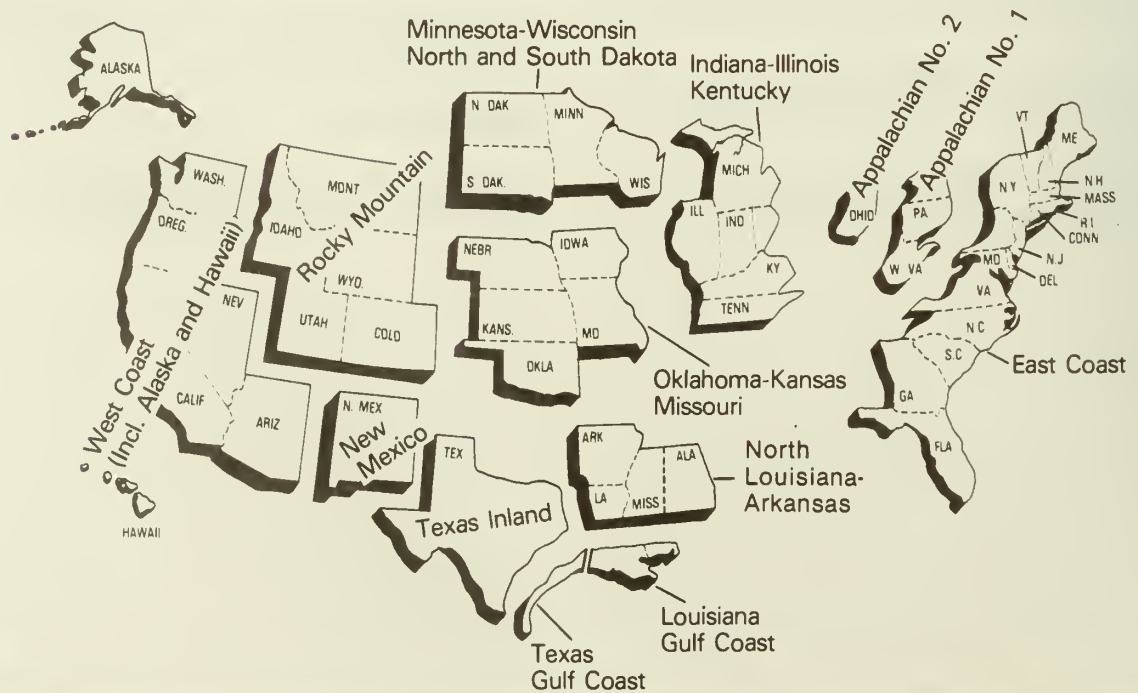
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts

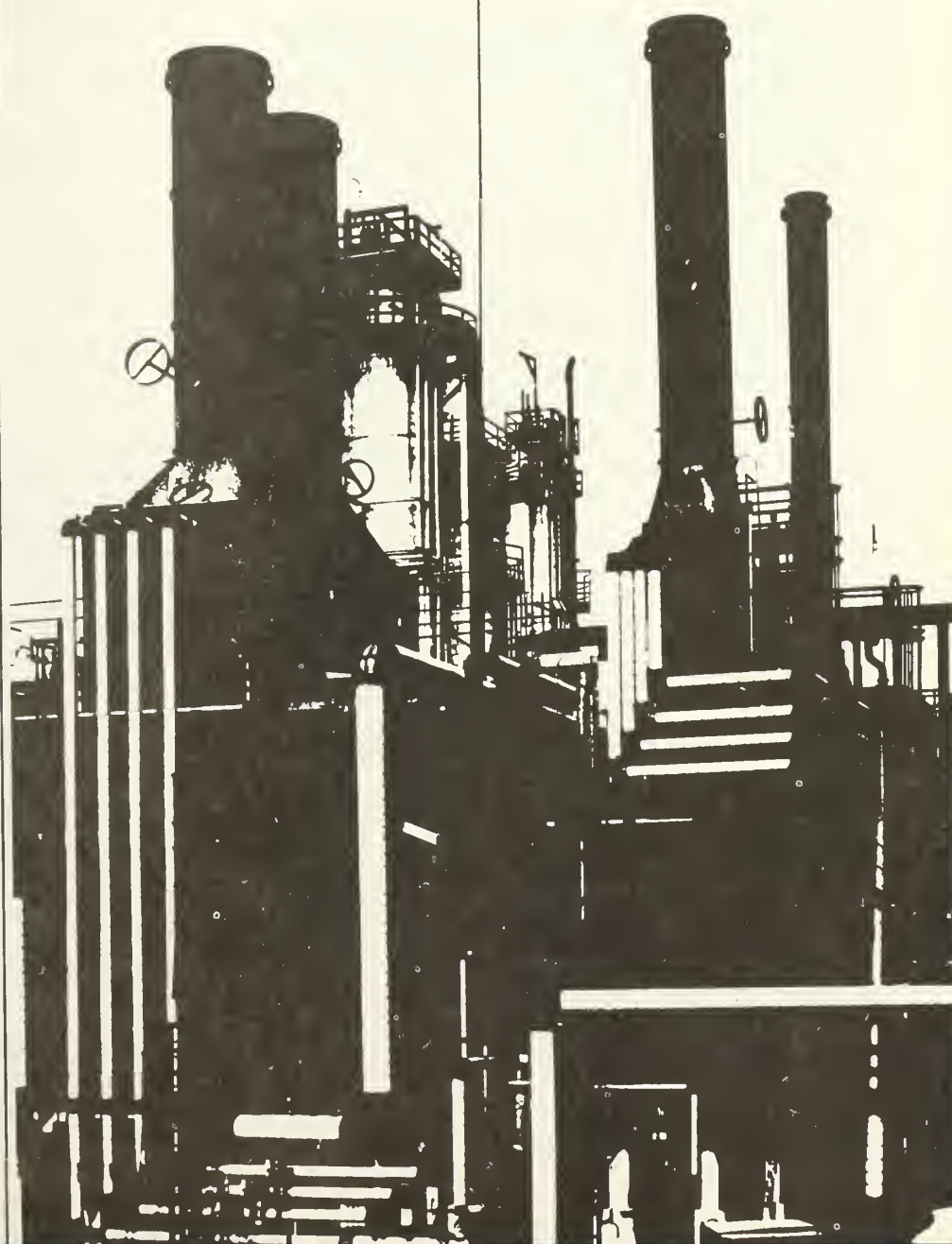


District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



1875

Explanatory Notes



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Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private Industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net *Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pen- tanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145) ...	100%				
Propane (IM-145) ..		100%			
Butane (IM-145) ...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



November 1985



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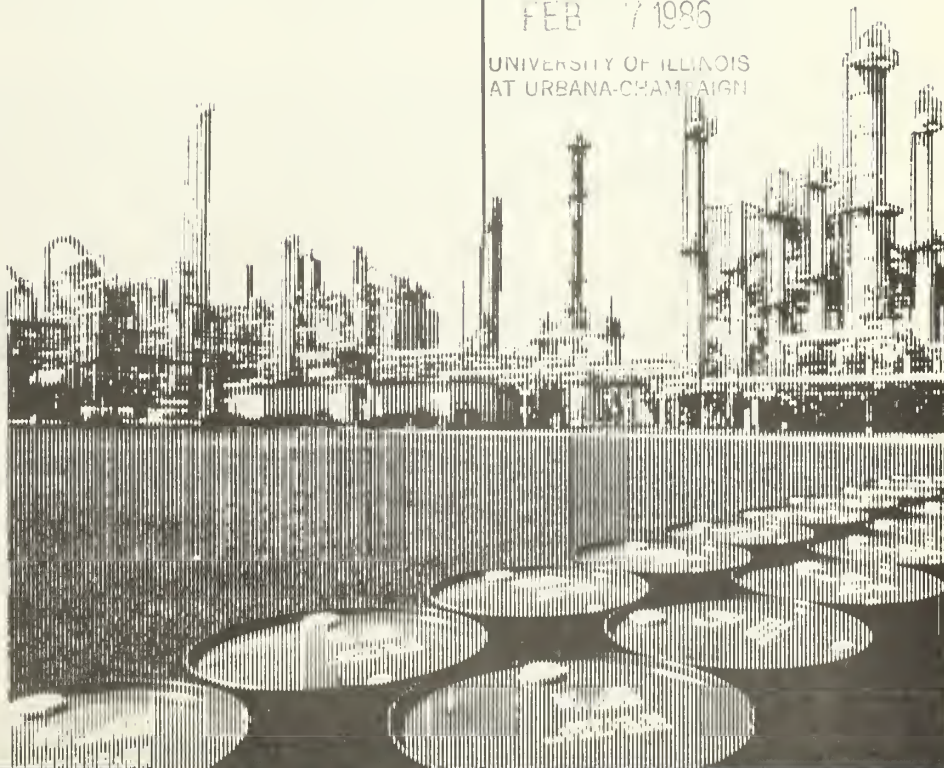
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Oil separator at tertiary oil recovery facility in Osage County, OK.

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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	December			Cumulative January Through December		
	1985	1984	% Change	1985	1984	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.6	1.8	6.8	6.7	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	2.9	9.5	2.9	2.8	.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.2	8.9	1.2	1.4	-13.5
Other Products	5.1	4.8	6.6	4.8	4.8	.1
Total	16.2	15.4	5.3	15.7	15.7	-4
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.5	11.8	6.4	12.0	12.0	-2
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.7	10.6	1.1	10.6	10.6	.4
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.6	2.9	23.5	3.1	3.2	-4.0
SPR	.1	.2	-67.8	.1	.2	-40.0
Products	1.9	1.8	3.9	1.8	2.0	-9.8
Total	5.5	4.9	12.1	5.0	5.4	-7.5
Export						
Crude Oil	.3	.2	54.8	.2	.2	17.1
Products	.7	.8	-6.3	.6	.5	7.0
Total	1.0	1.0	5.1	.8	.7	9.4
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	-.2	(s)	-	(s)	(s)	-
Products	.1	.3	-	.1	-.1	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	493	451	9.5			
Other	325	345	-5.9			
Total	818	796	2.8			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	225	243	-7.5			
Distillate Fuel Oil	145	161	-10.2			
Residual Fuel Oil	50	53	-5.8			
Other	288	303	-4.9			
Total	707	760	-6.9			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,526	1,556	-2.0			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. December 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are November 1985 monthly values. Total may not equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," November 1985.

1881-1882

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1985

Petroleum consumption in the United States (measured as "petroleum products supplied") was 15.7 million barrels per day in 1985, the same as in 1984 (Figure 1). Crude oil and natural gas liquids production, at 10.6 million barrels per day, was also the same as in 1984. Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products fell from 1984 levels, as industry inventory withdrawals provided a greater share of supply in meeting product demand and the buildup of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) slowed.

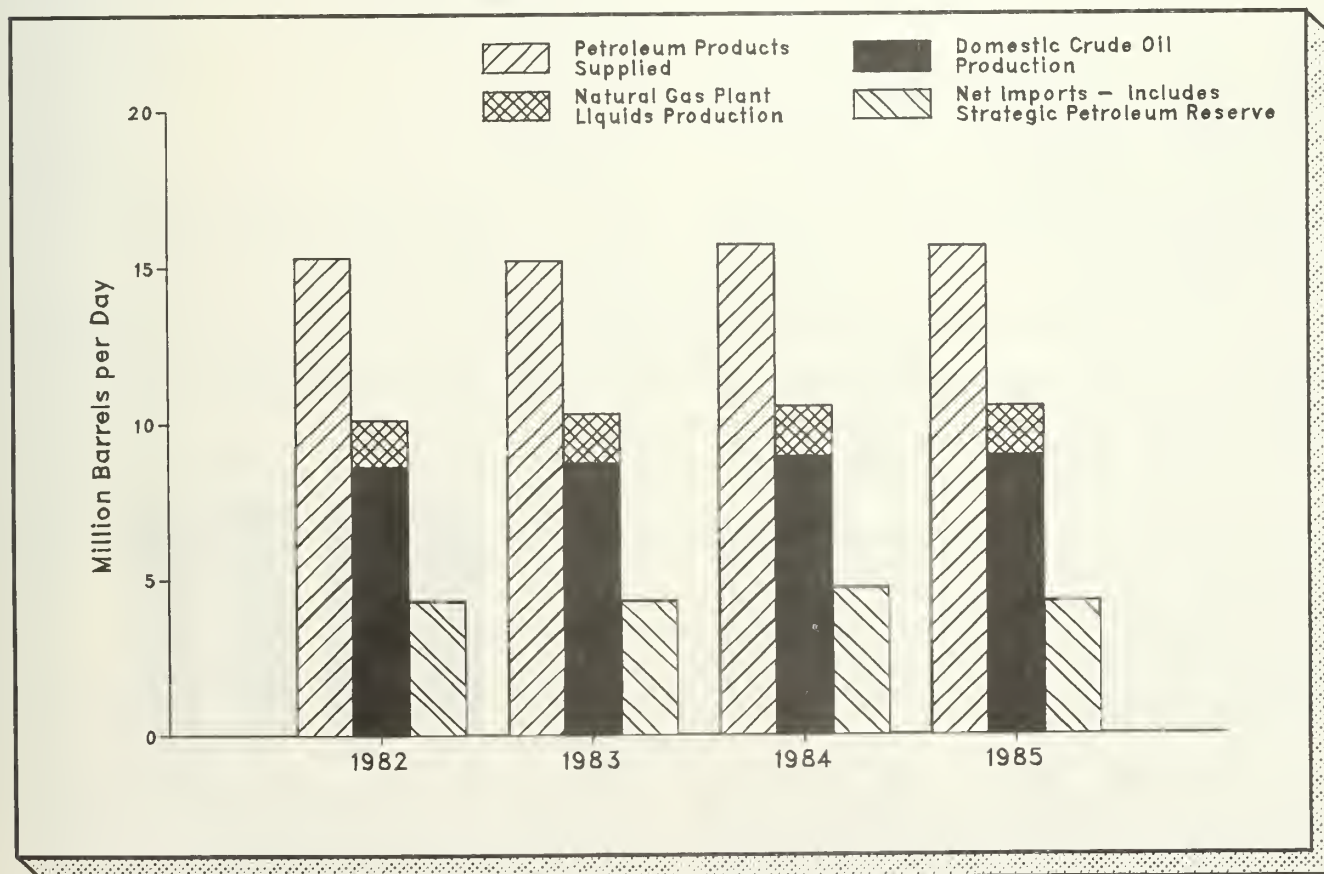
NOTE: Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article were taken from the Summary Statistics section of this report, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (85/11); *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1982, 1983, and 1984, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2. *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, January 3, 1986, DOE/EIA-0208 (86/02). All price data are stated in nominal terms (unadjusted for inflation). Where final data were not available, estimates were based on preliminary data.

Drawdowns in stocks of crude oil and petroleum products during the first quarter were partially offset by stock building during the second quarter of 1985. However, by the end of 1985, stock levels were 2 percent below levels at the end of 1984.

Crude oil prices fell sharply in January 1985 following the drop of Arabian light crude oil to \$28 per barrel. Motor gasoline prices were lower during the early months of 1985, but increased to comparable 1984 levels by midyear. Heating oil prices remained considerably below those of the previous year, while the refiner acquisition cost of crude oil fell to a 5-year low by September 1985.

Crude oil distillation capacity of refineries was relatively stable as new and reactivated refineries, coupled with modifications to existing facilities, offset closures during the year. Rotary rig activity, well completions, and seismic geophysical activity fell below their 1984 levels.

Figure 1. Petroleum Supply, 1982-1985



Note: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1982, 1983, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340 (84)/1 and 2, Table 1; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/11), Table 1.

Consumption

Petroleum consumption in the United States in 1985 (measured as "petroleum products supplied") was unchanged from the 1984 level of 15.7 million barrels per day. Despite continued growth in the economy, petroleum demand did not overcome the influences of conservation efforts, efficiency improvements, and fuel switching.

Motor gasoline consumption grew about 2 percent between 1984 and 1985 (Table 1). An increase in highway travel over last year, adequate supplies of motor gasoline on hand to meet normal seasonal demand, and falling real prices over the period contributed to the rise in demand. Efficiency improvements in the automobile fleet partially offset demand, although to a lesser degree than during the late 1970's and early 1980's. Since 1983, changing consumer preferences have caused overall efficiency ratings to fall below Federal standards, as larger, somewhat less fuel-efficient autos have entered the fleet.

**Table 1. Products Supplied Summary
(Million Barrels per Day)**

Products Supplied	1982	1983	1984	1985
Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2
Other Products	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8
Total	15.3	15.2	15.7	15.7

Note: See Explanatory Note 8.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1982, 1983, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340, Table 1; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1985, DOE/EIA-0109 (85/11), Summary Statistics section.

Distillate fuel oil consumption in 1985 remained near the 1984 level. Moderate growth in industrial production and an offsetting decrease in demand attributable to conservation and efficiency improvements combined to keep distillate fuel oil demand relatively flat.

Demand for residual fuel oil continued to diminish during 1985, falling 14 percent to 1.2 million barrels per day. Declining consumption at electric utilities accounted for most of the drop, despite a significant reduction in price earlier in the year. Industrial consumption also contributed to the decline, mainly because of a slowdown in economic growth, fuel switching to natural gas, and continued conservation.

Consumption of other petroleum products,¹ including liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's), averaged 4.8 million barrels per day during 1985. The moderate recovery in demand for petrochemical feedstocks and the colder weather experienced during the early months of the year, compared with the same period the previous year,

¹Includes all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

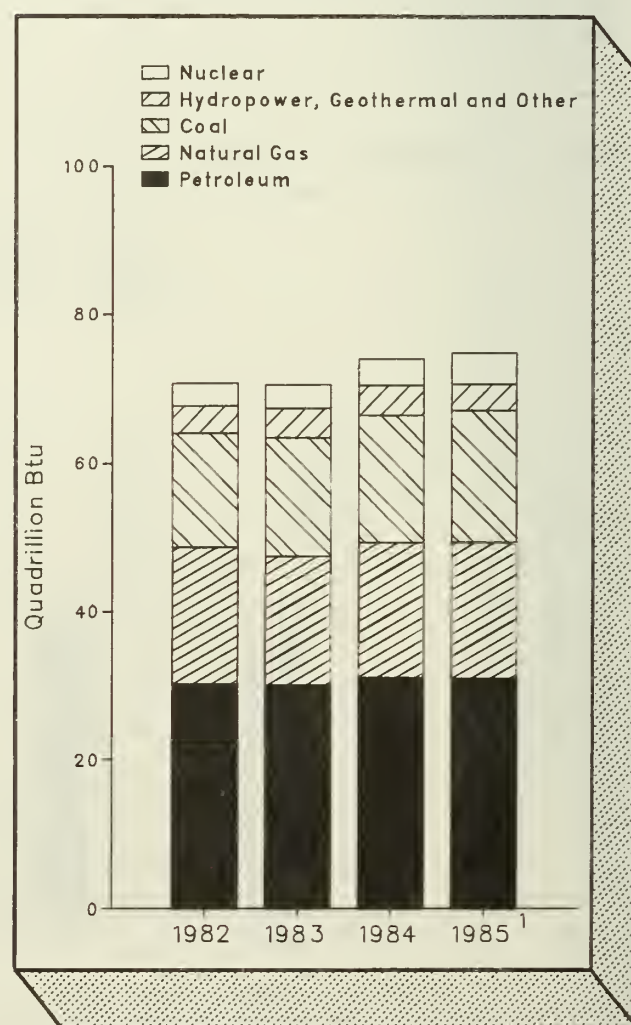
failed to boost consumption of other petroleum products above the 1984 level.

Despite level petroleum consumption in 1984 and 1985, total U.S. energy use grew during this same period. Coal and nuclear-based generation of electricity accounted for most of the increase. Petroleum accounted for 41 percent of total energy consumption during 1985, while coal and natural gas accounted for about 24 percent and 25 percent, respectively (Figure 2).

Refinery Operations

In contrast to the sharp declines in crude oil distillation capacity (operable capacity) that occurred between 1981 and 1984, operable capacity at the end of 1985 stood at 15.7 million barrels per day, virtually unchanged from the January 1, 1985 level (Table 2). New

**Figure 2. Consumption of Energy by Type,
1982 - 1985**



¹ Estimated.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, September 1985, DOE/EIA-0035 (85/09), p. 7; and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, October 1985, DOE/EIA-0202 (85/4Q), Table 17.

and reactivated refineries, coupled with expansion and modernization programs at existing refineries, offset the effects of refinery closings during the year (see box below). Gross refinery inputs averaged 12.2 million barrels per day, unchanged from their 1984 average. However, because the average capacity level for 1985 was less than the average level for 1984, the refinery utilization rate increased slightly for 1985.

Stocks

Total stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), fell to their lowest level in 12 years by the end of 1985. At 1,033 million barrels, total petroleum stocks were 6 percent below the level of stocks held in inventory at the end of 1984 and nearly 21 percent below the 1977 high of 1,305 million barrels. Stocks of refined petroleum products,

Changes in Refinery Capacity During 1985

As reported in the 1984 *Petroleum Supply Annual*, there were 223 operable refineries in the United States on January 1, 1985. Since that time, the 11 refineries listed below, with a combined operable crude distillation capacity of 186,826 barrels per calendar day and total downstream capacity of 194,000 barrels per stream day, have been shut down. However, during this same period, the six new or reactivated refineries listed below, with a combined operable crude distillation capacity of 130,000 barrels per calendar day and total downstream capacity of 102,115 barrels per stream day, have started up. These data reflect refinery operations through December 31, 1985.

Refiner	Location	Crude Oil Distillation Capacity	Downstream Capacity	Operating History
		Barrels per Calendar Day	Barrels per Stream Day	
Refinery Closings Since January 1, 1985				Years in Operation
Allied Materials Corp.	Stroud, Oklahoma	7,600	2,500	37 +
B-T Energy Corp.	Louisville, Kentucky	3,000	0	3
Coastal Petroleum Refiners Inc.	Bakersfield, California	10,000	0	6
Damson Gas Processing Corp.	White Deer, Texas	0	1,000	12
Flint Chemical Co.	San Antonio, Texas	1,500	0	23
Gary Refining Corp.	Fruita, Colorado	15,200	18,100	19
Golden Eagle Refinery Co. Inc.	Carson, California	16,170	0	37 +
International Processors	St. Rose, Louisiana	28,356	14,000	6
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.	Amarillo, Texas	20,000	24,400	37 +
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.	Lawrenceville, Illinois	79,000	134,000	37 +
Vicksburg Refining, Inc.	Vicksburg, Mississippi	6,000	0	7
Total		186,826	194,000	
New and Reactivated Refineries Since January 1, 1985				Status
Atlantic Richfield Co.	Kuparuk River, Alaska	12,000	0	N
Barrett Refinery Corp.	Thomas, Oklahoma	11,600	0	R
Hill Petroleum Co.	Krotz Springs, Louisiana	57,400	62,000	R
Primary Oil & Energy Corp.	Chester, Virginia	2,000	0	N
Seminole Refinery Corp.	St. Marks, Florida	17,000	10,115	R
Trifinery	Corpus Christi, Texas	30,000	30,000	R
Total		130,000	102,115	

N = New.

R = Reactivated.

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Table 2. Refinery Operations
(Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Crude Oil Input	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.0	NA
Gross Input	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.2	NA
Operable Capacity ¹	17.9	16.9	16.1	15.7	E15.7
Refinery Utilization (Percent) ..	69.9	71.7	76.1	77.6	NA

Note: See Explanatory Note 8.

¹Operable crude oil distillation capacity as of January 1.

E = Estimated.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1982, 1983, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340, Refinery Statistics tables; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, January 3, 1986, DOE/EIA-0208 (86/02), Refinery Activity section.

which accounted for most of this decline, fell 7 percent to 707 million barrels from 760 million barrels, their level a year earlier (Table 3). Crude oil inventories (excluding SPR) were below their level at the end of 1984, down 6 percent to 325 million barrels. Crude oil stocks held in the SPR continued to grow, but at a slower pace, climbing to 493 million barrels, up 10 percent over their level at the end of 1984.

Motor gasoline stocks at the end of 1985 were 18 million barrels below the year-earlier level. Because stocks at the end of 1984 were at the highest year-end level since 1981, refiners chose to meet demand through early 1985 by stock withdrawals rather than increased production. Stock levels during the rest of the year followed a more normal pattern.

Stocks of distillate fuel oil also showed a decrease in 1985, with the year-end level 16 million barrels below that of year-end 1984. Stocks of distillate fuel oil were drawn down early in the year, but by the end of June they were replenished to nearly their June 1984 level. As distillate fuel oil prices fell in the third quarter of 1985, net imports also declined and stocks were not built at their normal seasonal rate. By the fourth quarter, with prices rising, imports and stock building returned to normal levels.

Although mid-year stocks of residual fuel oil were 25 percent below the comparable 1984 level, consumption and imports were lower in 1985 than in 1984. By the end of the year, at 50 million barrels, stocks approached their 1984 year-end level.

Production

Domestic crude oil production averaged 8.9 million barrels per day in 1985, about the same as the 1984 rate. Increases derived from the additional production of Alaska's Kuparuk River field offset declines in the lower-48 States.

Table 3. Ending Stocks of Petroleum
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1984	1985	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	451	493	9.5
Other	345	325	-5.9
Total	796	818	2.8
Products			
Motor Gasoline	243	225	-7.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	161	145	-10.2
Residual Fuel Oil	53	50	-5.8
Other	303	288	-4.9
Total	760	707	-6.9
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,556	1,526	-2.0

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. See Explanatory Note 8.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340 (84/1), Table 1; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1985, DOE/EIA-0109 (85/11), Petroleum Supply Summary.

U.S. drilling activity slowed dramatically as an average of 1,980 rigs were in operation during 1985, compared with an average of 2,428² in 1984. Onshore rigs averaged 1,774 and were the primary cause for the drop in overall activity during this period. Geophysical activity also fell from 1984 to 1985. By November, the number of crews engaged in seismic exploration dropped to an average of 383, or 23 percent below the average recorded for the same period in 1984.³ Well completions through November 1985 trailed the number of completions recorded by the same month in 1984. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that a total of 71,840 wells were drilled, averaging 4,369 feet per well, compared to 76,620 drilled with an average depth of 4,365 feet per well in 1984.⁴

Imports

Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States (gross imports including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) minus exports) averaged 4.2 million barrels per day, a decrease of nearly 0.5 million barrels per day from 1984 (Table 4). This decrease represents a reversal of the upswing in net imports seen during 1983 and 1984 and is attributable to withdrawals from industry inventories, a slowdown in the buildup of the SPR, and the expectation of contin-

²Hughes Tool Company, *Rotary Rigs Running - By State*, (Houston, Texas: 1984-1985).

³Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count," December 1985.

⁴Energy Information Administration computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. See *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035, Oil and Gas Resource Development section, for further explanation.

**Table 4. Net Imports of Petroleum
(Million Barrels per Day)**

Commodity	1984	1985 ¹	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.2	0.1	- 40.0
Other	3.0	2.9	- 5.3
Total	3.2	3.0	- 7.4
Products			
Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.4	23.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.1	- 38.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.3	- 37.5
Other	0.5	0.4	- 7.7
Total	1.5	1.2	- 16.0
Total Crude Oil and Products	4.7	4.2	- 10.0

¹Estimated.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. See Explanatory Note 8.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340 (85/1), Summary Statistics section; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1985, DOE/EIA-0109 (85/11), Summary Statistics section.

ued reductions in crude oil prices. Net imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) continued their downward trend during 1985 and accounted for about 42 percent of total net imports. The remaining 58 percent were from non-OPEC countries such as Mexico, Canada, and the United Kingdom supplying 19 percent, 16 percent, and 7 percent, respectively.

Crude oil imports averaged 3.0 million barrels per day, down 0.2 million barrels per day from the 1984 level. Imports for the SPR dropped from 197,000 barrels per day in 1984 to 118,000 barrels per day in 1985.

Net imports of petroleum products averaged 1.2 million barrels per day in 1985, down from the 1984 average of 1.5 million barrels per day. Most of this decline occurred in net imports of residual fuel oil, which fell 37 percent to 0.3 million barrels per day. The relatively high price of residual fuel oil from foreign sources, compared to cheaper alternative domestic fuels such as natural gas and coal for use in electric generation, contributed to significantly lower import levels of residual fuel oil. Both strong demand and higher prices for distillate fuel oil in European markets caused net imports of distillate into the United States to fall 38 percent during 1985. In contrast, net imports of motor gasoline increased to 0.4 million barrels per day, the fifth consecutive yearly increase for this product.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products increased nearly 10 percent to 791,000 barrels per day, up from 722,000 barrels per day in 1984. Petroleum product exports of 579,000 barrels per day accounted for most of this increase.

Prices

Following the drop in the price of Arabian light crude oil to \$28.00 per barrel in January 1985, world crude oil prices fell each month to a yearly low of about \$27.00 per barrel by July. In August, crude oil prices began to rise, but, by the end of 1985, the world price of crude fell back to \$27.06 per barrel. Declining world oil prices resulted from excess worldwide oil production capacity combined with increases in production by some countries. At times during the year, refined product prices were below both the official and spot prices of crude oil.

The composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil fell to a 5-year low of \$26.44 per barrel by September 1985. As of November 1985, the acquisition cost of crude oil to refiners was \$26.85 per barrel, compared with \$28.30 per barrel in November of 1984 (Table 5).

Average January through April 1985 retail prices of motor gasoline were below comparable 1984 levels. However, gasoline prices rose by nearly 11 cents per gallon between February and June 1985. By November 1985, average gasoline prices had leveled at 120.1 cents per gallon, less than 1 cent above the November 1984 average.

Table 5. U.S. Average Petroleum Prices

	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985
(Dollars per Barrel)				
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil				
Domestic	31.57	28.76	28.10	26.72
Imported	33.09	29.09	28.74	27.11
Composite	32.07	28.85	28.30	26.85
Motor Gasoline				
All types, Retail	126.8	122.4	119.3	120.1
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail ¹	121.6	106.0	105.3	² P103.3

¹1983 and 1984 prices exclude taxes.

²No. 2 Heating Oil price as of October 1985

P = Preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration Form 14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report;" Form EIA-9A, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report;" Form EIA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report;" and Form EIA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report." Motor gasoline prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Residential heating oil prices averaged \$1.05 per gallon during the first quarter of 1985, about 8 cents below the level a year earlier. Heating oil prices continued to fall, and by August 1985, reached \$0.97 per gallon. However, as heating oil stocks were not replenished to normal levels by the start of the heating season, prices began to rise during the fourth quarter of the year.

Outlook

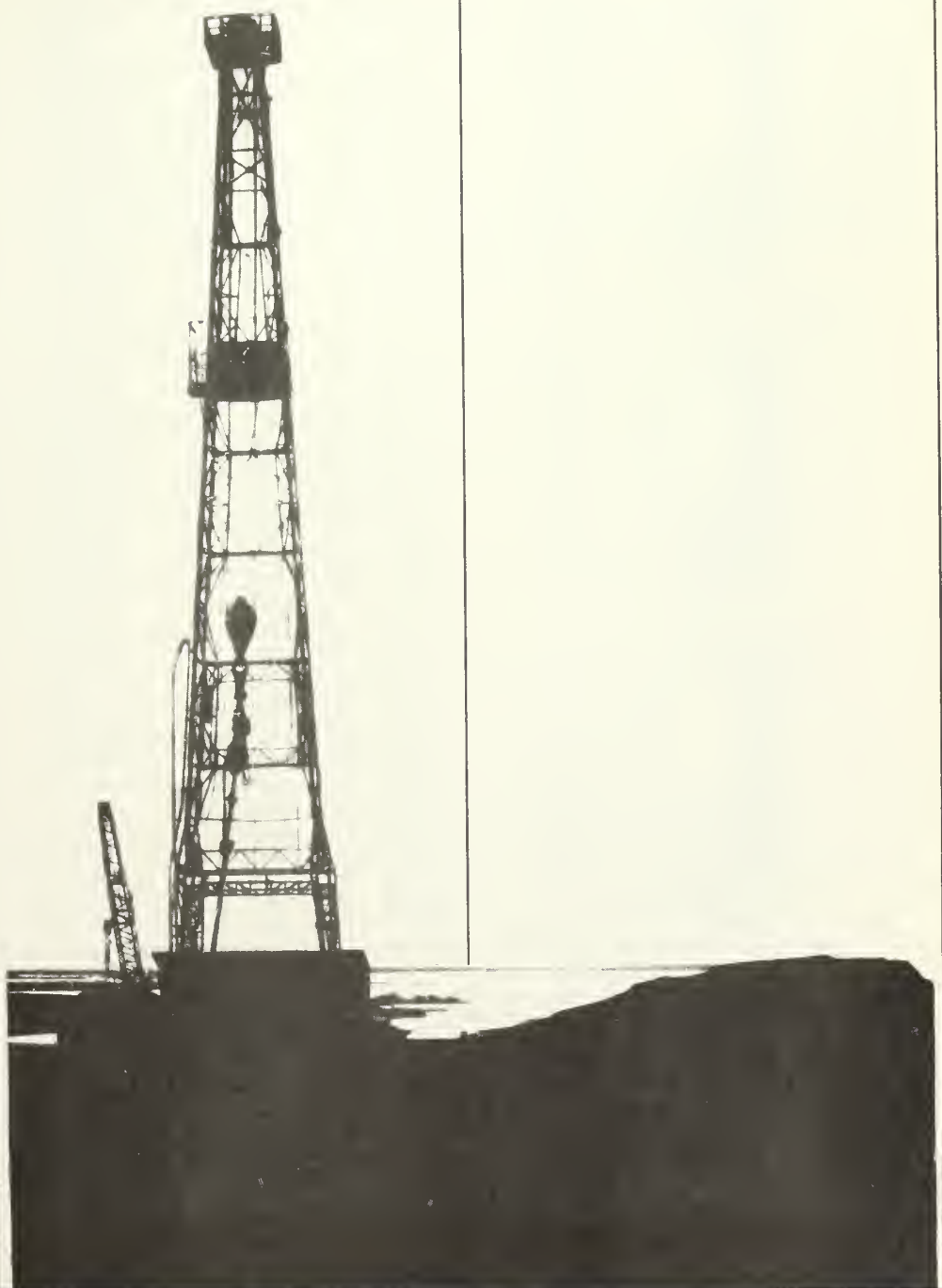
Modest economic growth and lower prices (in nominal terms), which tend to increase petroleum demand, will not be enough to offset the effects of continued efficiency improvements, conservation, and fuel switching during 1986. According to EIA's latest *Short-Term Energy Outlook*,⁵ U.S. petroleum demand is projected to remain near the 1985 level of 15.7 million barrels per day. Other projections for 1986 include the following:

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, October 1985, DOE/EIA-0202 (85/4Q), U.S. Petroleum Outlook section.

- Net petroleum imports are projected to average nearly 4.4 million barrels per day in 1986, or 5 percent above the 1985 level.
- Motor gasoline demand is expected to decline, but by less than 1 percent from the 1985 level.
- Residual fuel oil consumption is expected to drop by about 4 percent between 1985 and 1986.

These projections assume normal weather and economic growth of about 2.4 percent during 1986, as well as a drop in world crude oil prices to \$25 per barrel by the last quarter of 1986.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
	1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
February		10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
March		10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
April		10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
May		10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
June		10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
July		10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
August		10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
September		10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
October		10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
November		10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
December		10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
Average		10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	
1985		January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September	10,520	8,874	1,584	-33	-211	15,115	1,500
	October	10,610	8,943	1,605	71	170	15,923	1,492
	November*	10,694	8,932	1,681	R -246	R -750	R 15,411	R 1,522
	December**	NA	8,930	NA	-285	88	16,188	1,526
	Average	NA	8,920	NA	-71	144	15,667	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			Net ⁷ Imports
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508	3,934
	September	4,977	3,213	1,764	806	188	618	4,171
	October	5,153	3,325	1,828	690	123	567	4,463
	November*	R 6,216	R 4,105	R 2,111	1,036	286	750	5,180
	December**	5,531	3,664	1,867	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,032	3,218	1,814	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

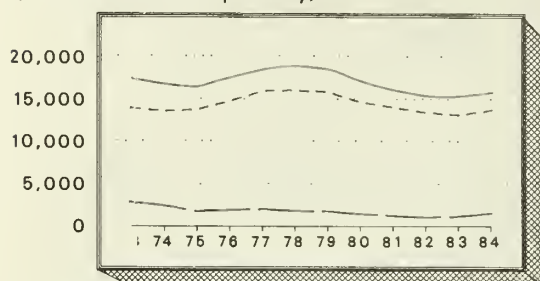
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

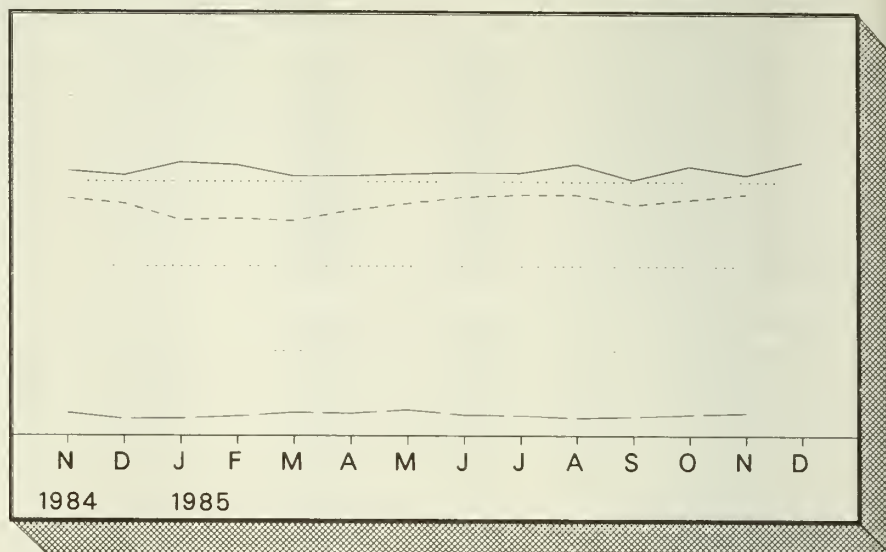
20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

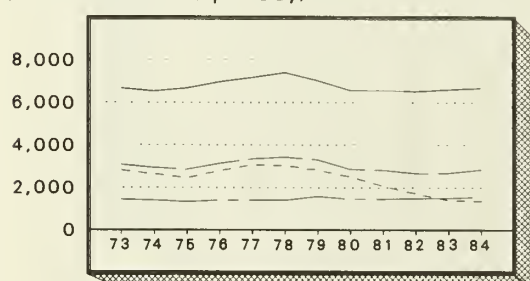
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Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG¹

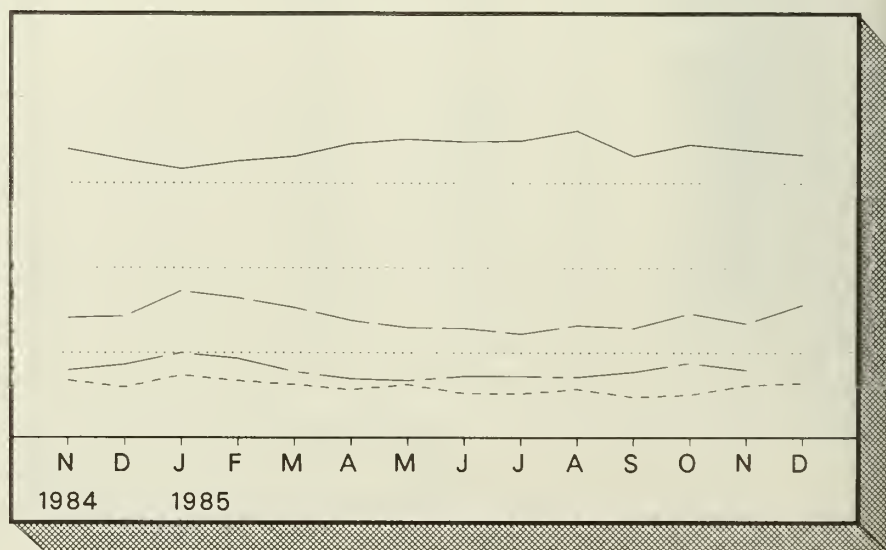
8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

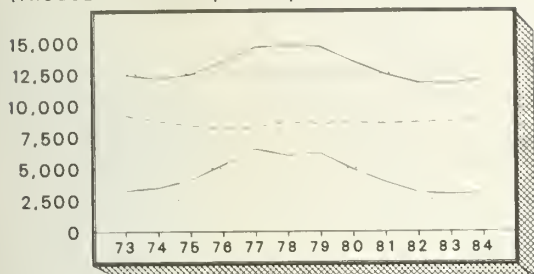


Monthly

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

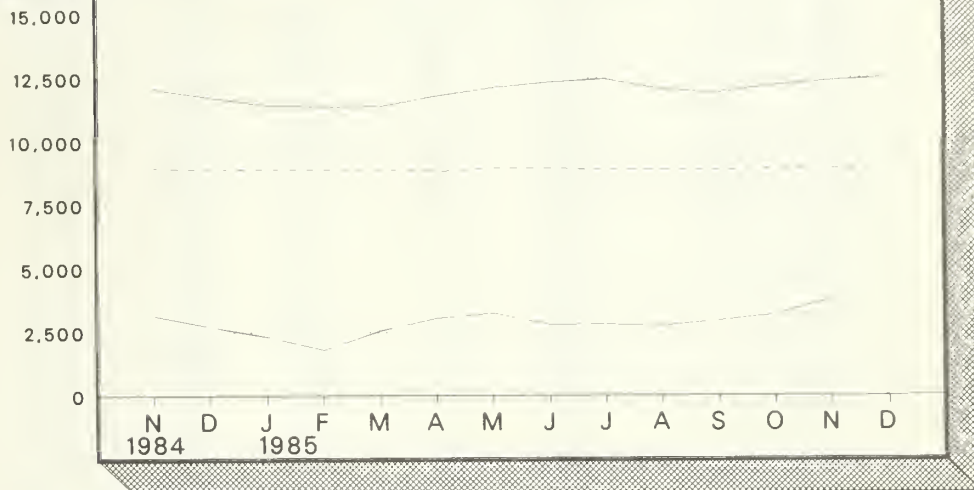
¹ Excludes SPR Imports

Legend

Refinery Inputs

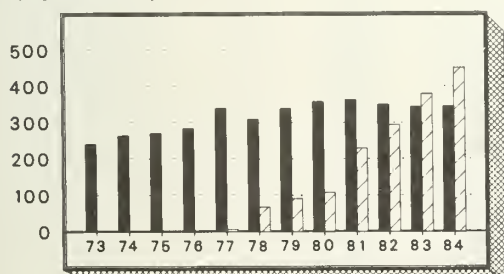
Domestic Crude Oil Production

Net Imports¹



Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

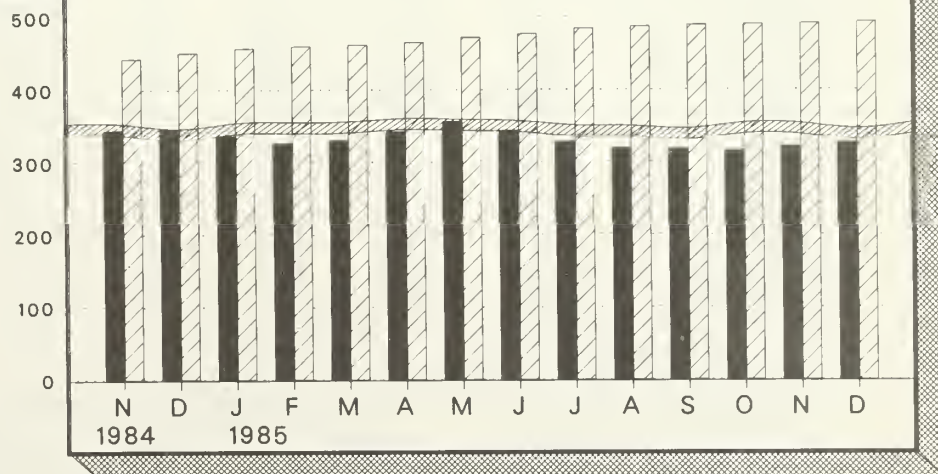
¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82-Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend

Other Primary

SPR

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unaccounted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	92
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	411
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	457
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	202
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	295
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	195
	September	8,874	1,801	3,213	71	3,142	-71	126
	October	8,943	1,822	3,325	20	3,305	-20	48
	November*	8,932	1,821	4,105	R 53	R 4,053	R -53	-35
	December**	8,930	1,821	3,664	74	3,590	-60	NA
	Average	8,920	1,799	3,218	118	3,100	-117	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 460	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	NA	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	NA	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	NA	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	NA	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	NA	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	NA	2	12,044	181	64			
1985									
	January	NA	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	NA	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	NA	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	NA	(^s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	NA	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	NA	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July	NA	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
	August	NA	(^s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
	September	NA	(^s)	11,937	188	55	806	489	317
	October	NA	(^s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
	November*	NA	1	R 12,411	286	59	R 811	491	R 320
	December**	NA	NA	12,513	NA	NA	818	493	325
	Average	NA	NA	12,019	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(S)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	October	177	20	251	17	278	41	282	712	196	1,973
	November	185	11	430	34	356	114	308	783	300	2,522
	Average	186	5	123	48	306	30	275	607	193	1,772

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	September	30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
	October	14	836	744	5	92	372	21	260	834	3,180	5,153
	November	11	757	899	30	100	387	26	325	1,159	3,695	6,216
	Average	33	756	831	36	116	317	30	241	854	3,213	4,986

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(⁵) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

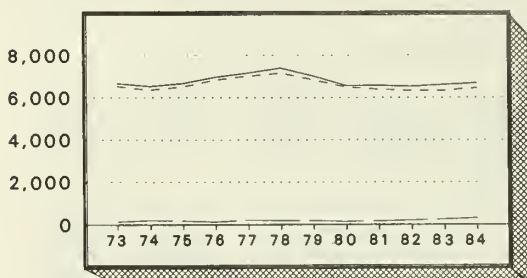
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See the last page of this section.

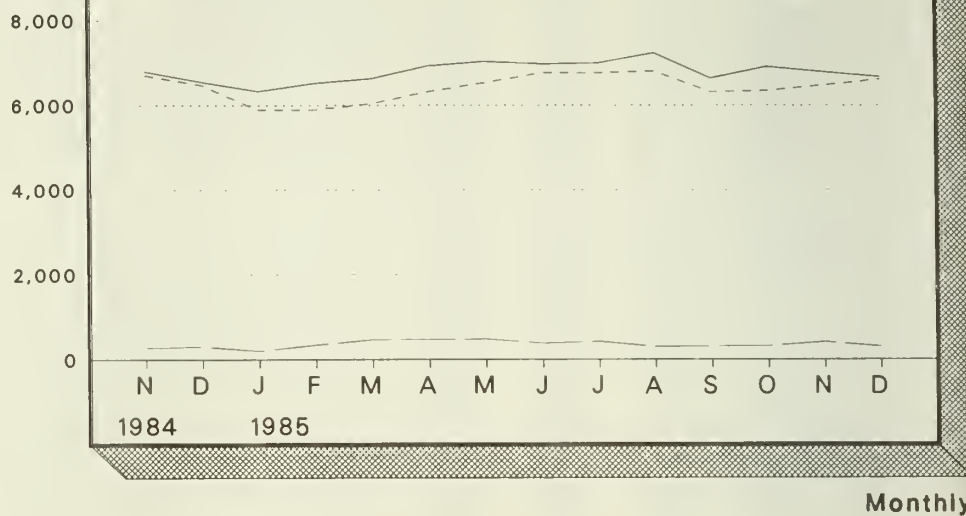
Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

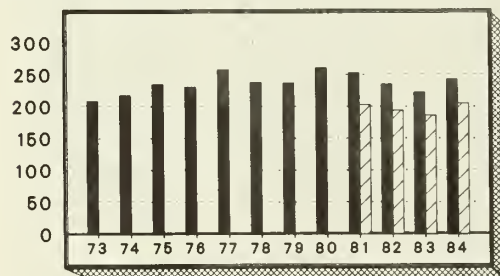
Legend
Products Supplied
Finished Gasoline Production
Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

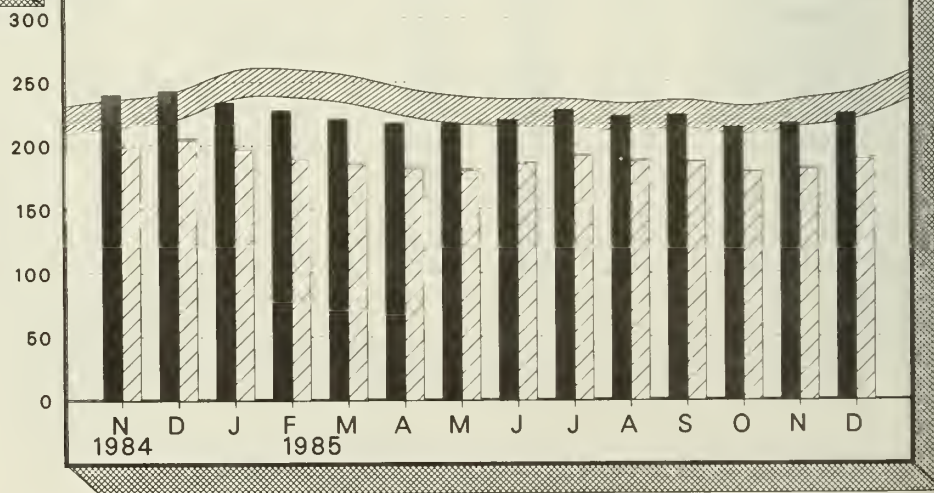
Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
Total Motor Gasoline¹
Finished Motor Gasoline
Average Stock Range²



Monthly

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82-Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	(^s)	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	(^s)	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6		
1985	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
	February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
	March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	June	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
	July	6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
	August	6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
	September	6,315	313	16	6	6,639	4,374	65.9	224	187
	October	6,350	323	261	19	6,914	4,488	64.9	214	179
	November*	R 6,476	R 418	R -88	17	R 6,790	4,490	66.1	217	182
	December**	6,616	308	-234	NA	6,676	NA	NA	225	190
	Average	6,402	372	45	NA	6,809	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

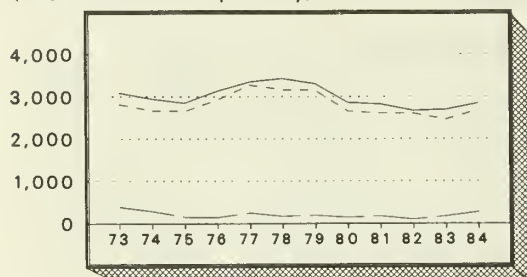
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

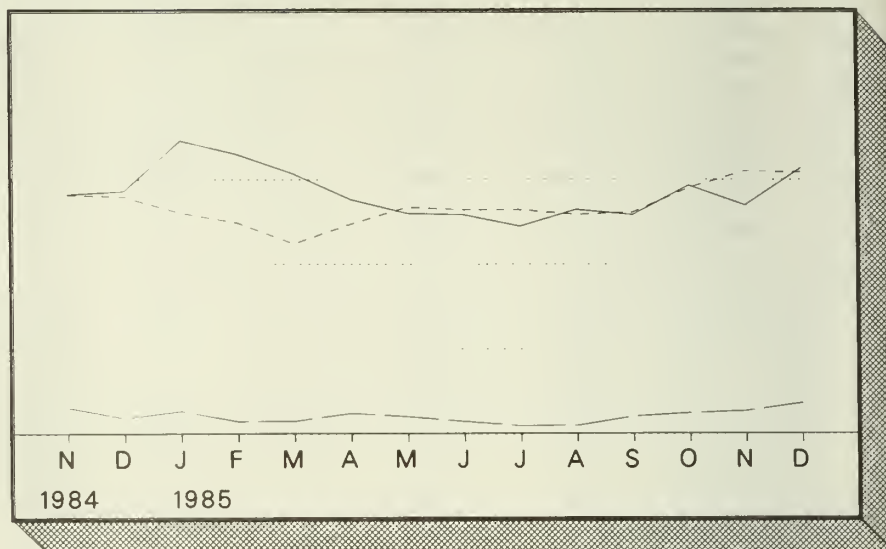
4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

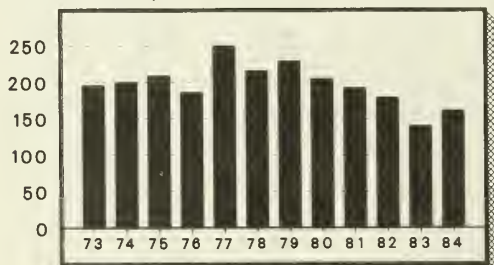
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Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82 - Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

250

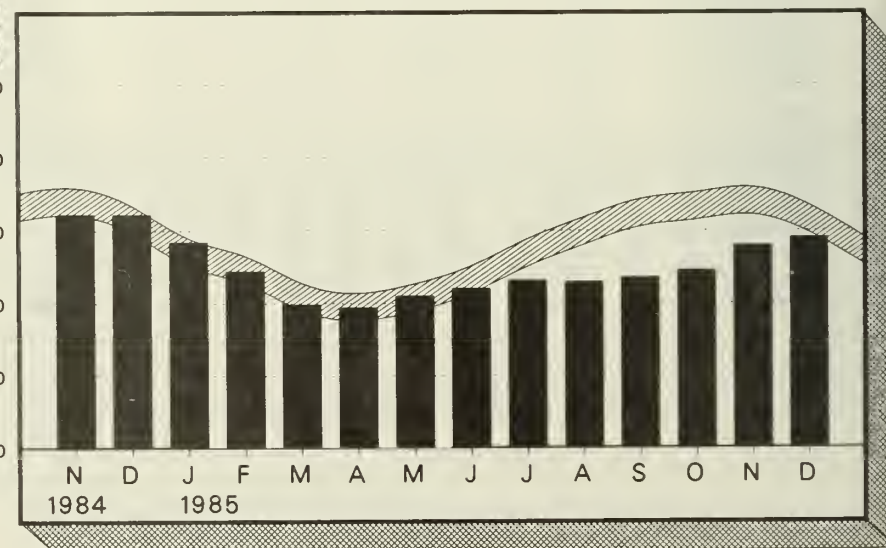
200

150

100

50

0



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	168
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,591	299	676	NA	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	NA	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	NA	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	NA	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	NA	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	NA	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	NA	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	NA	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	NA	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	NA	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	NA	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	NA	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	NA	51	2,845	
1985	January	2,608	271	624	NA	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	NA	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	NA	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	NA	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	NA	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	NA	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	NA	112	2,450	115
	August	2,587	101	58	NA	100	2,646	114
	September	2,614	208	-115	NA	121	2,586	117
	October	2,902	247	-149	NA	67	2,932	122
	November*	R 3,101	R 272	R -585	NA	92	R 2,696	R 139
	December**	3,087	364	-227	NA	NA	3,136	145
	Average	2,673	205	41	NA	NA	2,851	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (°) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

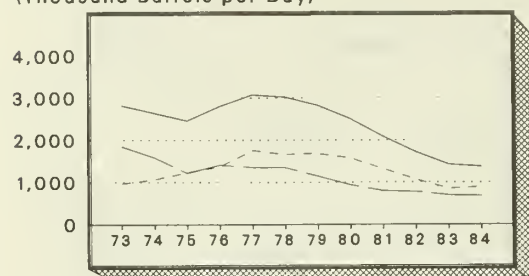
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
 Products Supplied
 Total Production
 Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

N

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

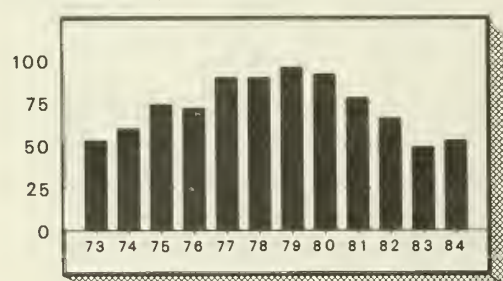
1984

1985

Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹

100

75

50

25

0

N

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

1984

1985

Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil are based on 3 years of data, Jul. 82 - Jun. 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,626	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	961	1,059	110	NA	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	NA	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	NA	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	NA	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	NA	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	NA	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	NA	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	NA	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	NA	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	NA	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	NA	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	NA	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	NA	190	1,369	
1985	January	991	594	208	NA	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	NA	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	NA	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	NA	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	NA	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	NA	118	1,047	40
	July	714	431	-20	NA	83	1,042	41
	August	741	386	125	NA	106	1,146	37
	September	804	537	-193	NA	188	961	43
	October	912	509	-221	NA	184	1,017	50
	November*	R 922	R 623	R -33	NA	275	R 1,237	R 51
	December**	994	547	-60	NA	NA	1,295	50
	Average	867	507	2	NA	NA	1,184	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

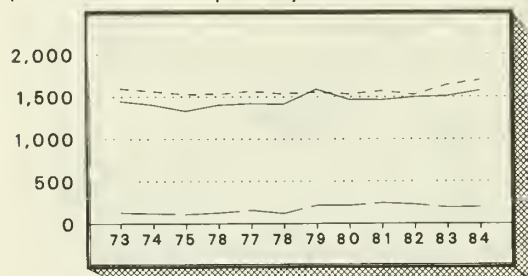
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



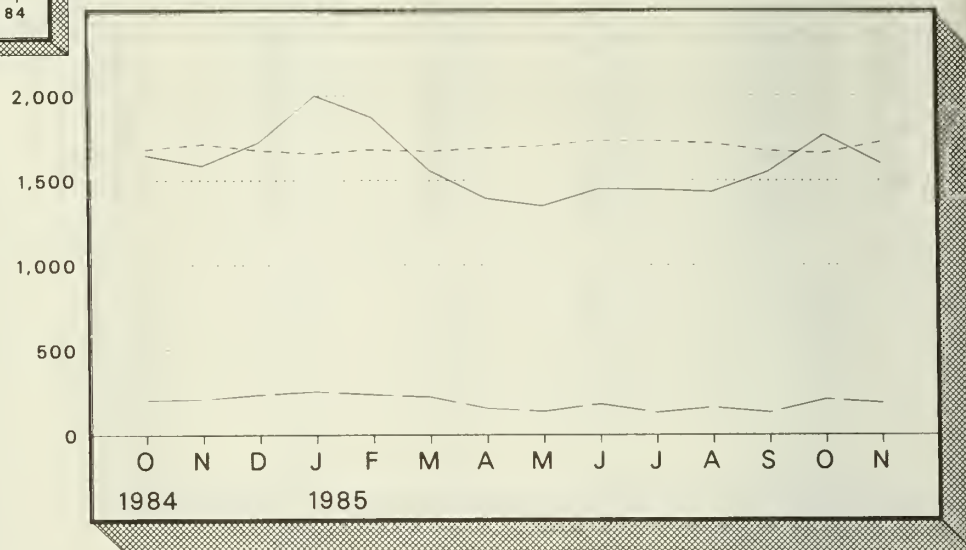
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

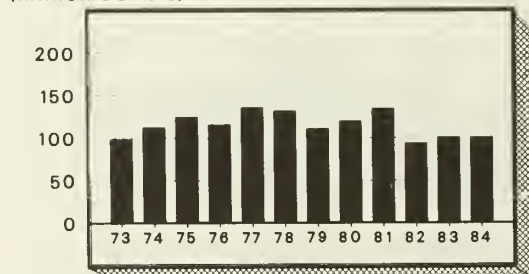
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

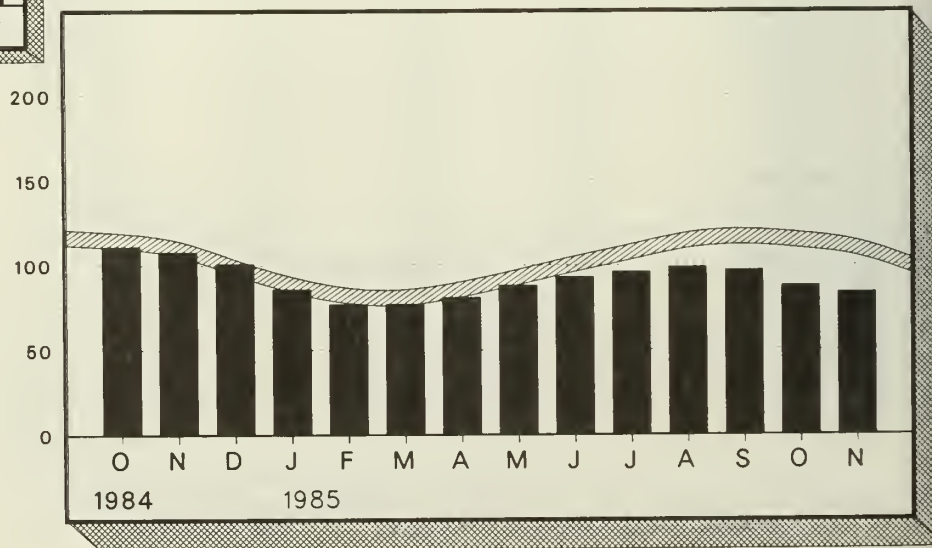
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas are based on 3 years of data. Jul 82-Jun 85. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	September	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
	October	1,661	209	270	322	47	1,770	88
	November*	1,727	188	135	360	88	1,600	84
	Average	1,696	182	50	285	61	1,583	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December*	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	October	3,800	541	9	867	250	3,234	249
	November*	3,815	610	-177	939	277	3,029	255
	Average	3,713	556	-44	835	234	3,155	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through November 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. December 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through December 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 54,636	1,821	E 600,136	1,797
(2) Lower 48 States	E 213,330	7,111	E 2,378,822	7,122
(3) Total U.S.	E 267,966	8,932	E 2,978,958	8,919
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	121,578	4,053	1,020,087	3,054
(5) SPR Imports	1,583	53	40,823	122
(6) Exports	8,593	286	68,408	205
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	114,567	3,819	992,503	2,972
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,583	-53	-40,959	-123
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,790	-193	23,947	72
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,799	-60	-20,502	-61
(11) Unaccounted for 1	-1,043	-35	65,250	195
(12) Total Other Sources	-10,215	-341	27,736	83
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	372,318	12,411	3,999,197	11,974
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	50,425	1,681	539,818	1,616
(15) Net Imports 2	844	28	15,825	47
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-730	-24	-272	-1
(17) Total NGPL Supply	50,539	1,685	555,371	1,663
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,628	-88	-13,108	-39
(19) Imports	10,484	349	119,759	359
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,443	81	17,951	54
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	17,035	568	173,063	518
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,784	59	20,300	61
(23) Total Other Liquids	29,118	971	317,965	952
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	451,975	15,066	4,872,533	14,588
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	51,867	1,729	468,139	1,402
(26) Exports	22,371	746	187,429	561
(27) Imports (Net)	29,496	983	280,710	840
(28) Total New Supply of Products	481,471	16,049	5,153,243	15,429
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-19,129	-638	63,203	189
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	462,342	15,411	5,216,446	15,618
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	203,695	6,790	2,278,247	6,821
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	80,880	2,696	943,335	2,824
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	37,107	1,237	392,053	1,174
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,009	1,600	528,595	1,583
(35) Other 4	90,867	3,029	1,053,916	3,155
(36) Crude Oil	1,784	59	20,300	61
(37) Total Product Supplied	462,342	15,411	5,216,446	15,618
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	319,575	--	319,575	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	491,464	--	491,464	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	109,864	--	109,864	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	35,660	--	35,660	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,872	--	7,872	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	557,833	--	557,833	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,522,268	--	1,522,268	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 267,966	0	123,160	-7,373	-1,043	15	372,318	8,593	1,784	811,039
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,975	10,524	6,598	3,319	0	0	16,948	2,778	50,691	92,161
Pentanes Plus	8,704	0	973	-730	0	0	6,136	129	2,682	7,872
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,271	10,524	5,626	4,049	0	0	10,812	2,649	48,009	84,289
Ethane	15,895	430	785	-445	0	0	54	258	16,353	12,701
Propane	16,159	8,993	2,302	2,558	0	0	105	1,994	27,912	47,984
Normal Butane	4,817	1,103	1,531	2,195	0	0	6,598	267	2,781	16,144
Isobutane	4,400	-2	1,008	-259	0	0	4,055	129	963	7,460
Other Liquids	2,443	0	10,484	-2,628	0	0	22,042	0	-11,743	145,524
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,443	0	0	-58	0	0	2,385	0	0	490
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,555	-2,683	0	0	12,597	0	-6,725	109,864
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,929	95	0	0	7,099	0	-5,075	35,022
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	18	0	0	-39	0	57	148
Finished Petroleum Products	450	417,819	46,241	-23,178	0	0	0	19,722	421,610	473,544
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	194,290	12,546	-2,636	0	0	0	508	203,695	181,780
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	68,921	3,267	-2,676	0	0	0	508	69,008	73,783
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	125,369	9,279	40	0	0	0	0	134,688	107,997
Finished Aviation Gasoline	71	704	0	-240	0	0	0	0	535	2,398
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,248	283	-97	0	0	0	178	6,256	6,835
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	32,269	966	-552	0	0	0	848	31,835	36,062
Kerosene	0	3,849	490	-773	0	0	0	39	3,528	10,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	52	92,976	8,157	-17,540	0	0	0	2,765	80,880	139,275
Residual Fuel Oil	0	27,658	18,698	-989	0	0	0	8,260	37,107	50,594
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,179	2,492	293	0	0	0	155	4,809	1,613
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,531	0	-304	0	0	0	495	5,732	1,786
Special Naphthas	53	2,107	997	-203	0	0	0	46	2,908	3,757
Lubricants	0	4,043	353	621	0	0	0	631	4,386	11,556
Waxes	0	436	39	1	0	0	0	38	437	657
Petroleum Coke	0	14,497	0	73	0	0	0	5,723	8,847	5,248
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	10,393	973	-1,160	0	0	0	3	10,203	19,750
Still Gas	0	17,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,455	0
Miscellaneous Products	270	2,184	248	328	0	0	0	32	2,998	1,960
Total	320,834	428,343	186,484	-29,860	-1,043	15	411,308	31,093	462,342	1,522,268

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(\$) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,978,958	0	1,060,911	-17,012	65,250	202	3,999,197	68,408	20,300	811,039
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	537,200	126,087	77,302	16,309	0	0	163,901	21,004	571,993	92,161
Pentanes Plus	96,721	0	16,372	-272	0	0	68,876	547	43,398	7,872
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	440,479	126,087	60,930	16,581	0	0	95,025	20,456	528,595	84,289
Ethane	163,225	4,436	16,718	7,677	0	0	524	1,095	190,437	12,701
Propane	174,702	95,225	22,043	9,840	0	0	954	15,644	285,212	47,984
Normal Butane	66,449	26,706	13,205	-2,463	0	0	48,886	3,170	51,840	16,144
Isobutane	36,103	-280	8,964	1,527	0	0	44,661	547	1,106	7,460
Other Liquids	17,951	0	119,759	-13,108	0	0	209,995	0	-85,393	145,524
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	17,951	0	0	-191	0	0	17,760	0	0	490
Unfinished Oils	0	0	98,566	-16,124	0	0	132,805	0	-50,363	109,864
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	21,193	3,070	0	0	59,870	0	-35,607	35,022
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(5)	137	0	0	-440	0	577	148
Finished Petroleum Products	2,618	4,420,069	407,209	46,622	0	0	0	166,973	4,709,545	473,544
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	2,131,482	126,066	23,611	0	0	0	2,929	2,278,247	181,780
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	17	759,044	40,351	18,691	0	0	0	2,929	815,174	73,783
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	1,372,438	85,715	4,920	0	0	0	0	1,463,073	107,997
Finished Aviation Gasoline	525	7,551	6	328	0	0	0	0	8,410	2,398
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	68,707	3,447	26	0	0	0	421	71,759	6,835
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	319,042	9,173	-944	0	0	0	3,802	323,469	36,062
Kerosene	5	34,184	2,094	1,603	0	0	0	93	37,793	10,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	539	879,582	63,441	21,861	0	0	0	22,089	943,335	139,275
Residual Fuel Oil	0	285,751	167,999	2,620	0	0	0	64,317	392,053	50,594
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	35,432	7,261	310	0	0	0	1,479	41,525	1,613
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	84,997	0	-362	0	0	0	4,997	79,638	1,786
Special Naphthas	212	17,674	11,364	-806	0	0	0	404	28,040	3,757
Lubricants	0	49,131	3,783	1,168	0	0	0	4,988	49,094	11,556
Waxes	0	5,111	411	-5	0	0	0	347	5,169	657
Petroleum Coke	0	148,875	0	-409	0	0	0	60,670	87,796	5,248
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	138,484	11,164	-2,567	0	0	0	111	146,971	19,750
Still Gas	0	195,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	195,027	0
Miscellaneous Products	1,320	19,039	1,000	188	0	0	0	327	21,220	1,960
total	3,536,727	4,546,156	1,665,180	32,811	65,250	202	4,373,093	256,384	5,216,446	1,522,268

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(5) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,932	0	4,105	-246	-35	1	12,411	286	59
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,666	351	220	111	0	0	565	93	1,690
Pentanes Plus	290	0	32	-24	0	0	205	4	89
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,376	351	188	135	0	0	360	88	1,600
Ethane	530	14	26	-15	0	0	2	9	545
Propane	539	300	77	85	0	0	4	66	930
Normal Butane	161	37	51	73	0	0	220	9	93
Isobutane	147	(s)	34	-9	0	0	135	4	32
Other Liquids	81	0	349	-88	0	0	735	0	-391
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	81	0	0	-2	0	0	80	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	285	-89	0	0	420	0	-224
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	64	3	0	0	237	0	-169
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	15	13,927	1,541	-773	0	0	0	657	14,054
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,476	418	-88	0	0	0	17	6,790
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,297	109	-89	0	0	0	17	2,300
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,179	309	1	0	0	0	0	4,490
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	23	0	-8	0	0	0	0	18
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	208	9	-3	0	0	0	6	209
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,076	32	-18	0	0	0	28	1,061
Kerosene	0	128	16	-26	0	0	0	1	118
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	3,099	272	-585	0	0	0	92	2,696
Residual Fuel Oil	0	922	623	-33	0	0	0	275	1,237
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	73	83	10	0	0	0	5	160
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	218	0	-10	0	0	0	17	191
Special Naphthas	2	70	33	-7	0	0	0	2	97
Lubricants	0	135	12	21	0	0	0	21	146
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	483	0	2	0	0	0	191	295
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	346	32	-39	0	0	0	(s)	340
Still Gas	0	582	0	0	0	0	0	0	582
Miscellaneous Products	9	73	8	11	0	0	0	1	100
Total	10,694	14,278	6,216	-995	-35	1	13,710	1,036	15,411

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,919	0	3,176	-51	195	1	11,974	205	61
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,608	378	231	49	0	0	491	63	1,713
Pentanes Plus	290	0	49	-1	0	0	206	2	130
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,319	378	182	50	0	0	285	61	1,583
Ethane	489	13	50	23	0	0	2	3	570
Propane	523	285	66	29	0	0	3	47	854
Normal Butane	199	80	40	-7	0	0	146	9	155
Isobutane	108	-1	27	5	0	0	134	2	3
Other Liquids	54	0	359	-39	0	0	629	0	-256
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	54	0	0	-1	0	0	53	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	295	-48	0	0	398	0	-151
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	63	9	0	0	179	0	-107
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	8	13,234	1,219	140	0	0	0	500	14,100
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,382	377	71	0	0	0	9	6,821
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,273	121	56	0	0	0	9	2,441
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,109	257	15	0	0	0	0	4,380
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	23	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	206	10	(s)	0	0	0	1	215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	955	27	-3	0	0	0	11	968
Kerosene	(s)	102	6	5	0	0	0	(s)	113
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,633	190	65	0	0	0	66	2,824
Residual Fuel Oil	0	856	503	8	0	0	0	193	1,174
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	106	22	1	0	0	0	4	124
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	254	0	-1	0	0	0	15	238
Special Naphthas	1	53	34	-2	0	0	0	1	84
Lubricants	0	147	11	3	0	0	0	15	147
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	446	0	-1	0	0	0	182	263
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	415	33	-8	0	0	0	(s)	440
Still Gas	0	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	584
Miscellaneous Products	4	57	3	1	0	0	0	1	64
Total	10,589	13,611	4,986	98	195	1	13,093	768	15,618

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,716	0	34,325	-952	-2,435	1,655	4	34,305	0	0	16,523
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	948	1,241	1,820	-1,545	0	2,332	0	407	20	4,370	6,847
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	819	1,241	991	-1,531	0	2,332	0	365	20	3,467	6,772
Pentanes Plus	129	0	829	-14	0	0	0	42	0	902	75
Other Liquids	0	0	2,927	150	0	2,318	0	5,953	0	-558	17,881
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,600	266	0	2,318	0	4,250	0	-66	13,409
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,327	-116	0	0	0	1,703	0	-492	4,472
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	41,348	38,765	-21,150	0	70,360	0	0	872	128,450	174,666
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	19,060	11,317	-8,122	0	39,192	0	0	1	61,446	60,218
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,669	3,028	-3,275	0	11,250	0	0	1	16,671	21,983
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,391	8,289	-4,847	0	27,942	0	0	0	44,775	38,235
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	-1	0	-11	0	179	0	0	0	167	391
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	605	239	-99	0	551	0	0	106	1,190	1,231
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,291	793	-1,014	0	8,515	0	0	0	9,585	10,459
Kerosene	0	203	259	-588	0	482	0	0	5	351	4,856
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,904	7,367	-11,534	0	19,177	0	0	69	24,844	62,021
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,887	16,591	-44	0	748	0	0	(s)	21,181	24,747
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	162	252	20	0	29	0	0	47	416	163
Special Naphthas	0	293	880	49	0	397	0	0	2	1,617	1,321
Lubricants	0	579	185	-99	0	544	0	0	171	1,039	2,805
Waxes	0	79	17	-5	0	1	0	0	6	86	74
Petroleum Coke	0	1,025	0	166	0	0	0	0	451	740	669
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,288	861	32	0	331	0	0	(s)	3,512	5,393
Still Gas	0	1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,662	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	311	4	99	0	214	0	0	14	613	318
Total	2,664	42,589	77,837	-23,497	-2,435	76,665	4	40,665	892	132,262	215,917

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 31,701	0	11,459	2,505	-1,161	41,409	3	85,064	846	0	66,442
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,101	2,218	3,475	4,690	0	3,265	0	6,003	871	17,875	24,087
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,521	2,218	3,475	4,735	0	2,550	0	4,267	742	17,490	22,472
Pentanes Plus	1,580	0	0	-45	0	715	0	1,736	129	385	1,615
Other Liquids	516	0	238	-160	0	10	0	1,973	0	-1,369	24,764
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	516	0	0	-50	0	0	0	466	0	0	146
Unfinished Oils	0	0	238	78	0	10	0	336	0	-10	17,686
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-225	0	0	0	1,134	0	-1,359	6,884
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	48
Finished Petroleum Products	15	93,421	737	-1,194	0	22,268	0	0	226	115,021	111,321
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	49,829	144	1,371	0	14,671	0	0	14	66,001	51,106
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,080	88	489	0	6,854	0	0	14	25,497	22,990
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	31,749	56	882	0	7,817	0	0	0	40,504	28,116
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	78	0	-51	0	74	0	0	0	101	555
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	541	38	-87	0	179	0	0	72	599	1,260
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,345	0	424	0	3,048	0	0	0	8,817	7,425
Kerosene	0	774	0	-244	0	128	0	0	0	2,790	3,668
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	22,298	380	-1,690	0	5,964	0	0	(s)	26,952	33,668
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,907	92	-719	0	-2,280	0	0	0	(s)	3,794
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	870	4	69	0	6	0	0	40	909	300
Special Naphthas	0	391	34	-106	0	78	0	0	34	363	800
Lubricants	0	559	12	-8	0	314	0	0	16	861	1,936
Waxes	0	42	6	-12	0	0	0	0	2	34	90
Petroleum Coke	0	3,037	0	354	0	0	0	0	44	3,347	756
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,023	1	-466	0	86	0	0	1	2,643	6,510
Still Gas	0	3,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,401	0
Miscellaneous Products	15	326	27	-29	0	0	0	0	2	337	331
Total	43,333	95,639	15,909	5,841	-1,161	66,952	3	93,040	1,943	131,527	226,614

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 127,533	0	71,181	-13,809	319	-13,547	5	171,661	0	11	640,701
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,681	5,942	516	-194	0	-4,051	0	9,289	1,818	24,787	56,864
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,941	5,942	516	436	0	-3,580	0	5,343	1,818	24,094	50,998
Pentanes Plus	5,740	0	0	-630	0	-471	0	3,946	0	693	5,866
Other Liquids	1,612	0	6,900	-3,060	0	-2,432	0	13,006	0	-9,986	69,425
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,612	0	0	-9	0	0	0	1,603	0	0	340
Unfinished Oils	0	0	6,717	-2,729	0	-2,432	0	8,318	0	-6,762	53,673
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	183	-308	0	0	0	3,145	0	-3,270	15,337
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0	-60	0	46	75
Finished Petroleum Products	428	196,466	4,987	866	0	-95,690	0	0	10,014	97,043	124,149
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	89,157	339	3,013	0	-55,634	0	0	488	36,387	45,446
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	31,008	(s)	345	0	-18,801	0	0	488	12,065	17,796
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	58,149	339	2,668	0	-36,833	0	0	0	24,323	27,650
Finished Aviation Gasoline	71	526	0	-241	0	-262	0	0	0	94	812
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,248	0	181	0	-879	0	0	0	2,550	2,451
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	17,091	0	-359	0	-12,458	0	0	827	3,447	13,014
Kerosene	0	2,594	231	63	0	-610	0	0	34	2,244	2,386
Distillate Fuel Oil	52	43,970	184	-2,509	0	-25,409	0	0	1,088	15,200	30,053
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,782	1,508	431	0	1,532	0	0	3,914	9,340	12,349
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	7,385	2,236	-66	0	-35	0	0	451	9,070	2,732
Special Naphthas	53	1,322	77	-128	0	-475	0	0	1	848	1,371
Lubricants	0	2,595	120	688	0	-828	0	0	407	2,169	5,656
Waxes	0	246	12	-6	0	-1	0	0	22	229	400
Petroleum Coke	0	6,348	0	-369	0	0	0	0	2,775	3,204	2,326
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,663	61	-5	0	-417	0	0	(s)	2,302	4,131
Still Gas	0	8,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,164	0
Miscellaneous Products	251	1,375	217	173	0	-214	0	0	9	1,794	1,022
Total	163,254	202,408	83,584	-16,197	319	-115,720	5	193,956	11,832	111,855	891,139

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,829	0	1,212	191	3,317	-9,710	0	12,833	(S)	6	12,078
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,068	80	573	24	0	-1,546	0	490	(S)	1,709	1,116
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,217	80	430	27	0	-1,302	0	392	(S)	1,060	933
Pentanes Plus	851	0	143	-3	0	-244	0	98	0	649	183
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-252	0	0	0	-440	0	188	4,178
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	-143	0	201	2,321
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-310	0	0	0	-297	0	-13	1,857
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7	13,133	188	-652	0	427	0	0	10	13,093	10,547
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,605	53	81	0	113	0	0	3	6,852	4,709
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3	3,420	30	16	0	-74	0	0	3	3,391	2,562
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,185	24	65	0	187	0	0	0	3,461	2,147
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	42	0	28	0	9	0	0	0	79	68
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	472	0	-70	0	-189	0	0	0	213	395
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	661	0	64	0	656	0	0	0	1,381	662
Kerosene	0	50	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	60	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,403	112	-222	0	-162	0	0	(S)	3,131	2,439
Residual Fuel Oil	0	324	22	-40	0	0	0	0	0	306	435
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	-16	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	-16	2
Special Naphthas	0	4	(S)	-2	0	0	0	0	4	-2	7
Lubricants	0	42	0	-21	0	0	0	0	1	20	70
Waxes	0	24	(S)	-6	0	0	0	0	0	18	10
Petroleum Coke	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	104
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	763	0	-485	0	0	0	0	1	277	1,614
Still Gas	0	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	35	0	10	0	0	0	0	(S)	49	10
Total	20,904	13,213	1,974	-689	3,317	-10,829	0	12,883	11	14,996	27,919

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Not Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 89,187	0	4,984	4,692	-1,084	-19,807	3	68,455	7,747	1,767	75,295
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,177	1,043	214	344	0	0	0	759	69	1,950	3,247
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	773	1,043	214	382	0	0	0	445	69	1,898	3,114
Pentanes Plus	404	0	0	-38	0	0	0	314	0	52	133
Other Liquids	315	0	418	694	0	104	0	1,550	0	-19	29,276
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	315	0	0	1	0	0	0	316	0	0	4
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-356	0	104	0	-164	0	-88	22,775
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	418	1,054	0	0	0	1,414	0	58	6,472
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-16	0	11	25
Finished Petroleum Products	0	73,451	1,564	-1,048	0	2,635	0	0	8,600	68,003	52,861
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	29,639	693	1,021	0	1,658	0	0	1	33,010	20,301
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,744	121	-251	0	771	0	0	1	11,384	8,452
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,895	572	1,272	0	887	0	0	0	21,626	11,849
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	59	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	94	572
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,382	6	-22	0	338	0	0	0	1,704	1,498
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,881	173	333	0	239	0	0	21	8,604	4,502
Kerosene	0	228	0	-14	0	0	0	0	(5)	214	219
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	13,401	113	-1,585	0	430	0	0	1,607	10,752	11,094
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,758	484	-617	0	0	0	0	4,346	6,279	9,269
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Food	0	309	0	-35	0	0	0	0	112	162	202
Special Naphthas	0	97	5	-16	0	0	0	0	0	4	258
Lubricants	0	268	35	61	0	-30	0	0	37	298	1,089
Waxes	0	45	4	30	0	0	0	0	0	70	83
Petroleum Coke	0	3,808	0	-78	0	0	0	0	2,454	1,276	1,393
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,656	51	-236	0	0	0	0	1	1,469	2,102
Still Gas	0	3,783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,783	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	137	1	75	0	0	0	0	7	206	279
Total	90,679	74,494	7,181	4,682	-1,084	-17,068	3	70,764	16,415	71,701	160,679

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, not receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included.

See Explanatory Note 14.

(³) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ September 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production		PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			PAD District IV		
Florida	911	30	Colorado	1 2,304	1 77
New York	1 69	1 2	Montana	2,479	83
Pennsylvania	1 351	1 12	Utah	1 2,577	1 86
Virginia	2	(9)	Wyoming	1 10,065	1 336
West Virginia	203	10	Adjustment ²	154	5
Adjustment ²	75	3	Total PAD District IV	1 17,271	1 576
Total PAD District I	1 1,701	1 57			
PAD District II			PAD District V		
Illinois	2,545	85	Alaska	1,749	58
Indiana	435	15	South Alaska	51,063	1,702
Kansas	6,247	208	North Slope	1,212	40
Kentucky	687	22	Adjustment for Alaska ²	54,024	1,801
Michigan	1 2,244	1 75	Total Alaska	10	(9)
Missouri	1 24	1 1	Arizona	5,674	189
Nebraska	504	19	Central Coastal	22,104	737
North Dakota	4,183	139	East Central	15	1
Ohio	1 1,240	1 41	North	7,054	235
Oklahoma	12,635	421	South	34,851	1,162
South Dakota	130	4	Total California	249	8
Tennessee	64	2	Nevada	574	19
Adjustment ²	309	13	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	88,560	2,952
Total PAD District II	1 31,377	1 1,046	Total PAD District V	1 266,229	1 8,874
PAD District III			United States Total		
Alabama	1,767	59	Alaska State	1,736	
Arkansas	1 536	1 51	California Federal	1 2,440	State 1 3,415
Louisiana	1 37,313	1 1,244	Louisiana Federal	1 29,006	State 1 2,006
Rest of State	1 2,301	1 79	Texas Federal	1 1,319	State 160
Total Louisiana	1 39,694	1 1,323	D.S. Total	1 35,968	
Mississippi	2,517	84	These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD/D level sums of the State data with the independently estimated D.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD/D level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments to the Petroleum Supply Annual		
New Mexico	652	22	(9) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day		
Northwestern	5,961	189	1 Estimated		
Southwestern	6,313	210	Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding		
Total New Mexico			Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service		
Texas					
THHC District 01	2,215	74			
THHC District 02	3,700	107			
THHC District 03	1 9,085	1 303			
THHC District 04	2,549	85			
THHC District 05	820	27			
THHC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,154	105			
THHC District 07	3,070	103			
THHC District 07C	3,073	102			
THHC District 08	19,038	635			
THHC District 08A	10,983	366			
THHC District 09	3,274	109			
THHC District 10	1,900	53			
East Texas	3,802	127			
Total Texas	1 71,990	2,306			
Adjustment ²	3,433	121			
Total PAD District III	1 127,320	1 4,244			

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	319	629	948	2	1,733	455	8,911	11,101	19,985	3,148	6,252	482	3,814	33,681	3,068	1,177
Pentanes Plus	55	74	129	0	189	105	1,286	1,580	3,359	399	1,102	142	738	5,740	851	404
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	555	819	2	1,544	350	7,625	9,521	16,626	2,749	5,150	340	3,076	27,941	2,217	773
Ethane	82	190	272	0	543	2	3,319	3,864	6,888	1,125	2,317	63	903	11,296	398	65
Propane	116	248	364	1	626	212	2,820	3,659	6,179	1,225	1,707	138	1,323	10,572	1,156	408
Normal Butane	54	84	138	1	203	126	940	1,270	2,325	-913	604	91	586	2,693	502	214
Isobutane	12	33	45	0	172	10	546	728	1,234	1,312	522	48	264	3,380	161	86
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	15	351	48	4	25	0	428	7	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	71	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	3	0	0	52	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	53
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	15	225	0	1	25	0	251	4	0
Total Production	319	629	948	2	1,735	455	8,924	11,116	20,336	3,196	6,256	507	3,814	34,109	3,075	1,177
																50,425

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,925	1,380	34,305	1,924	54,662	8,718	19,760	85,064	14,201	87,383	62,843	5,303	1,931	171,661	12,833	68,455	372,318
Pentanes Plus	39	3	42	0	898	178	660	1,736	1,042	1,999	714	94	97	3,946	98	314	6,136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	345	20	365	154	2,515	616	982	4,267	1,027	2,183	1,904	168	61	5,343	392	445	10,812
Ethane	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	50	1	0	54
Propane	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	10	105
Normal Butane	225	20	245	66	1,447	542	610	2,665	610	1,403	886	89	31	3,019	334	335	6,598
Isobutane	120	0	120	88	998	74	372	1,532	417	780	940	79	30	2,246	57	100	4,055
Other Liquids	0	0	0	7	375	28	56	466	4	1,220	372	0	7	1,603	0	316	2,385
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3,882	368	4,250	-23	40	56	263	336	206	9,125	-1,091	87	-9	8,318	-143	-164	12,597
Motor Gasoline Blending	1,682	21	1,703	11	1,399	-43	-233	1,134	192	1,770	1,220	-5	-32	3,145	-297	1,414	7,099
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	23	0	14	37	-46	0	-14	0	0	-60	0	-16	-39
Aviation Gasoline Blending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	38,873	1,792	40,665	2,073	59,912	9,553	21,502	93,040	16,626	103,680	65,948	5,647	2,055	193,956	12,883	70,764	411,308
Crude Oil Distillation	1,124	46	1,170	64	1,828	291	660	2,843	479	3,038	2,115	179	64	5,874	429	2,302	12,618
Gross Input (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,279	306	719	3,370	562	3,739	2,607	249	71	7,228	546	3,045	15,798
Operating Capacity (daily average)	75.3	39.5	72.7	97.3	80.2	94.9	91.8	84.3	85.2	81.2	81.1	72.0	90.0	81.3	78.4	75.6	79.9
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹																	
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average .....	.92	.07	.88	.70	.97	1.75	.51	.94	.56	.89	1.08	1.38	.81	.95	.87	1.08	.96
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.87	42.88	32.29	35.55	35.15	29.73	37.11	35.06	38.38	34.01	31.43	31.98	38.63	33.41	36.03	25.12	32.22
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,493	116	1,609	66	2,279	306	719	3,370	562	3,739	2,607	249	71	7,228	546	3,045	15,798
Operating	1,289	109	1,398	66	2,095	301	686	3,148	518	3,485	2,521	239	71	6,834	522	2,846	14,748
Idle	204	7	211	0	184	5	33	223	44	254	86	10	0	394	24	198	1,050

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.		Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases.....	1,238	3	1,241	38	1,693	284	203	2,218	424	2,717	2,660	81	60	5,942	80	1,043	10,524
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	520	0	520	0	245	3	59	307	38	1,269	1,434	2	0	2,743	6	178	3,754
For Other Uses.....	718	3	721	38	1,448	281	144	1,911	386	1,448	1,226	79	60	3,199	74	865	6,770
Ethane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	428	1	0	0	429	0	0	430
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	1	0	0	368	0	0	368
For Other Uses.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	62
Propane.....	1,125	3	1,128	38	1,637	291	399	2,365	359	2,584	1,399	74	53	4,469	198	833	8,993
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	397	0	397	0	201	0	59	260	38	967	216	0	0	1,221	0	82	1,960
For Other Uses.....	728	3	731	38	1,436	291	340	2,105	321	1,617	1,183	74	53	3,248	198	751	7,033
Normal Butane.....	113	0	113	0	12	-10	-197	-195	65	-232	1,254	7	7	1,101	-123	207	1,103
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	123	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1,211	2	0	1,211	1	93	1,428
For Other Uses.....	-10	0	-10	0	12	-10	-197	-195	65	-230	43	5	7	-110	-124	114	-325
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use.....	0	0	0	0	44	3	0	47	0	-63	6	0	0	-57	5	3	-2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	18,442	618	19,060	1,062	31,905	5,202	11,660	49,829	9,045	49,084	28,397	1,579	1,052	89,157	6,605	29,639	194,290
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline.....	5,406	263	5,669	366	9,610	2,102	6,002	18,080	3,926	17,648	8,345	593	496	31,008	3,420	10,744	68,921
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline.....	13,036	355	13,391	696	22,295	3,100	5,658	31,749	5,119	31,436	20,052	986	556	58,149	3,185	18,895	125,369
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	-1	0	-1	0	71	0	7	78	29	339	158	0	0	526	42	59	704
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.....	605	0	605	48	414	61	18	541	884	1,032	823	207	302	3,248	472	1,382	6,248
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.....	1,291	0	1,291	1	3,794	240	1,310	5,345	787	8,284	7,995	4	21	17,091	661	7,881	32,269
Kerosene.....	194	9	203	95	586	132	-39	774	111	1,376	1,033	68	6	2,594	50	228	3,849
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	9,368	536	9,904	530	13,339	2,492	5,937	22,298	3,699	22,867	15,335	1,601	468	43,970	3,403	13,401	92,976
Residual Fuel Oil.....	3,853	34	3,887	94	2,327	170	316	2,907	727	5,630	3,142	265	18	9,782	324	10,758	27,658
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use.....	157	0	157	0	125	0	82	207	-38	1,288	413	0	0	1,663	0	152	2,179
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use.....	5	0	5	0	663	0	0	663	161	4,277	1,277	7	0	5,722	-16	157	6,531
Special Naphthas.....	276	17	293	0	290	0	101	391	97	1,117	-55	163	0	1,322	4	97	2,107
Lubricants.....	240	339	579	0	329	0	230	559	29	1,601	572	393	0	2,595	42	268	4,043
Waxes.....	0	79	79	0	23	0	19	42	19	111	63	53	0	246	24	45	436
Petroleum Coke.....	1,017	8	1,025	29	2,115	238	655	3,037	271	2,978	2,997	91	11	6,348	279	3,808	14,497
Marketable.....	236	0	236	0	1,239	118	479	1,836	41	1,522	2,412	46	0	4,021	123	2,989	9,205
Catalyst.....	781	8	789	29	876	120	176	1,201	230	1,456	585	45	11	2,327	156	819	5,292
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	2,290	-2	2,288	153	1,665	643	562	3,023	305	786	471	994	107	2,663	763	1,656	10,393
Still Gas.....	1,603	59	1,662	59	2,367	365	610	3,401	613	5,091	2,245	160	55	8,164	445	3,783	17,455
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use.....	187	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	2	317	372	0	0	691	0	10	888
For Other Uses.....	1,416	59	1,475	59	2,367	365	610	3,401	611	4,774	1,873	160	55	7,473	445	3,773	16,567
Miscellaneous Products.....	253	58	311	2	279	38	7	326	22	571	742	40	0	1,375	35	137	2,184
Fuel Use.....	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	428	1	0	451	8	14	495
Non-Fuel Use.....	253	36	289	2	279	38	7	326	22	549	314	39	0	924	27	123	1,689
Total Production.....	40,831	1,758	42,589	2,111	61,985	9,865	21,678	95,639	17,185	109,149	68,268	5,706	2,100	202,408	13,213	74,494	428,343
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,958	34	-1,924	-38	-2,073	-312	-176	-2,599	-559	-5,469	-2,320	-59	-45	-8,452	-330	-3,730	-17,035

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1985

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	44.5	32.8	44.0	46.8	48.8	50.4	50.9	49.4	47.1	43.4	39.2	24.5	47.8	41.7	50.5	39.8	43.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.5	.4	.3	.0	.0	.3	.3	.1	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.4	.2	3.2	2.0	3.1	3.2	1.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.3	1.5	3.1	3.3	.6	1.5	2.7
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.6	0	1.6	2.5	.8	.7	.1	.6	6.1	1.1	1.3	3.8	15.7	1.8	3.7	2.0	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.5	.0	3.3	.1	6.9	2.7	6.5	6.3	5.5	8.6	12.9	.1	1.1	9.5	5.2	11.5	8.4
Kerosene .....	.5	.5	.5	5.0	1.1	1.5	-.2	.9	.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	.3	1.4	.4	.3	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.5	30.7	25.7	27.9	24.4	28.4	29.7	26.1	25.7	23.7	24.8	29.7	24.3	24.4	26.8	19.6	24.2
Residual Fuel Oil	10.5	1.9	10.1	4.9	4.3	1.9	1.6	3.4	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.9	.9	5.4	2.6	15.8	7.2
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.4	0	.4	0	.2	0	.4	.2	-.3	1.3	.7	.0	0	.9	0	.2	.6
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	.0	0	1.2	0	0	.8	1.1	4.4	2.1	.1	1.0	3.2	-.1	.2	1.7
Special Naphthas .....	.7	1.0	.8	0	.5	0	.5	.5	.7	1.2	-.1	3.0	0	.7	.0	.1	.5
Lubricants .....	.7	19.4	1.5	0	.6	0	1.1	.7	.2	1.7	.9	7.3	0	1.4	.3	.4	1.1
Waxes	0	4.5	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.0	0	.1	.2	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.8	.5	2.7	1.5	3.9	2.7	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.1	4.9	1.7	.6	3.5	2.2	5.6	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.2	-.1	5.9	8.0	3.0	7.3	2.8	3.5	2.1	.8	.8	18.4	5.6	1.5	6.0	2.4	2.7
Still Gas	4.4	3.4	4.3	3.1	4.3	4.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.3	3.6	3.0	2.9	4.5	3.5	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products .....	.7	3.3	.8	.1	.5	.4	.0	.4	.2	.6	1.2	.7	0	.8	.3	.2	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.3	1.9	-5.0	-2.0	-3.8	-3.6	-.9	-3.0	-3.9	-5.7	-3.8	-1.1	-2.3	-4.7	-2.6	-5.5	-4.4

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	35,306	20,813	60,845	1,212	4,984	123,160
Natural Gas Liquids	1,820	3,475	516	573	214	6,598
Pentanes Plus	829	0	0	143	0	973
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	991	3,475	516	430	214	5,626
Ethane	(s)	784	0	(s)	0	785
Propane	334	1,564	153	216	36	2,302
Normal Butane	394	676	225	129	107	1,531
Isobutane	263	451	138	86	71	1,008
Other Liquids ¹	2,927	238	6,900	0	418	10,484
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,600	238	6,717	0	0	8,555
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,327	0	183	0	418	1,929
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	38,765	737	4,987	188	1,564	46,241
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,317	144	339	53	693	12,546
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,028	88	(s)	30	121	3,267
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	8,289	56	339	24	572	9,279
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	239	38	0	0	6	283
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	793	0	0	0	173	966
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	15	0	0	0	0	15
Other	778	0	0	0	173	951
Kerosene	259	0	231	0	0	490
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,367	380	184	112	113	8,157
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,367	380	184	112	113	8,157
Residual Fuel Oil	16,591	92	1,508	22	484	18,698
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16,591	92	1,508	22	484	18,698
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	252	4	2,236	0	0	2,492
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	880	34	77	(s)	5	997
Lubricants	185	12	120	0	35	353
Waxes	17	6	12	(s)	4	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	861	1	61	0	51	973
Miscellaneous Products	4	27	217	0	1	248
Total Imports	78,819	25,263	73,248	1,974	7,181	186,484

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	331,990	195,785	461,033	12,927	59,176	1,060,911
Natural Gas Liquids	12,492	39,796	14,624	6,179	4,212	77,302
Pentanes plus	4,614	0	9,483	1,351	925	16,372
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,878	39,796	5,141	4,828	3,287	60,930
Ethane	3	16,711	0	(s)	4	16,718
Propane	3,860	13,862	1,391	2,503	427	22,043
Normal Butane	2,400	5,456	2,297	1,361	1,690	13,205
Isobutane	1,615	3,767	1,453	964	1,166	8,964
Other Liquids ¹	37,243	2,905	74,835	0	4,776	119,759
Unfinished Oils ¹	21,694	2,815	73,226	0	831	98,566
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15,548	90	1,609	0	3,946	21,193
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	324,836	10,116	42,935	2,301	27,022	407,209
Finished Motor Gasoline	99,214	3,923	7,480	765	14,684	126,066
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	30,807	1,759	2,059	437	5,289	40,351
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	68,407	2,164	5,421	328	9,395	85,715
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,798	38	243	0	368	3,447
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6,555	1	89	0	2,529	9,173
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	164	0	0	0	0	164
Other	6,391	1	89	0	2,529	9,009
Kerosene	1,354	0	721	0	19	2,094
Distillate Fuel Oil	56,218	2,412	611	1,392	2,808	63,441
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	56,218	2,412	611	1,392	2,808	63,441
Residual Fuel Oil	142,392	736	21,009	122	3,740	167,999
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	142,392	736	21,009	122	3,740	167,999
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	872	139	6,070	0	181	7,261
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	3,900	1,965	4,761	4	733	11,364
Lubricants	2,652	161	623	1	346	3,783
Waxes	142	90	130	5	44	411
Asphalt and Road Oil	8,506	430	823	10	1,396	11,164
Miscellaneous Products	233	220	376	2	169	1,000
Total Imports	706,561	248,601	593,426	21,406	95,186	1,665,180

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,762	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,444	0	242	2,799	5,561	185
Iraq	2,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,090	70
Kuwait	54	0	1,246	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,247	1,300	43
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0	0	323	323	11
Saudi Arabia	11,444	0	0	0	1,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	12,886	430
United Arab Emirates	630	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	1,029	34
Subtotal Arab OPEC	16,980	113	1,246	399	1,442	0	0	0	2,768	0	242	6,209	23,189	773
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	3,388	113
Gabon	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	74
Indonesia	9,447	0	951	0	41	0	0	5	2	0	241	1,240	10,687	356
Iran	3,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,421	114
Nigeria	9,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,253	308
Venezuela	12,625	0	1,234	0	2,513	239	0	2,291	3,615	236	740	10,869	23,495	783
Subtotal Other OPEC	40,167	0	2,185	0	2,555	239	0	2,297	3,797	236	981	12,290	52,457	1,749
Other														
Angola	4,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,006	134
Australia	1,623	0	281	0	172	74	0	43	19	0	0	590	2,213	74
Bahamas	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	341	341	11
Brazil	0	0	0	470	1,552	0	0	0	307	0	1	2,330	2,330	78
Canada	13,244	4,691	238	1	1,004	44	23	1,888	1,234	75	255	9,452	22,696	757
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	166	644	21
Egypt	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	16
France	0	0	202	0	343	0	0	0	0	0	7	552	552	18
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	24,194	516	219	291	0	28	0	674	965	0	91	2,785	26,979	899
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,063	0	0	0	0	7	119	1,189	1,189	40
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	662	0	0	908	908	30
Norway	2,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,104	70
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
People's Republic of China	1,983	27	317	418	227	0	0	0	0	0	41	1,030	3,013	100
Peru	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	282	664	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	184	0	146	212	774	774	26
Romania	0	0	234	258	0	0	0	0	0	503	1,138	2,132	2,132	71
Spain	233	0	457	0	303	0	0	0	434	0	217	1,411	1,644	55
Trinidad and Tobago	2,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200	3,007	100
United Kingdom	10,854	278	212	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	82	769	11,623	387
Virgin Islands	0	0	344	0	1,152	598	468	1,733	4,565	0	889	9,749	9,749	325
Zaire	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	39
Other Western Hemisphere	888	0	473	0	0	0	0	178	2,085	12	0	2,747	3,636	121
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,569	(s)	1,914	0	2,534	265	0	539	1,341	18	804	7,416	8,985	299
Subtotal Other	66,014	5,512	5,124	1,530	8,549	1,010	490	5,860	12,133	761	3,855	44,825	110,838	3,695
Total Imports	123,160	5,626	8,555	1,929	12,546	1,249	490	8,157	18,698	997	5,078	63,323	186,484	6,216

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,254	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,078	0	0	2,191	3,446	115
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0	0	323	323	11
Saudi Arabia	816	0	0	0	1,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	2,258	75
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	399	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,070	113	0	399	1,442	0	0	0	2,401	0	0	4,355	6,425	214
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	180	6
Gabon	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	74
Indonesia	2,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	2,580	86
Iran	877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	29
Nigeria	4,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,975	166
Venezuela	4,662	0	0	0	2,275	239	0	2,291	3,615	236	715	9,372	14,033	468
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,065	0	0	0	2,275	239	0	2,291	3,795	236	956	9,792	24,857	829
Other														
Angola	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935	65
Australia	1,565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,565	52
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	73	0	0	248	248	8
Brazil	0	0	0	470	1,452	0	0	0	307	0	1	2,230	2,230	74
Canada	343	599	0	0	713	0	23	1,372	1,040	36	63	3,845	4,188	140
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	166	166	6
Egypt	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	16
France	0	0	202	0	343	0	0	0	0	0	6	552	552	18
Mexico	4,030	0	219	201	1,063	28	0	674	965	0	0	2,087	6,117	204
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,063	1,063	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	662	0	0	908	908	30
Norway	1,581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,581	53
People's Republic of China	1,238	0	158	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	1,557	52
Peru	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	16
Romania	0	0	234	258	0	0	0	0	0	503	829	1,824	1,824	61
Spain	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	0	232	0	(\$)	534	534	18
Trinidad and Tobago	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200	662	22
United Kingdom	5,613	278	210	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	2	688	6,301	210
Virgin Islands	0	0	344	0	1,152	598	236	1,733	4,565	0	0	8,629	8,629	288
Zaire	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	18
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	2,085	12	0	2,274	2,274	76
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	0	0	0	2,215	167	0	497	300	18	115	3,311	3,312	110
Subtotal Other	18,171	877	1,600	929	7,600	793	259	5,075	10,395	644	1,193	29,365	47,536	1,585
Total Imports	35,306	991	1,600	1,327	11,317	1,032	259	7,367	16,591	880	2,148	43,512	78,819	2,627
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	7
Iraq	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	33
Saudi Arabia	2,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,934	98
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,124	137

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
Other OPEC														
Iran	1,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,707	57
Nigeria	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,141	71
Other														
Canada	11,458	3,448	238	0	144	38	0	380	92	34	49	4,423	15,881	529
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	16
Mexico	2,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,169	72
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	443	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	443	15
Subtotal Other	14,548	3,475	238	0	144	38	0	380	92	34	49	4,450	18,998	633
Total Imports	20,813	3,475	238	0	144	38	0	380	92	34	49	4,450	25,263	842
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	0	242	608	1,916	64
Iraq	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	37
Kuwait	54	0	1,246	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,247	1,300	43
Saudi Arabia	7,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,694	256
United Arab Emirates	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	21
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,786	0	1,246	0	0	0	0	0	366	0	242	1,854	12,640	421
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,208	107
Gabon	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	2,904	0	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	3,855	128
Iran	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	28
Nigeria	3,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,845	128
Venezuela	7,964	0	1,234	0	238	0	0	0	(s)	0	25	1,497	9,461	315
Subtotal Other OPEC	18,757	0	2,185	0	238	0	0	0	(s)	0	25	2,448	21,205	707
Other														
Angola	2,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,071	69
Australia	59	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	340	11
Bahamas	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	93	3
Brazil	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	3
Canada	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,996	516	(s)	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	18,639	621
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	643	126	4
Norway	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	119	126	523	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	745	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	41	200	945	31
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	70	0	254	254	8
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	308	308	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Spain	233	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	217	876	1,110	37
Trinidad and Tobago	2,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345	78
United Kingdom	5,240	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	82	5,322	177
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	889	1,121	1,121	37
Zaire	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	627	21
Other Western Hemisphere	888	0	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	1,361	45
Other Eastern Hemisphere	574	0	1,914	0	0	0	0	0	939	0	689	3,542	4,117	137
Subtotal Other	31,302	516	3,287	183	100	0	231	184	1,142	77	2,380	8,101	39,402	1,313
Total Imports	60,845	516	6,717	183	339	0	231	184	1,508	77	2,647	12,403	73,248	2,442
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,212	430	0	0	53	0	0	112	22	(s)	143	761	1,974	66
Subtotal Other	1,212	430	0	0	53	0	0	112	22	(s)	143	761	1,974	66
Total Imports	1,212	430	0	0	53	0	0	112	22	(s)	143	761	1,974	66
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,203	0	0	0	41	0	0	5	2	0	1	50	4,253	142
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,203	0	0	0	41	0	0	5	2	0	1	50	4,253	142
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	172	74	0	43	19	0	0	309	309	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	230	214	0	1	94	6	0	23	79	5	(s)	422	651	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	54	2
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	418	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	484	16
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	282	282	9
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	551	(s)	0	0	320	98	0	42	102	0	(s)	562	1,113	37
Subtotal Other	781	214	0	418	651	179	0	108	482	5	90	2,147	2,928	98
Total Imports	4,984	214	0	418	693	179	0	113	484	5	90	2,197	7,181	239

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	28,812	1,540	2,879	0	170	8	0	2,151	18,150	0	8,447	33,345	62,156	186
Iraq	16,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,889	51
Kuwait	1,370	0	3,532	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	162	0	5,542	6,912	21
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	929	245	0	1,629	1,629	5
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	29,373	436	321	48	9,833	0	0	0	1,077	0	0	11,716	41,089	123
United Arab Emirates	12,760	0	0	962	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	3,377	16,138	48
Subtotal Arab OPEC	89,204	2,076	7,030	1,167	10,282	8	0	2,151	23,523	407	9,086	55,709	144,913	434
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	18,516	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	3,975	0	0	4,275	22,791	68
Gabon	17,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	0	17,651	53
Indonesia	95,044	0	6,421	0	178	39	0	35	136	0	242	7,051	102,095	306
Iran	9,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,907	30
Nigeria	90,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	0	0	1,524	91,874	275
Venezuela	105,694	729	15,703	344	17,511	3,651	55	23,940	27,227	1,427	6,445	97,031	202,726	607
Subtotal Other OPEC	336,872	729	22,423	344	17,689	3,690	55	23,975	33,153	1,427	6,687	110,173	447,044	1,338
Other														
Angola	34,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,734	0	0	1,734	35,807	107
Australia	8,445	1,081	281	0	1,809	677	0	491	575	0	171	5,085	13,530	41
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	93	230	93	0	1,581	5,501	0	320	10,865	10,865	33
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1,471	1,899	8,845	215	89	1,026	7,463	278	159	21,355	21,355	64
Canada	153,877	51,641	2,828	673	12,461	726	0	12,328	9,149	2,525	6,293	98,712	252,589	756
Congo	5,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	0	0	1,671	6,965	21
Egypt	956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	956	3
France	0	1	724	0	2,361	0	0	0	283	45	383	3,796	3,796	11
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	546	0	0	849	1,149	3
Mexico	242,098	3,339	16,475	2,387	2,536	541	71	3,160	5,103	290	1,486	35,390	277,488	831
Netherlands	0	1	718	76	15,242	0	0	412	624	118	1,008	18,200	18,200	54
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	412	0	687	437	82	893	8,424	0	1,039	11,973	11,973	36
Norway	11,220	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	455	11,675	35
Oman	655	0	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,130	1,785	5
People's Republic of China	10,492	28	647	4,154	2,363	0	0	155	0	4	41	7,392	17,884	54
Peru	4,749	0	1,807	0	1,449	419	119	970	3,243	186	0	3,429	8,178	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,553	6,967	3,110	0	0	0	430	2,607	2,501	9,874	9,874	30
Romania	0	0	696	0	4,728	173	0	0	1,732	239	1,005	15,971	15,971	48
Spain	233	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	8,806	26
Syria	0	0	0	0	114	122	0	920	4,064	133	159	5,756	38,773	116
Trinidad and Tobago	33,016	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,230	10
Tunisia	3,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	94,565	1,997	584	0	4,662	0	0	0	2,927	370	898	11,439	106,004	317
Virgin Islands	0	0	18,807	0	10,661	3,099	1,677	11,221	33,602	0	1,404	80,472	80,472	241
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	1
Zaire	11,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,825	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	1,211	0	732	31	171	0	0	447	13,679	532	287	15,878	17,089	51
Other Eastern Hemisphere	17,919	38	16,987	3,156	26,088	2,340	0	3,557	10,330	1,701	3,656	67,853	85,772	257
Subtotal Other	634,835	58,124	69,113	19,681	98,095	8,922	2,040	37,315	111,324	9,530	24,244	438,388	1,073,223	3,213
Total Imports	1,060,911	60,930	98,566	21,193	126,066	12,620	2,094	63,441	167,999	11,364	39,997	604,270	1,665,180	4,986
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	11,320	1,065	221	0	170	8	0	2,151	13,431	0	0	17,045	28,365	85
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	3
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	245	0	1,174	1,174	4
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	4,365	197	0	48	8,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,079	13,444	40
United Arab Emirates	2,727	0	0	962	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,240	3,967	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	19,403	1,362	221	1,009	9,263	8	0	2,151	14,360	245	(s)	28,638	48,042	144
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,621	0	0	3,621	4,321	13
Gabon	9,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	9,627	29
Indonesia	26,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	26,907	81
Iran	877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	3
Nigeria	55,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	56,636	170
Venezuela	40,091	285	2,905	236	13,265	3,360	55	23,940	24,620	716	5,722	75,104	115,195	345
Subtotal Other OPEC	133,265	285	2,905	236	13,265	3,360	55	23,940	29,573	716	5,962	80,297	213,562	639
Other														
Angola	18,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,426	0	0	1,426	19,454	58
Australia	3,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	143	323	4,256	13
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	1,381	5,441	0	0	7,062	7,062	21
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1,471	1,641	8,509	215	0	1,026	7,463	18	4	20,345	20,345	61
Canada	15,393	4,850	129	270	4,093	395	70	7,432	7,936	252	3,041	28,466	43,860	131
Congo	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	0	0	1,671	2,894	9
Egypt	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	472	1
France	0	1	402	0	2,361	0	0	0	283	1	19	3,067	3,067	9
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	56,833	0	826	1,891	509	452	38	3,159	4,115	289	0	11,280	68,113	204
Netherlands	0	(s)	36	0	14,419	0	0	412	624	5	266	15,762	15,762	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	402	0	656	437	0	893	8,049	0	430	10,866	10,866	33
Norway	8,154	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	455	8,609	26
Oman	1	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	4,785	0	158	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	5,414	16
Peru	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,962	0	0	2,962	3,709	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,807	0	1,449	229	119	787	0	1,247	2,289	7,928	7,928	24
Romania	0	0	1,553	6,967	3,110	0	0	0	425	503	3,099	15,657	15,657	47
Spain	0	0	0	0	4,728	173	0	0	1,202	0	788	6,891	6,891	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Syria	7,297	0	0	244	114	122	0	920	3,320	0	12	4,733	12,030	36
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Tunisia	48,230	1,376	396	0	4,662	0	0	0	2,927	101	262	9,724	57,954	174
United Kingdom	0	0	9,514	0	10,661	3,099	1,072	10,995	33,254	0	277	68,872	68,872	206
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	1
Yugoslavia	9,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,478	28
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	171	0	0	447	13,411	20	23	14,343	14,343	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,748	4	1,405	2,964	20,324	853	0	2,677	3,526	505	404	32,663	37,411	112
Subtotal Other	179,322	6,231	18,569	14,303	76,657	5,985	1,299	30,128	98,458	2,939	11,056	265,635	444,957	1,332
Total Imports	331,990	7,878	21,694	15,548	99,214	9,353	1,354	56,218	142,392	3,900	17,018	374,571	706,561	2,115
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	4
Algeria	8,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,656	26
Iraq	4,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,707	14
Saudi Arabia	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	4
United Arab Emirates	15,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,960	48
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,600	7
Other OPEC	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	4
Ecuador	4,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,189	13
Gabon	8,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,335	25
Iran	1,274	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	1,500	4
Nigeria	17,429	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	17,655	53
Subtotal Other OPEC	22,600	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	22,600	7
Other	117,946	39,767	2,562	90	3,923	38	0	2,412	736	1,965	1,033	52,526	170,472	510
Brazil	2,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,690	8
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Congo	36,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,401	109
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	(s)
Peru	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,955	6
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,648	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35	2,683	8
Subtotal Other	162,396	39,796	2,590	90	3,923	38	0	2,412	736	1,965	1,041	52,591	214,987	644
Total Imports	195,785	39,796	2,815	90	3,923	39	0	2,412	736	1,965	1,041	52,816	248,601	744

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	16,193	475	2,658	0	0	0	0	0	4,719	0	8,447	16,299	32,492	97
Iraq	8,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,233	25
Kuwait	378	0	3,532	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	162	0	5,542	5,920	18
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	455	1
Saudi Arabia	20,301	239	321	0	231	0	0	0	1,077	0	0	1,869	22,170	66
United Arab Emirates	8,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	10,873	33
Subtotal Arab OPEC	53,841	714	6,809	158	231	0	0	0	9,162	162	9,066	26,303	80,144	240
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	15,557	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	654	16,211	49
Gabon	6,654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,654	20
Indonesia	21,714	0	6,421	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	6,543	28,257	85
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,841	14
Nigeria	26,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	26,903	81
Venezuela	64,329	444	12,572	108	4,246	0	0	0	2,433	474	724	21,001	85,330	255
Subtotal Other OPEC	139,515	444	19,293	108	4,246	0	0	0	3,392	474	724	28,681	168,196	504
Other														
Angola	16,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	16,353	49
Australia	59	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	307	366	1
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	93	0	(s)	0	200	60	0	320	3,721	3,721	11
Brazil	0	0	0	258	336	0	0	0	0	218	150	963	963	3
Canada	1,342	0	0	263	2	0	0	1	0	143	842	1,251	2,593	8
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	4
Egypt	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	1
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	363	729	729	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	1
Mexico	148,864	3,329	15,649	496	2,028	89	33	0	985	1	669	23,278	172,143	515
Netherlands	0	0	682	76	353	0	0	0	0	113	739	1,964	1,964	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	31	0	82	0	315	0	554	992	992	3
Norway	3,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,130	1,784	5
Oman	654	0	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	200	5,907	18
People's Republic of China	5,707	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	3,432	10
Peru	3,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,360	0	1,544	1,544	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	313	313	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	217	1,682	1,915	6
Spain	233	0	696	0	0	0	0	0	530	239	147	1,023	24,787	74
Trinidad and Tobago	23,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	133	0	0	3,229	10
Tunisia	3,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	590	1,653	47,988	144
United Kingdom	46,335	621	188	0	0	0	0	0	254	0	1,128	11,601	11,601	35
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,293	0	0	0	605	226	349	0	26	26	26	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	7
Zaire	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	7
Other Western Hemisphere	1,211	0	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	264	1,239	2,450	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	9,710	33	15,190	157	254	243	0	0	4,680	935	1,330	22,821	32,531	97
Subtotal Other	267,678	3,983	47,124	1,343	3,003	332	721	611	8,455	4,125	7,713	77,409	345,086	1,033
Total Imports	461,033	5,141	73,226	1,609	7,480	332	721	611	21,009	4,761	17,504	132,393	593,426	1,777

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1985 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	12,927	4,828	0	0	765	0	0	1,392	122	4	1,368	8,480	21,406	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	12,927	4,828	0	0	765	0	0	1,392	122	4	1,368	8,480	21,406	64
Total Imports	12,927	4,828	0	0	765	0	0	1,392	122	4	1,368	8,480	21,406	64
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	2
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	46,664	0	0	0	178	39	0	35	13	0	1	268	46,931	141
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	174	237	0	700	700	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	46,664	0	0	0	178	329	0	35	187	237	1	968	47,632	143
Other														
Australia	4,454	1,081	0	0	1,809	677	0	491	394	0	2	4,454	8,908	27
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	5	47	47	(s)
Canada	6,270	2,195	137	50	3,679	293	19	1,091	355	160	9	7,988	14,258	43
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	67	0	0	371	671	2
Mexico	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	817	831	831	2
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	4	474	474	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	55	115	115	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	2,202	0	0	155	0	4	0	6,535	6,535	20
Peru	0	0	330	3,844	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	282	282	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	212	402	402	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	45	60	60	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	268	13	0	296	296	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	812	(s)	363	36	5,510	1,245	0	880	2,124	261	1,915	12,334	13,147	39
Subtotal Other	12,512	3,287	831	3,946	13,738	2,567	19	2,772	3,553	497	3,065	34,274	46,787	140
Total Imports	59,176	3,287	831	3,946	14,684	2,896	19	2,808	3,740	733	3,066	36,010	95,186	285

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	846	0	(s)	7,747	8,593
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes Plus	20	871	1,818	(s)	69	2,778
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	129	0	0	0	129
Ethane	20	742	1,818	(s)	69	2,649
Propane	(s)	258	(s)	0	0	258
Normal Butane	12	216	1,737	(s)	28	1,994
Isobutane	7	139	80	(s)	40	267
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	129	0	0	0	129
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	14	488	3	1	508
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	106	72	0	0	0	178
Kerosene	0	0	827	0	21	848
Distillate Fuel Oil	5	0	34	0	(s)	39
Residual Fuel Oil	69	(s)	1,088	(s)	1,607	2,765
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	46	9	3,914	1	4,346	8,260
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	31	93	0	6	155
Special Naphthas	2	34	358	4	107	495
Lubricants	171	16	407	1	37	631
Waxes	6	2	22	0	8	38
Petroleum Coke	451	44	2,775	0	2,454	5,723
Asphalt	(s)	1	(s)	1	1	3
Miscellaneous Products	14	2	9	(s)	7	32
Total Product Exports	892	1,097	11,832	11	8,668	22,500
Total Exports	892	1,943	11,832	11	16,415	31,093

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	6,773	0	(s)	61,626	68,408
Natural Gas Liquids	459	3,683	14,978	9	1,875	21,004
Pentanes Plus	0	547	0	0	0	547
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	459	3,136	14,978	9	1,875	20,456
Ethane	(s)	1,095	(s)	0	(s)	1,095
Propane	313	933	13,645	4	750	15,644
Normal Butane	146	561	1,332	5	1,125	3,170
Isobutane	0	547	0	0	0	547
Finished Motor Gasoline	202	44	2,397	4	283	2,929
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	106	144	145	0	25	421
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	2,553	0	1,249	3,802
Kerosene	50	3	39	(s)	(s)	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	344	425	10,265	(s)	11,054	22,089
Residual Fuel Oil	436	0	21,239	0	42,642	64,317
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	505	105	543	6	319	1,479
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	348	418	3,450	0	780	4,997
Special Naphthas	45	166	158	9	26	404
Lubricants	1,385	172	3,006	18	406	4,988
Waxes	48	16	212	(s)	71	347
Petroleum Coke	3,489	3,151	29,459	0	24,571	60,670
Asphalt	14	32	14	6	44	111
Miscellaneous Products	178	18	87	1	43	327
Total Product Exports	7,610	8,377	88,544	55	83,391	187,976
Total Exports	7,619	15,150	88,544	55	145,017	256,384

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Australia	0	11	0	0	0	90	(s)	7	(s)	160	(s)	147	406	14
Bahamas	0	(s)	0	13	705	454	0	2	0	0	0	0	1,207	40
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	625	0	(s)	628	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	99	0	2	102	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	846	743	145	965	319	2	41	46	3	202	1	187	3,499	117
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	1	(s)	0	2	11	(s)
Colombia	0	(s)	200	0	0	0	0	12	(s)	(s)	0	9	222	7
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	68	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	69	2
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	2	4	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	12	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	210	(s)	1	1	46	0	1	259	9
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	27	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	79	84	0	189	0	0	14	(s)	0	0	(s)	400	13
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	22	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	172	34
Jamaica	0	19	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	0	5	0	0	38	2,047	1	31	3	1,803	(s)	37	3,965	132
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	0	874	(s)	1	1	(s)	0	4	880	29
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	1,623	1	24	0	685	2	126	17	22	0	8	2,508	84
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	476	641	0	2	(s)	804	0	16	1,942	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	5	0	0	497	777	0	110	0	0	0	(s)	1,390	46
New Zealand	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	128	0	3	137	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	152	0	0	152	5
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Peru	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	50	2
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Puerto Rico	1,037	1	1	0	0	0	(s)	21	1	1	0	6	1,068	36
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	66	0	140	230	8
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	1	508	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	1	0	0	488	651	0	0	(s)	222	0	46	1,408	47
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	6	0	(s)	6	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	102	3
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	85	0	(s)	87	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	355	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	357	12
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	(s)
United Kingdom	0	2	0	0	0	520	(s)	85	(s)	180	1	3	792	26
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	63	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	83	0	3	89	3
Virgin Islands	5,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5,614	187
West Germany	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)	28	1	1	33	1
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	107	0	0	108	4
Other	1,096	16	49	24	22	353	(s)	19	(s)	62	(s)	2	1,642	55
Total	8,593	2,649	508	1,026	2,765	8,260	46	631	38	5,723	3	850	31,093	1,036

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	2	(s)	1	25	(s)
Australia	0	14	224	0	50	378	15	67	2	1,769	(s)	568	3,087	9
Bahamas	0	151	355	210	2,246	3,684	(s)	16	0	0	(s)	0	3,666	20
Bahrain	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	382	(s)	1	385	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	9	0	0	0	32	3	158	1	8,251	(s)	8	8,462	25
Brazil	0	174	0	0	0	0	1	186	(s)	618	(s)	9	988	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	121	(s)	(s)	121	(s)
Canada	6,782	3,180	823	2,344	2,728	1,128	205	535	32	4,341	70	1,259	23,426	70
Chile	0	13	0	0	0	0	83	1	(s)	3	(s)	3	101	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	4	0	0	(s)	865	2	107	9	133	(s)	12	1,133	3
Colombia	0	2	510	0	0	0	2	77	2	1	(s)	25	618	2
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	162	6	68	1	(s)	(s)	1	250	1
Denmark	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	608	(s)	1	626	2
Dominican Republic	0	401	0	0	0	0	2	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	422	1
Ecuador	0	667	0	11	437	0	2	8	1	0	(s)	15	1,142	3
Egypt	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	(s)	12	33	(s)
El Salvador	0	23	0	0	(s)	0	8	30	(s)	0	(s)	3	65	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	150	(s)	2	156	(s)
France	0	439	0	0	317	530	1	34	13	1,224	(s)	927	3,485	10
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	371	487	562	0	2	0	0	(s)	39	1,461	4
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	(s)	87	(s)
Greece	0	9	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	0	200	(s)	1	215	1
Guatemala	0	660	461	87	770	0	4	51	7	0	(s)	36	2,077	6
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	591	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	593	2
Honduras	0	67	0	0	0	0	4	59	1	0	(s)	2	133	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	246	924	2	14	3	0	(s)	12	1,202	4
India	0	5	0	0	248	0	1	122	1	27	(s)	27	431	1
Indonesia	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	18	(s)	374	(s)	13	407	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	(s)	0	5	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	9	(s)
Italy	0	199	0	0	360	706	2	14	4	7,893	(s)	1,404	10,584	32
Ivory Coast	0	28	0	0	202	654	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	885	3
Jamaica	0	272	18	0	19	293	3	94	1	(s)	(s)	4	704	2
Japan	(s)	65	(s)	485	2,064	15,503	19	160	26	15,786	(s)	270	34,378	103
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	5	9	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	9	(s)	0	1,141	5,699	3	40	5	1,152	(s)	231	8,280	25
Kuwait	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	16	(s)	1	(s)	3	29	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Liberia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	2	7	3	32	(s)	131	175	1
Mexico	0	12,347	24	413	3	4,942	18	721	114	672	(s)	101	19,356	58
Netherlands	0	296	9	9	3,948	2,438	49	50	5	7,052	(s)	467	14,325	43
Netherlands Antilles	0	38	0	0	497	3,906	(s)	117	0	0	(s)	3	4,562	14
New Zealand	0	(s)	18	0	501	0	0	17	1	562	(s)	9	1,109	3
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	0	0	(s)	2	49	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	1,005	(s)	1	1,015	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Panama	0	237	136	0	1,238	908	10	67	1	(s)	(s)	6	2,602	8
Peru	0	50	0	0	0	0	(s)	102	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	160	(s)
Philippines	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	(s)	(s)	175	196	1
Puerto Rico	8,355	171	3	0	1	221	3	160	17	23	(s)	153	9,107	27
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	97	65	442	(s)	376	982	3
Saudi Arabia	0	25	0	0	1	0	2	46	0	1	(s)	30	105	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - November 1985 (Continued)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	403	8,252	10	45	1	25	(s)	6	8,747	26
Spain	0	86	0	0	2,804	2,825	(s)	2	1	3,101	0	536	9,355	28
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	72	0	2	77	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	354	(s)	14	1	32	(s)	6	508	2
Switzerland	0	24	0	0	225	0	(s)	10	(s)	336	0	3	598	2
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	38	7	(s)	(s)	161	207	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	707	(s)	9	0	1	(s)	3	721	2
Turkey	0	(s)	0	125	0	0	(s)	20	0	75	0	(s)	221	1
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	5	0	(s)	50	0	347	(s)	4	407	1
United Kingdom	0	119	50	0	231	3,319	(s)	506	10	775	17	25	5,052	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	996	0	92	1,600	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Venezuela	0	170	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	44	2	674	0	15	916	3
Virgin Islands	42,729	0	0	0	197	2,935	12	10	0	30	0	(s)	45,901	137
West Germany	0	102	(s)	0	288	0	(s)	115	7	498	3	126	1,139	3
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	397	0	(s)	399	1
Other	10,542	266	275	188	428	1,800	1	83	4	397	7	85	14,054	42
Total	68,408	20,456	2,929	4,223	22,089	64,317	404	4,988	347	60,670	111	7,442	256,384	768

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	14,907	--	--	--	--	12,244	--	--	--	--	--	44,490	1,476	20,883	94,000
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,541	--	--	--	--	52,412	--	--	--	--	--	87,148	9,231	27,703	178,035
Leases	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	1,786	--	--	--	--	--	17,599	1,371	1,349	22,180
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	491,464	0	0	491,464
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	25,360	25,360
Total	--	--	16,523	--	--	--	--	66,442	--	--	--	--	--	640,701	12,078	75,295	811,039
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	44,346	2,918	47,264	1,098	37,624	6,355	13,966	59,043	8,216	78,351	48,715	5,221	1,000	141,503	10,456	55,491	313,757
Bulk Terminal	--	--	122,232	--	--	--	--	68,748	--	--	--	--	--	60,258	2,796	25,407	279,441
Pipeline	--	--	29,599	--	--	--	--	30,695	--	--	--	--	--	42,389	2,397	4,352	109,432
Natural Gas Processing Plant	236	63	299	0	638	30	1,018	1,686	1,399	3,398	1,170	71	250	6,288	192	134	8,599
Total	--	--	199,394	--	--	--	--	160,172	--	--	--	--	--	250,438	15,841	85,384	711,229
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	15	0	15	0	67	38	133	238	74	202	87	11	9	383	14	48	698
Bulk Terminal	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	855	--	--	--	--	--	2,750	0	59	3,705
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	217	--	--	--	--	--	1,477	86	5	1,785
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	17	19	0	47	12	246	305	487	371	330	33	35	1,256	83	21	1,684
Total	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	1,615	--	--	--	--	--	5,866	183	133	7,872
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	687	16	703	330	1,887	258	449	2,924	287	940	1,221	38	24	2,510	283	540	6,960
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,371	--	--	--	--	13,403	--	--	--	--	--	35,845	84	2,461	55,164
Pipeline	--	--	2,418	--	--	--	--	4,768	--	--	--	--	--	7,839	458	0	15,483
Natural Gas Processing Plant	234	46	280	0	588	18	771	1,377	693	3,024	837	35	215	4,804	108	113	6,682
Total	--	--	6,772	--	--	--	--	22,472	--	--	--	--	--	50,998	933	3,114	84,289
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	16
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	878	--	--	--	--	--	6,949	0	0	7,827
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,228	--	--	--	--	--	2,463	138	0	3,829
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	13	0	220	233	59	648	40	1	47	795	1	0	1,029
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,351	--	--	--	--	--	10,211	139	0	12,701

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																
Refinery	27	0	27	0	91	0	2	93	2	6	61	0	0	69	0	1
Total	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	93	--	--	--	--	--	69	0	1
Propane For Other Uses																
Refinery	570	2	572	0	1,171	31	217	1,419	53	55	726	8	3	845	121	227
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,784	--	--	--	--	9,441	--	--	--	--	--	20,233	84	813
Pipeline	--	--	2,194	--	--	--	--	2,094	--	--	--	--	--	3,831	198	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	191	43	234	0	424	9	363	796	268	1,001	341	18	118	1,746	64	98
Total	--	--	5,784	--	--	--	--	13,750	--	--	--	--	--	26,655	467	1,138
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	4	0	2	0	6	6	0
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	0
Normal Butane For Other Uses																
Refinery	81	14	95	282	403	128	138	951	203	525	215	12	15	970	137	280
Bulk Terminal	--	--	211	--	--	--	--	2,321	--	--	--	--	--	5,534	0	1,580
Pipeline	--	--	224	--	--	--	--	906	--	--	--	--	--	1,089	80	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	1	43	0	112	9	125	246	290	795	267	10	38	1,400	40	9
Total	--	--	573	--	--	--	--	4,424	--	--	--	--	--	8,993	257	1,869
Isobutane																
Refinery	9	0	9	48	218	75	92	433	29	346	219	16	6	616	19	32
Bulk Terminal	--	--	376	--	--	--	--	763	--	--	--	--	--	3,129	0	68
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	--	456	42	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	39	0	63	102	76	580	189	6	12	863	3	6
Total	--	--	388	--	--	--	--	1,838	--	--	--	--	--	5,064	64	106
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	122	22	2	146	1	237	98	0	4	340	0	4
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	146	--	--	--	--	--	340	0	4
Unfinished Oils																
Refinery	3,226	267	3,493	57	2,710	133	1,034	3,934	533	10,347	5,087	199	17	16,183	488	4,377
Naphtha and Lighter	3,710	143	3,853	0	1,494	10	447	1,951	636	5,444	3,534	53	4	9,671	234	3,103
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	4,248	278	4,526	122	4,750	306	1,570	6,748	409	9,474	8,461	226	81	18,651	912	11,394
Heavy Gas Oils	1,386	151	1,537	2	3,975	19	1,057	5,053	338	5,255	3,520	55	0	9,168	687	3,901
Residuum	12,570	839	13,409	181	12,929	468	4,108	17,686	1,916	30,520	20,602	533	102	53,673	2,321	22,775
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mts.	West Coast	V
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	4,200	103	4,303	32	4,182	877	1,660	6,751	1,196	7,379	5,847	166	242	14,830	1,857	6,469	34,210	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	133	--	--	--	--	--	507	0	3	812	
Total	--	--	4,472	--	--	--	--	6,884	--	--	--	--	--	15,337	1,857	6,472	35,022	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	26	0	22	48	0	0	75	0	0	75	0	25	148	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	75	0	25	148	
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	9,105	363	9,468	104	5,025	1,407	2,434	8,970	1,675	9,993	5,039	936	209	17,852	1,921	6,051	44,262	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	36,704	--	--	--	--	27,540	--	--	--	--	--	8,923	1,571	12,142	86,880	
Pipeline	--	--	14,046	--	--	--	--	14,596	--	--	--	--	--	18,671	1,217	2,108	50,638	
Total	--	--	60,218	--	--	--	--	51,106	--	--	--	--	--	45,446	4,709	20,301	181,780	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,245	153	3,398	24	1,783	631	1,134	3,572	822	4,188	1,565	472	102	7,149	1,053	2,330	17,502	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13,910	--	--	--	--	12,878	--	--	--	--	--	3,688	824	5,237	36,537	
Pipeline	--	--	4,675	--	--	--	--	6,540	--	--	--	--	--	6,959	685	885	19,744	
Total	--	--	21,983	--	--	--	--	22,990	--	--	--	--	--	17,796	2,562	8,452	73,783	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	5,860	210	6,070	80	3,242	776	1,300	5,398	853	5,805	3,474	464	107	10,703	868	3,721	26,760	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	22,794	--	--	--	--	14,662	--	--	--	--	--	5,235	747	6,905	50,343	
Pipeline	--	--	9,371	--	--	--	--	8,056	--	--	--	--	--	11,712	532	1,223	30,894	
Total	--	--	38,235	--	--	--	--	28,116	--	--	--	--	--	27,650	2,147	11,849	107,997	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	73	0	73	0	50	4	16	70	40	404	160	0	0	604	53	167	967	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	402	--	--	--	--	--	88	15	307	1,130	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	41	0	98	222	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	79	
Total	--	--	391	--	--	--	--	555	--	--	--	--	--	812	68	572	2,398	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist.		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	175	0	175	0	549	59	106	714	240	673	477	154	116	1,660	258	711	3,518
Bulk Terminal	--	--	883	--	--	--	--	434	--	--	--	--	--	172	13	475	1,977
Pipeline	--	--	173	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	--	--	--	619	124	312	1,340
Total	--	--	1,231	--	--	--	--	1,260	--	--	--	--	--	2,451	395	1,498	6,835
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,786	1	1,787	0	1,583	132	570	2,285	258	3,989	2,412	8	58	6,725	278	2,316	13,391
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,898	--	--	--	--	3,028	--	--	--	--	--	1,415	249	1,470	11,060
Pipeline	--	--	3,774	--	--	--	--	2,112	--	--	--	--	--	4,874	135	716	11,611
Total	--	--	10,459	--	--	--	--	7,425	--	--	--	--	--	13,014	662	4,502	36,062
Kerosene																	
Refinery	446	114	560	37	447	78	280	842	85	593	458	97	1	1,234	5	166	2,807
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,995	--	--	--	--	1,372	--	--	--	--	--	763	17	30	6,177
Pipeline	--	--	301	--	--	--	--	576	--	--	--	--	--	388	0	23	1,288
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	--	--	4,856	--	--	--	--	2,790	--	--	--	--	--	2,386	22	219	10,273
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,909	346	8,255	94	5,048	1,641	2,374	9,157	860	11,098	4,127	1,043	90	17,218	1,383	4,969	40,982
Bulk Terminal	--	--	44,922	--	--	--	--	16,357	--	--	--	--	--	4,420	679	5,130	71,508
Pipeline	--	--	8,844	--	--	--	--	8,154	--	--	--	--	--	8,409	377	995	26,779
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	6	0	0	6
Total	--	--	62,021	--	--	--	--	33,668	--	--	--	--	--	30,053	2,439	11,094	139,275
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,992	91	3,083	39	1,719	277	179	2,214	571	4,455	3,123	184	28	8,361	435	6,885	20,978
Bulk Terminal	--	--	21,621	--	--	--	--	1,580	--	--	--	--	--	3,988	0	2,298	29,487
Pipeline	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	86	129
Total	--	--	24,747	--	--	--	--	3,794	--	--	--	--	--	12,349	435	9,269	50,594
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	159	0	159	0	213	0	62	275	29	732	312	1	0	1,074	0	105	1,613
Total	159	0	159	0	213	0	62	275	29	732	312	1	0	1,074	0	105	1,613
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	316	950	375	17	0	1,658	2	97	1,786
Total	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	316	950	375	17	0	1,658	2	97	1,786

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousands Barrels)																				
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		PAD Dist V	United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total			Rocky Mt.	West Coast		
Special Naphthas	697	48	745	0	207	0	127	334	23	1,023	52	137	0	1,235	7	219	2,540			
	--	--	576	--	--	--	--	466	--	--	--	--	--	31	0	39	1,112			
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	105			
	--	--	1,321	--	--	--	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	1,371	7	258	3,757			
Lubricants	438	827	1,265	0	824	0	239	1,063	48	2,801	1,598	672	0	5,119	66	423	7,936			
	--	--	1,540	--	--	--	--	873	--	--	--	--	--	537	4	666	3,620			
	--	--	2,805	--	--	--	--	1,936	--	--	--	--	--	5,656	70	1,089	11,556			
Waxes	0	74	74	0	39	0	51	90	34	206	113	47	0	400	10	83	657			
	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	400	10	83	657			
Petroleum Coke	669	0	669	0	332	273	151	756	1	620	1,691	14	0	2,326	104	1,393	5,248			
	669	0	669	0	332	273	151	756	1	620	1,691	14	0	2,326	104	1,393	5,248			
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,296	69	2,365	280	2,138	807	1,002	4,227	531	1,162	641	1,102	117	3,553	1,452	1,932	13,529			
	--	--	3,028	--	--	--	--	2,283	--	--	--	--	--	578	162	170	6,221			
	--	--	5,393	--	--	--	--	6,510	--	--	--	--	--	4,131	1,614	2,102	19,750			
Miscellaneous Products	125	27	152	1	212	14	1	228	31	374	207	61	0	673	7	113	1,173			
	--	--	166	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	241	2	157	588			
	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	--	71	0	9	157			
	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	33	0	1	3	0	37	1	0	42			
	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	331	--	--	--	--	--	1,022	10	279	1,960			
Total Stocks, All Oils																	891,139	27,919	160,679	1,522,268

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, November 30, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	17,308	28,864	4,555	53,177	24,704
Connecticut	466	677	187	2,278	464
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	627	1,633	425	3,311	2,527
Florida	1,641	3,207	197	1,956	1,479
Georgia	1,221	1,747	98	1,426	271
Maine	756	1,325	200	2,077	478
Massachusetts	881	1,080	81	4,383	956
New Hampshire, Vermont	25	63	w	682	65
New Jersey	3,385	7,572	816	15,868	10,351
New York	1,793	2,229	420	7,284	3,771
North Carolina	1,352	1,588	630	1,847	582
Pennsylvania	2,339	3,636	708	5,388	1,508
Rhode Island	607	945	w	2,642	318
South Carolina	667	1,002	278	849	455
Virginia	1,370	2,031	396	3,030	1,443
West Virginia	178	129	27	156	36
PAD District II Total	16,450	20,060	2,214	25,514	3,794
Illinois	2,737	3,834	389	4,236	1,141
Indiana	2,252	2,241	446	4,282	597
Iowa	816	725	w	1,109	w
Kansas	1,143	1,176	54	1,564	64
Kentucky	523	1,042	117	948	233
Michigan	1,506	2,177	223	2,234	233
Minnesota	1,159	1,093	w	1,923	128
Missouri	751	743	w	875	w
Nebraska	324	234	0	330	0
North & South Dakota	452	406	0	876	w
Ohio	1,919	2,690	553	2,567	354
Oklahoma	882	1,054	233	1,693	215
Tennessee	921	1,444	75	1,208	260
Wisconsin	1,065	1,201	w	1,669	284
PAD District III Total	10,837	15,938	1,997	21,638	12,349
Alabama	685	881	73	874	387
Arkansas	226	361	w	161	25
Louisiana	1,568	3,360	503	4,327	5,468
Mississippi	1,173	1,388	217	1,539	434
New Mexico	227	227	w	181	28
Texas	6,958	9,721	1,194	14,556	6,007
PAD District IV Total	1,877	1,615	22	2,062	435
Colorado	620	595	3	496	31
Idaho	207	88	0	115	0
Montana	418	380	w	588	71
Utah	274	254	2	426	197
Wyoming	358	298	w	437	136
PAD District V Total	7,567	10,626	196	10,099	9,183
Alaska	380	299	w	1,045	w
Arizona	356	429	w	298	0
California	3,858	6,755	123	6,063	6,159
Hawaii	153	250	0	280	w
Nevada	177	248	w	181	w
Oregon	935	860	w	929	132
Washington	1,708	1,785	w	1,303	1,710
United States Total	54,039	77,103	8,984	112,490	50,465

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I		III	IV	V		I	II	IV	V		II	III	V		I	II	III	IV		
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	96	1,762	663	0	0	209	36,762	0	0	0	7,168	3,205	0	1,350	0	18,457	0	0		
Petroleum Products	9,203	119	0	3,088	2,532	6,674	2,532	0	81,244	27,053	0	1,689	0	0	1,581	966	1,104	0	0	54	0	0		
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	917	0	0	0	86	158	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,021	2,137	143	0	0	1,311	5,214	0	0	0	0	637	808	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,318	10	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,901	0	0	1,377	1,452	1,400	0	0	43,716	12,536	0	834	0	0	463	0	824	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,460	0	0	307	701	652	0	0	13,403	5,768	0	331	0	0	286	0	440	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,441	0	0	1,070	751	748	0	0	30,313	6,768	0	503	0	0	177	0	384	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	195	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	101	40	0	0	65	0	0	0	692	24	0	268	0	0	119	0	70	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	396	0	0	122	38	741	0	0	8,789	3,549	0	158	0	0	4	0	81	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,670	0	0	327	447	239	0	0	21,520	4,035	0	301	0	0	272	0	129	0	0	0	0	0		
Residual Fuel Oil	38	0	0	81	2,237	0	0	0	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	19	0	0	39	10	0	0	0	9	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lubricants	9	79	0	56	0	0	0	0	576	361	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0		
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	266	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total All Products	9,203	119	0	3,184	8,436	3,195	0	81,453	63,815	0	1,689	0	1,689	0	8,749	4,171	1,104	1,350	0	18,511	0	0		

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to			
	II	III	I	III	I	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV	I
Crude Oil	0	0	0	26	1,762	663	0	36,762	0	0	7,168	3,205	0	1,383	0	0
Petroleum Products	6,299	0	0	2,497	4,427	2,532	62,563	24,615	0	1,561	1,581	966	1,104	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	917	0	0	86	158	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,021	2,137	143	1,208	5,214	0	0	637	808	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,317	0	0	1,108	1,452	1,400	34,986	11,697	0	834	463	0	824	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,781	0	0	270	701	652	10,798	5,461	0	331	286	0	440	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,536	0	0	838	751	748	24,188	6,236	0	503	177	0	384	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	0	0	0	9	44	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	190	0	0	111	38	741	7,430	3,119	0	268	119	0	70	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	20	0	0	0	0	0	486	75	0	158	4	0	81	0	0	0
Kerosene	1,756	0	0	257	447	239	18,071	3,517	0	301	272	0	129	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	6,299	0	2,523	6,189	3,195	62,563	61,377	0	1,561	8,749	4,171	1,104	1,383	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	209	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,904	119	0	591	2,247	0	18,681	1,133	4,886	12,662	2,438	128	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,584	0	0	269	0	0	8,730	104	268	8,358	839	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	679	0	0	37	0	0	2,605	30	152	2,423	307	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	905	0	0	232	0	0	6,125	74	116	5,935	532	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	40	79	32	15	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	101	40	0	0	0	0	354	13	0	341	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	206	0	0	11	0	0	1,359	237	356	766	430	0	0	0
Kerosene	33	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	41	8	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	914	0	0	70	0	0	3,449	727	814	1,908	518	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	38	0	0	81	2,237	0	705	0	173	532	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	19	0	0	39	10	0	9	0	0	9	36	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	12	268	117	78	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	79	0	56	0	0	576	0	445	131	361	24	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	65	0	0	266	0	33	233	151	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	0	180	34	0	0	0	0
Total	2,904	119	0	661	2,247	0	18,890	1,133	5,095	12,662	2,438	128	1,350	0
														17,128

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	1,655	0	1,655	43,930	2,521	41,409	23,424	36,971	-13,547	663	10,373	-9,710	0	19,807	-19,807
Petroleum Products	84,332	9,322	75,010	37,837	12,294	25,543	7,813	109,986	-102,173	2,532	3,651	-1,119	2,793	54	2,739
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,003	288	715	446	917	-471	0	244	-244	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,332	0	2,332	5,951	3,301	2,550	2,945	6,525	-3,580	143	1,445	-1,302	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	2,318	0	2,318	10	0	10	0	2,432	-2,432	0	0	0	104	0	104
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,093	5,901	39,192	18,900	4,229	14,671	1,452	57,086	-55,634	1,400	1,287	113	1,658	0	1,658
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	13,710	2,460	11,250	8,314	1,660	6,854	701	19,502	-18,801	652	726	-74	771	0	771
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	31,383	3,441	27,942	10,386	2,569	7,817	751	37,584	-36,833	748	561	187	887	0	887
Finished Aviation Gasoline	195	16	179	83	9	74	0	262	-262	9	0	9	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	692	141	551	244	65	179	105	984	-879	0	189	-189	338	0	338
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,911	396	8,515	3,949	901	3,048	38	12,496	-12,458	741	85	656	239	0	239
Kerosene	535	53	482	128	0	128	0	610	-610	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,847	2,670	19,177	6,977	1,013	5,964	447	25,856	-25,409	239	401	-162	430	0	430
Residual Fuel Oil	786	38	748	38	2,318	-2,280	2,237	705	1,532	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	48	19	29	55	49	6	10	45	-35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	397	0	397	78	0	78	0	475	-475	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	632	88	544	370	56	314	133	961	-828	0	0	0	24	54	-30
Waxes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	331	0	331	151	65	86	0	417	-417	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	214	0	214	0	0	0	0	214	-214	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	85,987	9,322	76,665	81,767	14,815	66,952	31,237	146,957	-115,720	3,195	14,024	-10,829	2,793	19,861	-17,068

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,853	34	3,887	94	2,327	170	316	2,907	727	5,630	3,142	265	18	9,782	324	10,758	27,658
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	466	19	485	0	591	0	0	591	101	432	325	97	18	973	61	681	2,791
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,290	0	2,290	45	200	0	137	382	426	696	371	125	0	1,618	16	2,076	6,382
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,097	15	1,112	49	1,536	170	179	1,934	200	4,502	2,446	43	0	7,191	247	8,001	18,485

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	271	77	348	0	567	0	567	107	66	111	20	28	332	123	592	1,962
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,271	--	--	--	141	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	5,412
Total	--	--	5,619	--	--	--	708	--	--	--	--	--	332	123	592	7,374
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,414	0	1,414	5	314	4	469	131	575	975	75	0	1,756	71	1,513	5,223
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7,598	--	--	--	445	--	--	--	--	--	1,908	0	497	10,448
Total	--	--	9,012	--	--	--	914	--	--	--	--	--	3,664	71	2,010	15,671
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	1,307	14	1,321	34	838	273	33	1,178	333	3,814	2,037	89	0	6,273	241	4,780
Bulk Terminal	--	--	8,752	--	--	--	994	--	--	--	--	--	2,080	0	1,801	13,627
Total	--	--	10,073	--	--	--	2,172	--	--	--	--	--	8,353	241	6,581	27,420

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

-- Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	38	0	0	81	2,237	0	705	0	173	532	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	121	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	38	0	0	81	2,237	0	584	0	173	411	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	2,444	0	0		2,444
Iraq	0	0	0		0
Kuwait	1	0	0		1
Libya	0	323	0		323
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0		0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0		0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,444	323	0		2,768
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	180	0	0		180
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	0	0	2		2
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	0	0	0		0
Venezuela	329	0	3,286		3,615
Subtotal Other OPEC	509	0	3,288		3,797
Other					
Angola	0	0	0		0
Australia	0	1	18		19
Bahamas	73	0	0		73
Bolivia	0	0	0		0
Brazil	307	0	0		307
Brunei	0	0	0		0
Canada	287	95	852		1,234
Congo	166	0	0		166
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	0	0	0		0
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	0		0
Mexico	658	0	307		965
Netherlands	0	0	0		0
Netherlands Antilles	387	275	0		662
Norway	0	0	0		0
Oman	(s)	0	0		(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0		0
Peru	0	0	282		282
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	0	0		0
Spain	434	0	0		434
Syria	0	0	0		0
Trinidad	0	0	0		0
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	0	0	0		0
Virgin Islands	1,059	2,609	898		4,565
Yugoslavia	0	0	0		0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1985 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	1,048	335	702	2,085
Other Eastern Hemisphere	985	23	333	1,341
Subtotal Other	5,404	3,337	3,392	12,133
Total Imports	8,358	3,660	6,680	18,698

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, November 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	7,056	3,636	5,898	16,591
Florida	258	691	0	949
Maine	197	0	940	1,136
Massachusetts	0	0	1,785	1,785
New Hampshire	0	0	117	117
New Jersey	364	770	0	1,134
New York	5,298	1,494	2,227	9,019
North Carolina	0	0	258	258
Pennsylvania	358	681	171	1,209
Rhode Island	0	0	35	35
Vermont	3	0	0	3
Virginia	579	0	366	944
PAD District II	(s)	0	92	92
Michigan	0	0	92	92
North Dakota	(s)	0	0	(s)
PAD District III	1,254	0	254	1,508
Louisiana	106	0	0	106
Texas	1,149	0	254	1,403
PAD District IV	6	0	16	22
Idaho	0	0	1	1
Montana	6	0	15	21
PAD District V	40	24	420	484
California	0	0	282	282
Hawaii	(s)	24	99	123
Washington	40	0	39	79
All PAD Districts	8,358	3,660	6,680	18,698

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufacturers finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content* (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

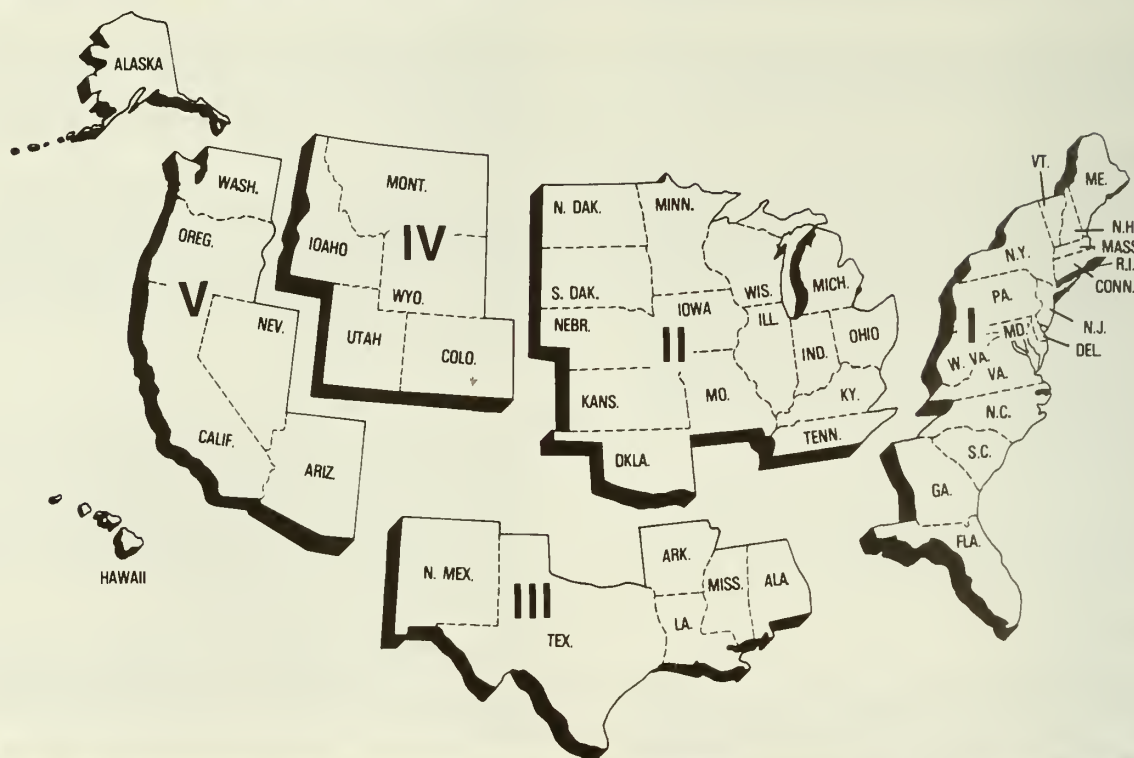
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

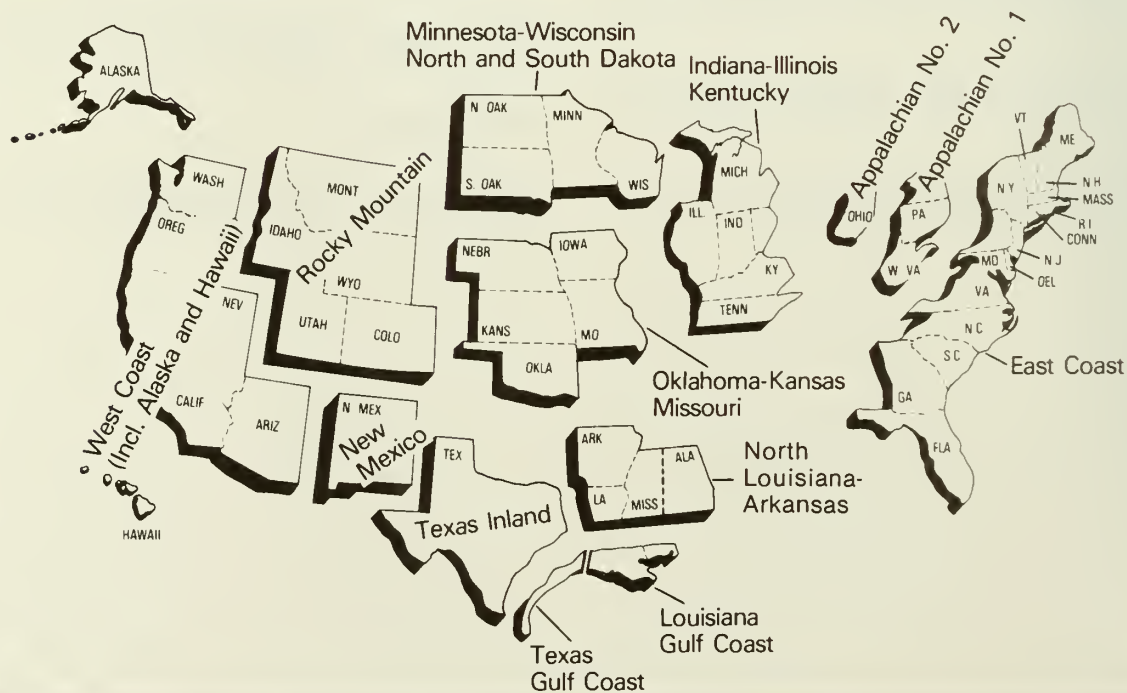
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



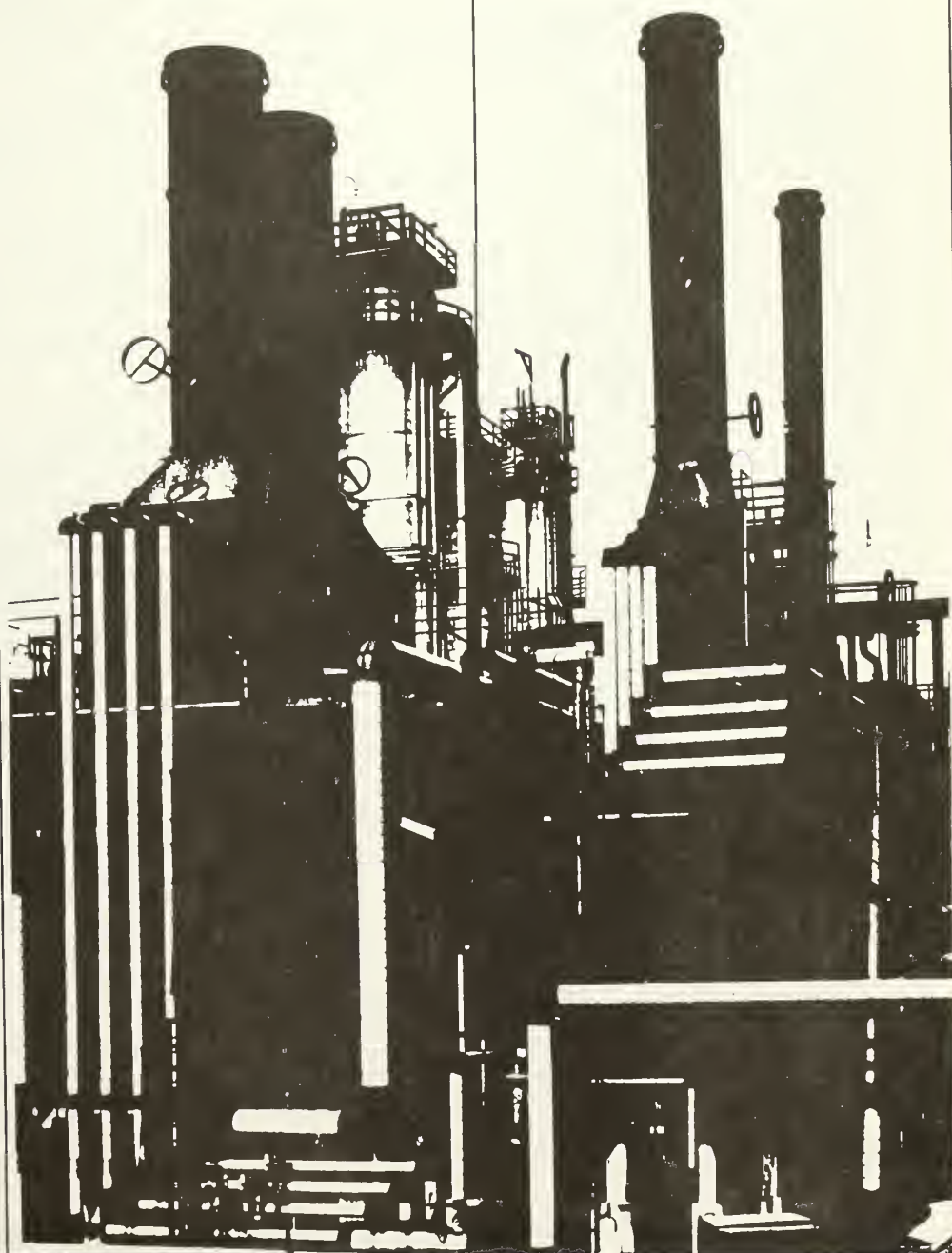
Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net *Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (—) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.
- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.
- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Propane (IM-145)		100%			
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Order No. _____



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Month/Year

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



December 1985



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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	January		
	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied			
Motor Gasoline	6.6	6.3	3.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	3.5	-.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.5	-10.4
Other Products	5.1	4.9	4.6
Total	16.4	16.1	1.9
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.5	11.5	8.9
Production			
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.7	10.6	.8
Imports			
Crude Oil ²	3.3	2.5	31.5
SPR	.1	.2	-74.2
Products	1.9	1.7	13.8
Total	5.2	4.4	19.3
Exports			
Crude Oil	.2	.1	36.8
Products	.7	.6	12.5
Total	.9	.8	16.7
Stock Withdrawal			
Crude Oil ²	(s)	.2	--
Products	.3	1.4	--
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)			
Crude Oil			
SPR	494	457	8.1
Other	326	336	-3.0
Total	820	793	3.4
Products			
Motor Gasoline ³	238	234	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	138	142	-2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	47	47	.0
Other	273	294	-7.1
Total	697	716	-2.7
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,517	1,510	.5

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Notes: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. January 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are December 1985 monthly values.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1985.

Summary Statistics



Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁸ -214	⁸ 234	15,231	1,454
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September	10,520	8,874	1,584	-33	-211	15,115	1,500
	October	10,610	8,943	1,605	71	170	15,923	1,492
	November	10,694	8,932	1,681	-246	-750	15,411	1,522
	December*	10,683	8,930	1,680	R -31	R 219	R 16,541	R 1,516
	Average	10,597	8,920	1,622	-49	155	15,697	--
1986	January**	NA	8,942	NA	-72	349	16,443	1,517

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312	
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855	
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111	
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461	
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717	
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212	
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618	
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871	
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312	
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588	
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179	
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733	
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947	
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715	
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584	
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064	
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996	
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488	
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012	
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185	
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246	
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508	3,934	
	September	4,977	3,213	1,764	806	188	618	4,171	
	October	5,153	3,325	1,828	690	123	567	4,463	
	November	6,216	4,105	2,111	1,036	286	750	5,180	
	December*	R 5,689	R 3,640	R 2,049	925	197	728	4,763	
	Average	5,045	3,216	1,830	781	204	577	4,264	
1986	January**	5,221	3,315	1,906	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

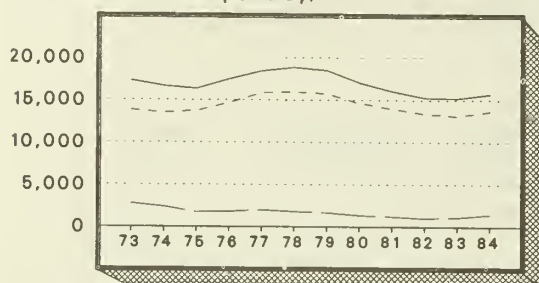
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

J

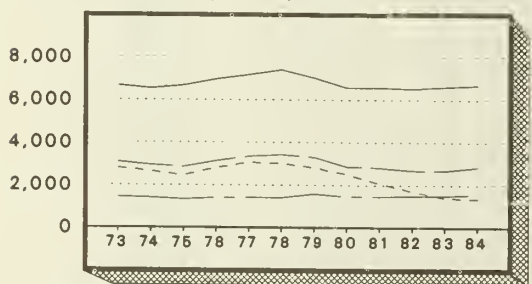
1984 1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
Liquefied Petroleum Gases

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

J

1984 1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

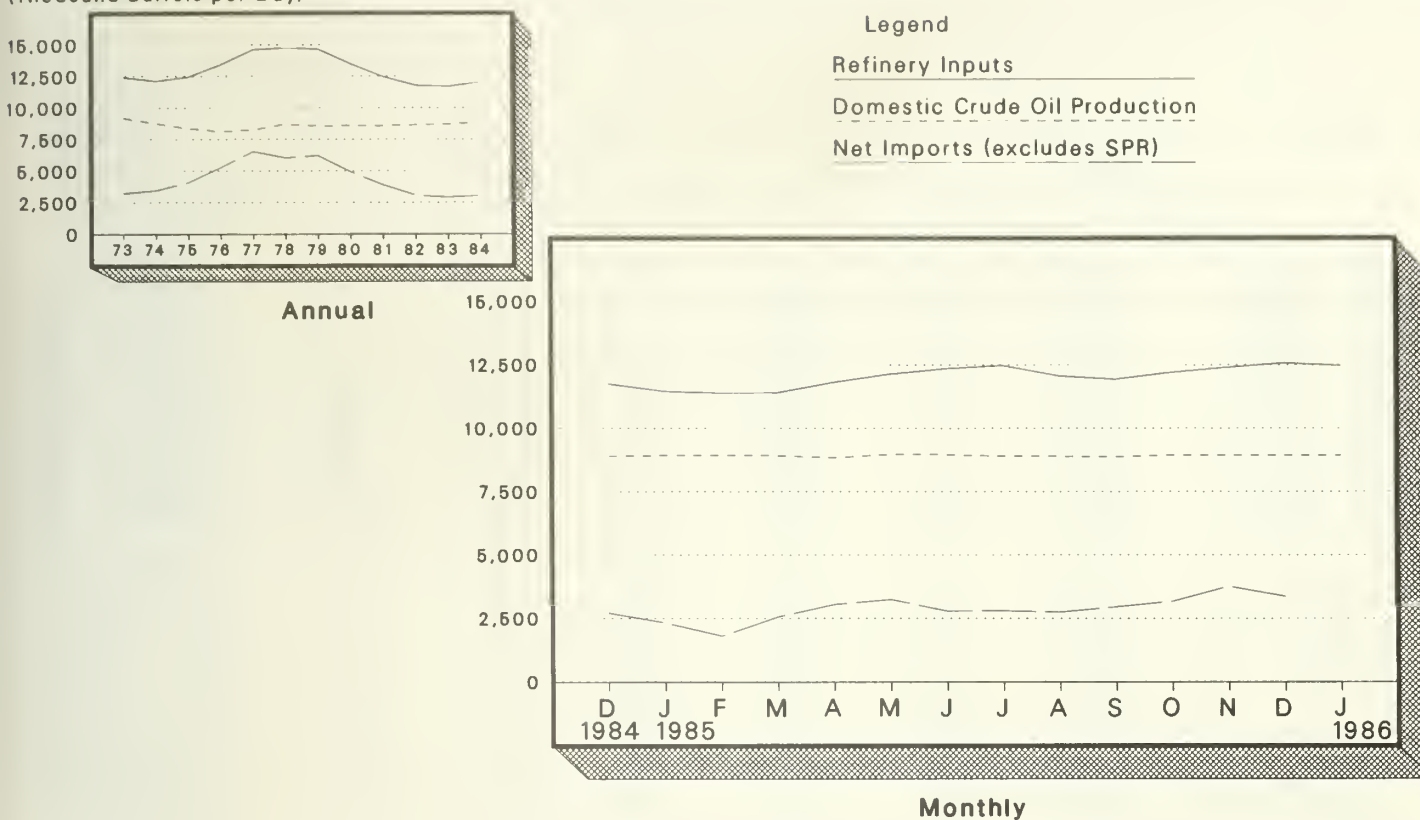


Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

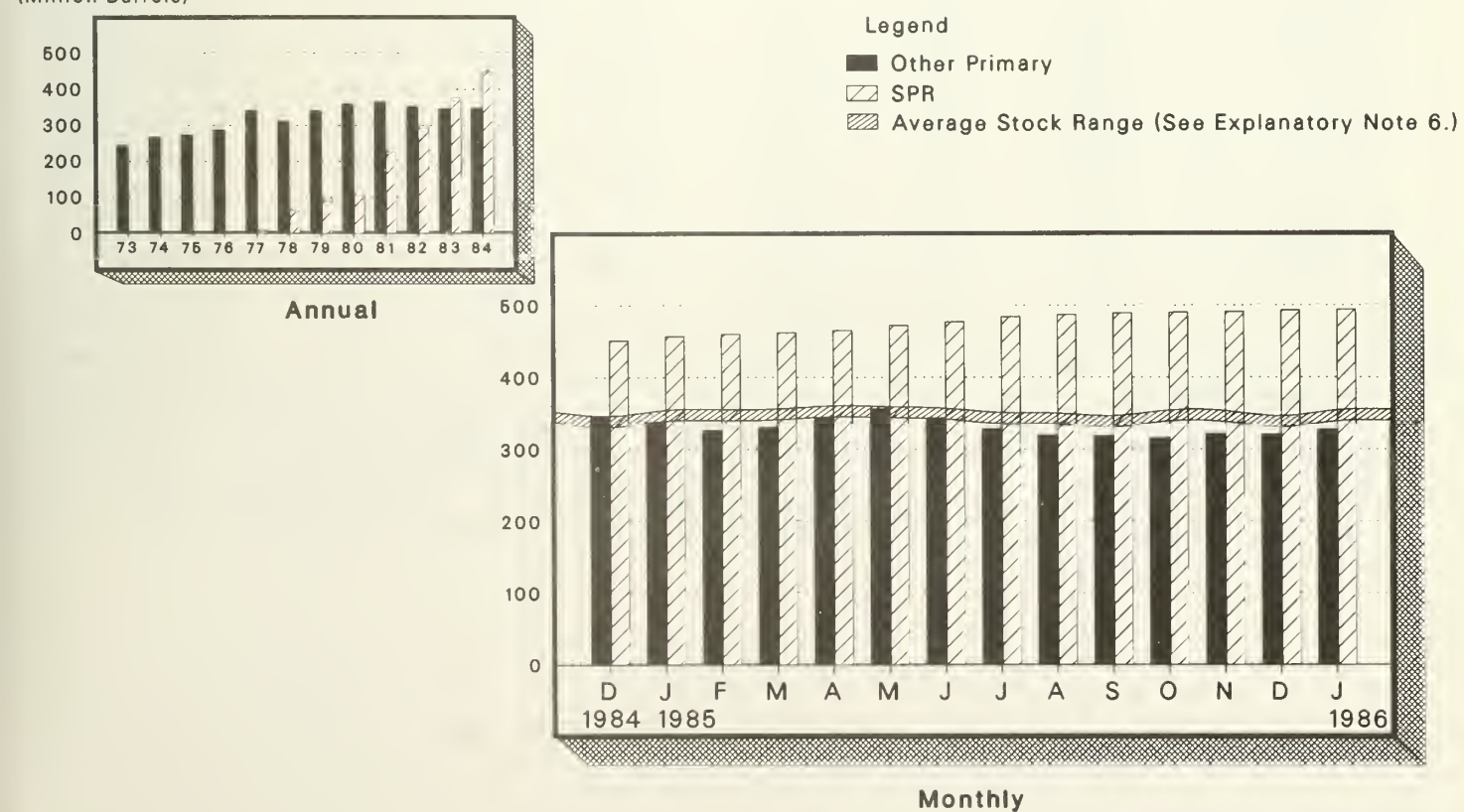


Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150 ⁵	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	83
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	114
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	211
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	386
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	110
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	325
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	309
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	246
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	-164
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	293
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	-94
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	291
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	47
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	262
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	185
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	23
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	346
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	92
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	411
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471	457
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451	202
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	525	295
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	286	195
	September	8,874	1,801	3,213	71	3,142	-71	38	126
	October	8,943	1,822	3,325	20	3,305	-20	91	48
	November	8,932	1,821	4,105	53	4,053	-53	-193	-35
	December*	8,930	1,821	R 3,640	74	R 3,565	-60	R 28	298
	Average	8,920	1,799	3,216	118	3,098	-117	68	204
1986	January**	8,942	1,822	3,315	58	3,257	-41	-31	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	Average	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	--	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	--	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
1985	January	--	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	--	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	--	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	--	(s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	--	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	--	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July	--	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
	August	--	(s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
	September	--	(s)	11,937	188	55	806	489	317
	October	--	(s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
	November	--	1	12,411	286	59	811	491	320
	December*	--	1	R 12,575	197	63	R 812	493	R 319
	Average	--	1	12,025	204	61	--	--	--
1986	January**	--	NA	12,480	NA	NA	820	494	326

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	October	177	20	251	17	278	41	282	712	196	1,973
	November	185	11	430	34	356	114	308	783	300	2,522
	December	232	0	642	15	305	0	421	625	149	2,389
	Average	190	4	167	45	306	27	287	608	189	1,825

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non- OPEC	Total Non- OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
	1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
February		37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
March		32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
April		0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
May		66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
June		21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
July		36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
August		19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
September		30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
October		14	836	744	5	92	372	21	260	834	3,180	5,153
November		11	757	899	30	100	387	26	325	1,159	3,695	6,216
December		45	893	644	29	96	273	12	314	994	3,300	5,689
Average		34	768	815	35	114	314	28	247	866	3,221	5,045

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

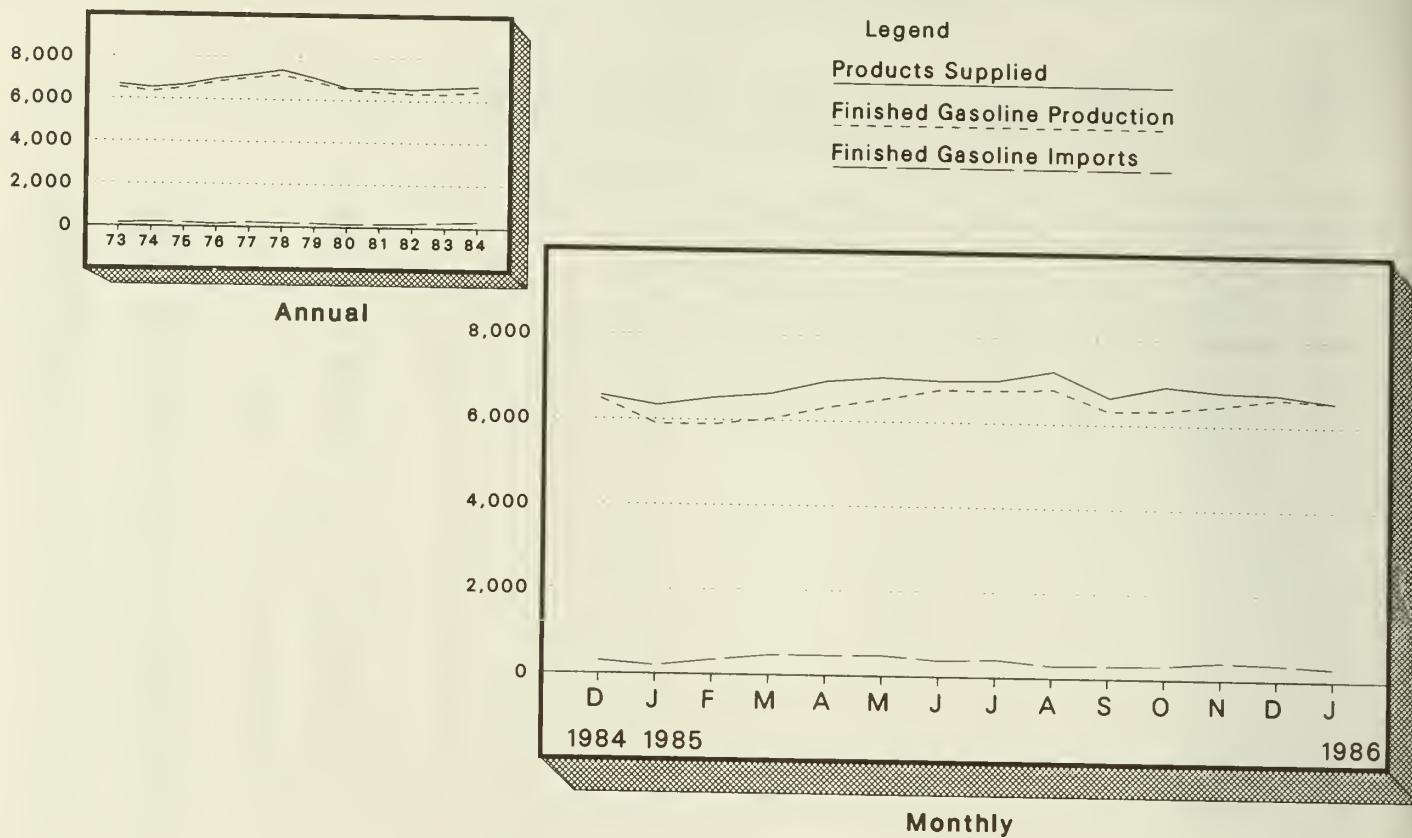
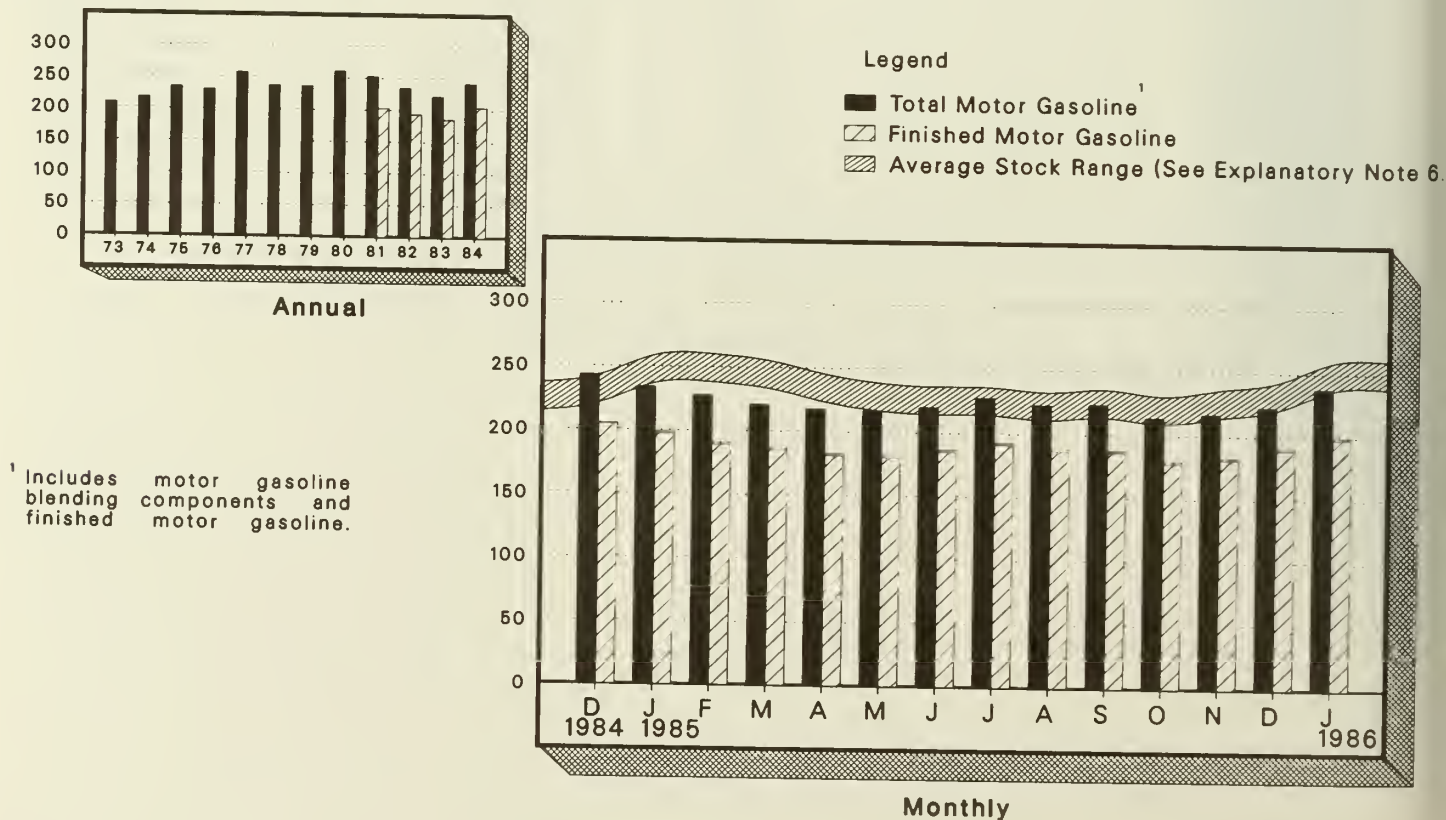


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
									Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	⁶ 218	--
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	--
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	⁶ 45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
	1985	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
February		5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
March		6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
April		6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
May		6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
June		6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
July		6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
August		6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
September		6,315	313	16	6	6,639	4,374	65.9	224	187
October		6,350	323	261	19	6,914	4,488	64.9	214	179
November		6,476	418	-88	17	6,790	4,490	66.1	217	182
December*		R 6,649	R 379	R -259	18	R 6,752	4,548	67.4	223	190
Average		6,404	378	43	10	6,815	4,395	64.5	--	--
1986		January**	6,577	307	-294	NA	6,572	NA	NA	238

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

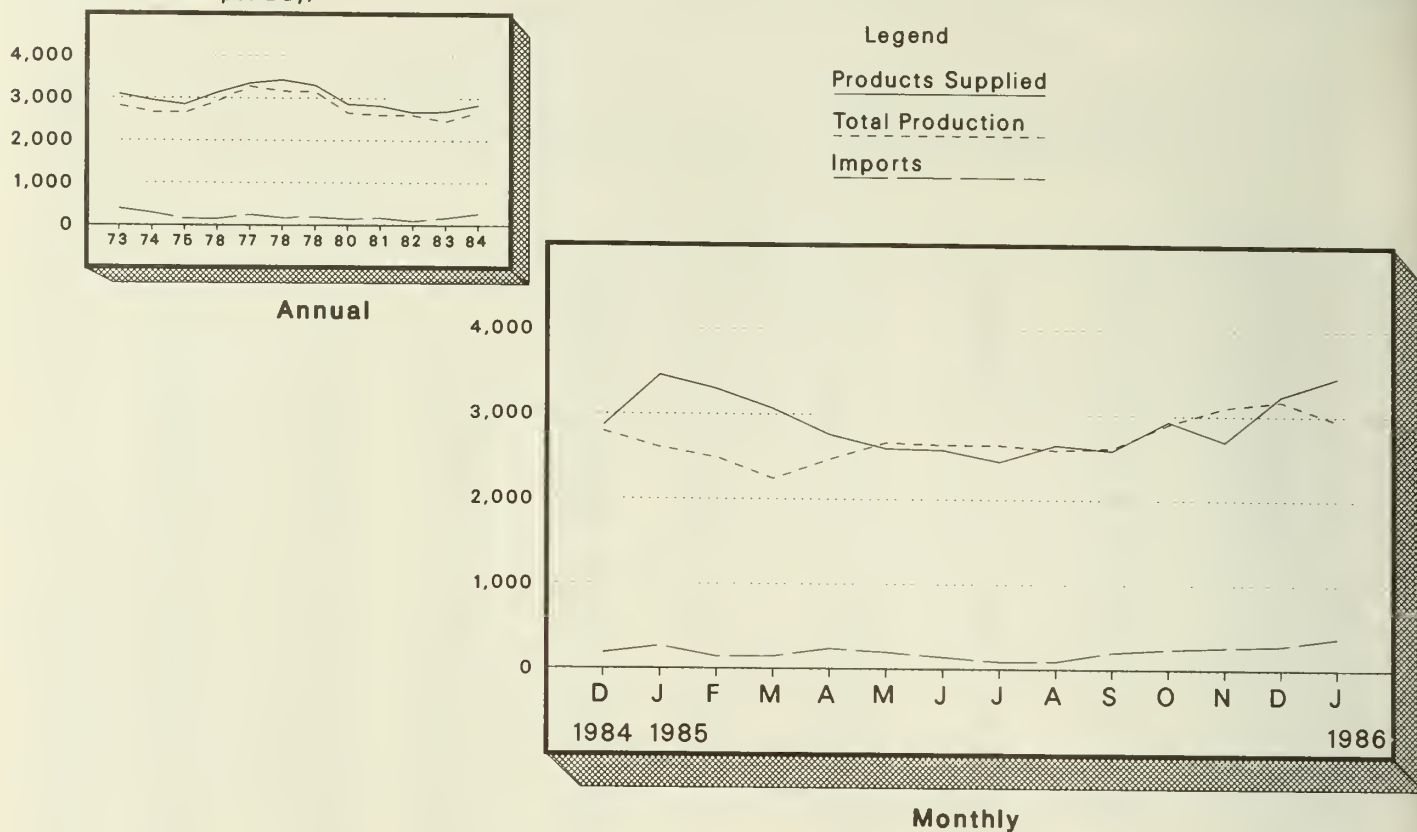


Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

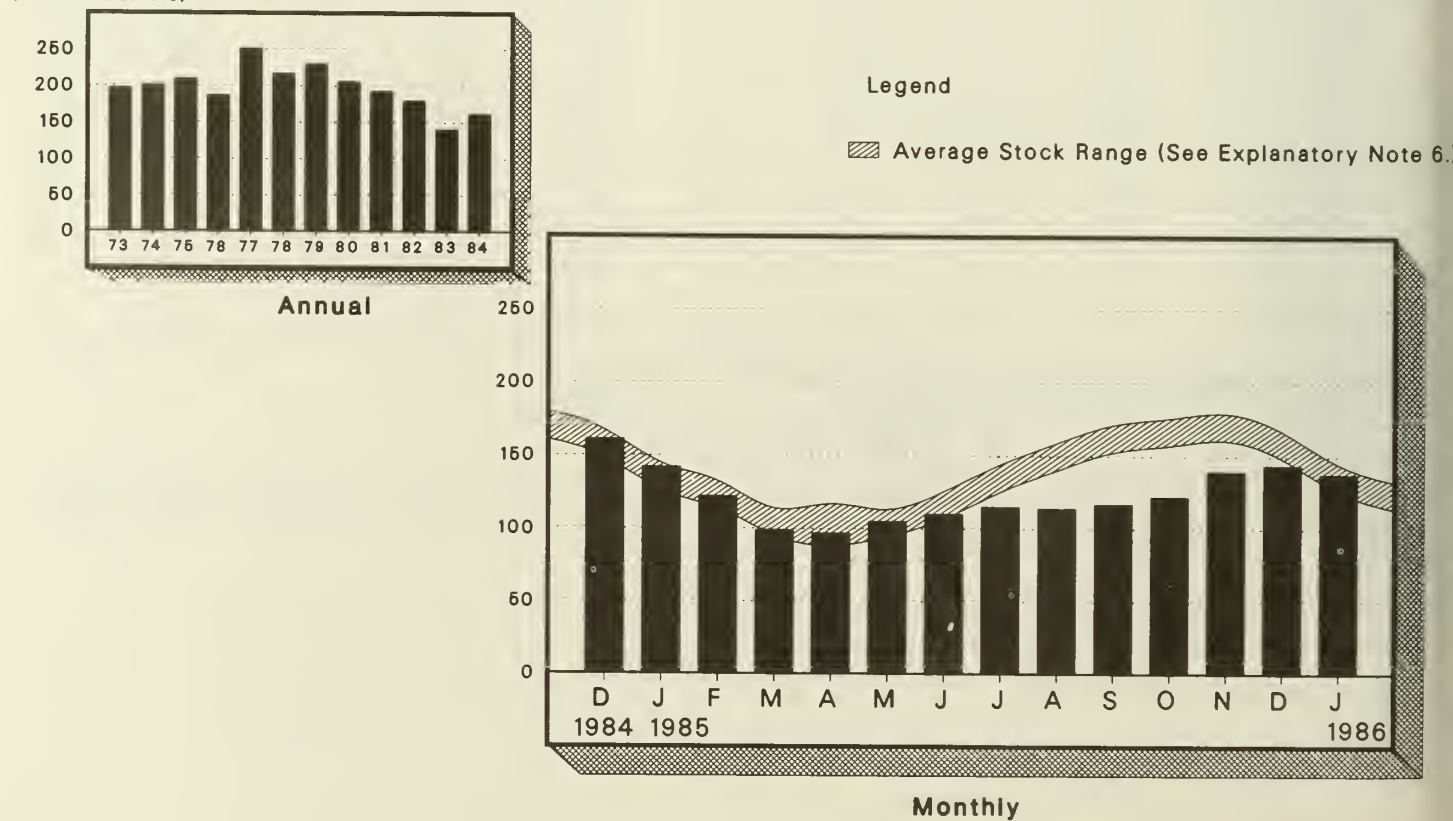


Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
1984	January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
1985	January	2,608	271	624	--	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	--	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	--	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	--	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	--	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	--	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	--	112	2,450	115
	August	2,587	101	58	--	100	2,646	114
	September	2,614	208	-115	--	121	2,586	117
	October	2,902	247	-149	--	67	2,932	122
	November	3,101	272	-585	--	92	2,696	139
	December*	R 3,176	R 291	R-150	--	81	R 3,236	R 144
	Average	2,681	199	47	--	67	2,859	--
1986	January**	2,946	383	205	--	NA	3,455	138

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

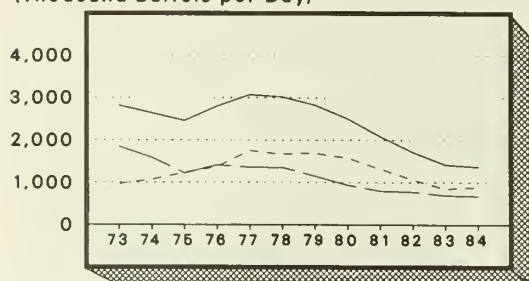
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

J

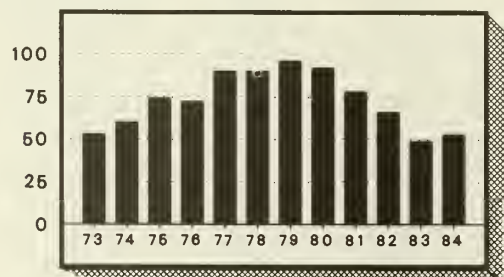
1984 1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range (See Explanatory Note 6)

100

75

50

25

0

D

J

F

M

A

M

J

J

A

S

O

N

D

J

1984 1985

1986

Monthly

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	49
1984	January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	--
1985	January	991	594	208	--	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	--	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	--	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	--	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	--	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	--	118	1,047	40
	July	714	431	-20	--	83	1,042	41
	August	741	386	125	--	106	1,146	37
	September	804	537	-193	--	188	961	43
	October	912	509	-221	--	184	1,017	50
	November	922	623	-33	--	275	1,237	51
	December*	R 1,055	R 613	R -2	--	250	R 1,416	R 51
	Average	873	512	7	--	197	1,194	--
1986	January**	975	491	89	-	NA	1,327	47

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

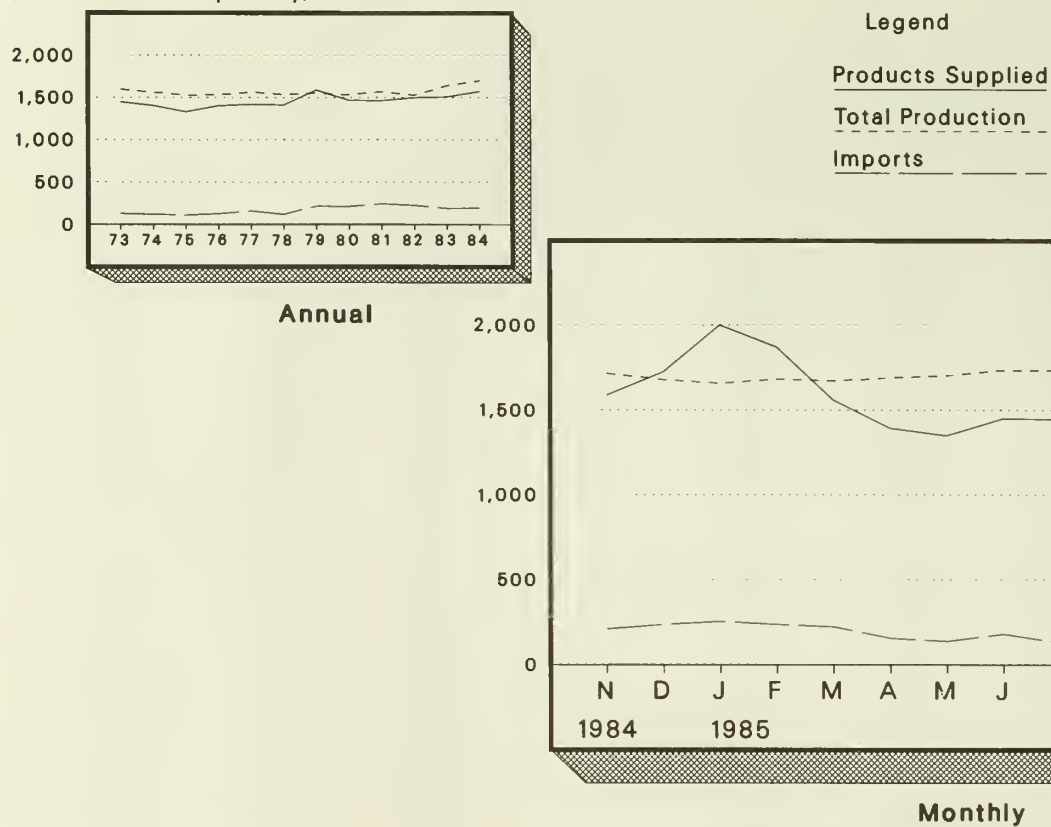


Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

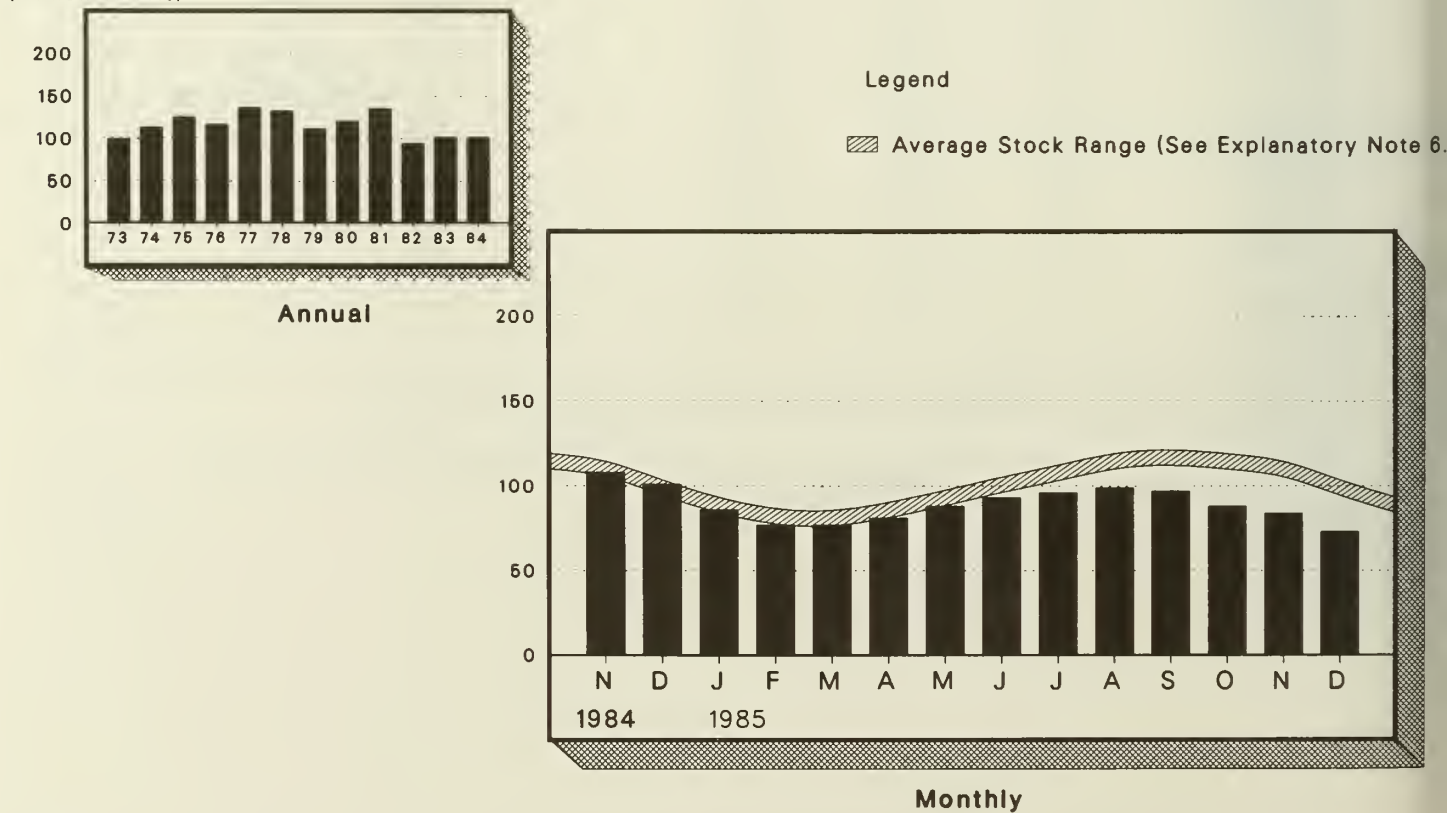


Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	⁴ 101
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	--
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	September	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
	October	1,661	209	270	322	47	1,770	88
	November	1,727	188	135	360	88	1,600	84
	December*	1,783	239	374	367	75	1,953	73
	Average	1,704	187	77	292	62	1,614	--

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	October	3,800	541	9	867	250	3,234	249
	November	3,815	610	-177	939	277	3,029	255
	December*	3,663	527	253	1,020	305	3,121	247
	Average	3,708	554	-19	851	240	3,153	--

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through December 1985: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. January 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through January 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics

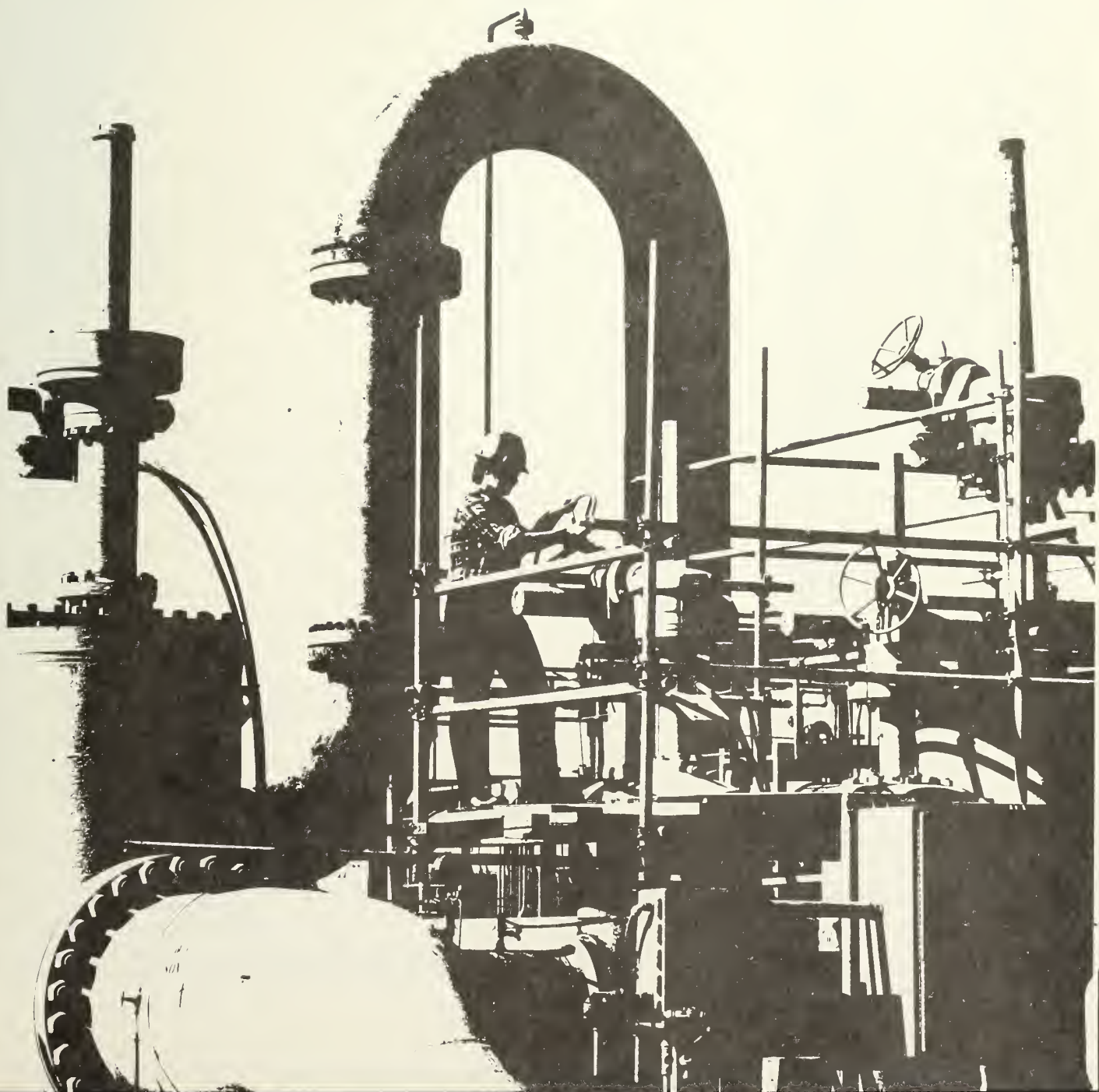


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, December 1985

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 56,436	1,821	E 656,572	1,799
(2) Lower 48 States	E 220,407	7,110	E 2,599,229	7,121
(3) Total U.S.	E 276,843	8,930	E 3,255,801	8,920
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	110,526	3,565	1,130,614	3,098
(5) SPR Imports	2,301	74	43,124	118
(6) Exports	6,105	197	74,513	204
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	106,722	3,443	1,099,224	3,012
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,852	-60	-42,811	-117
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	880	28	24,827	68
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,994	-64	-22,496	-62
(11) Unaccounted for 1	9,232	298	74,483	204
(12) Total Other Sources	6,266	202	34,003	93
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	389,831	12,575	4,389,028	12,025
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	52,072	1,680	591,890	1,622
(15) Net Imports 2	2,276	73	18,100	50
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-317	-10	-589	-2
(17) Total NGPL Supply	54,031	1,743	609,401	1,670
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	5,040	163	-8,068	-22
(19) Imports	9,102	294	128,862	353
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,252	73	20,203	55
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	18,938	611	192,001	526
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,964	63	22,264	61
(23) Total Other Liquids	37,296	1,203	355,262	973
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	481,158	15,521	5,353,691	14,668
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	52,070	1,680	520,208	1,425
(26) Exports	22,510	726	209,939	575
(27) Imports (Net)	29,560	954	310,269	850
(28) Total New Supply of Products	510,718	16,475	5,663,960	15,518
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	2,067	67	65,270	179
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	512,785	16,541	5,729,230	15,697
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	209,316	6,752	2,487,562	6,815
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	100,310	3,236	1,043,645	2,859
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	43,893	1,416	435,946	1,194
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	60,543	1,953	589,138	1,614
(35) Other 4	96,759	3,121	1,150,675	3,153
(36) Crude Oil	1,964	63	22,264	61
(37) Total Product Supplied	512,785	16,541	5,729,230	15,697
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	318,695	--	318,695	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	493,316	--	493,316	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	106,669	--	106,669	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	33,815	--	33,815	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	8,189	--	8,189	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	555,766	--	555,766	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,516,450	--	1,516,450	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity		Supply				Disposition					
		Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)		E 276,843	0	112,827	-972	9,232	30	389,831	6,105	1,964	812,011
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs		51,668	12,193	9,752	11,263	0	0	16,215	2,386	66,274	80,898
Pentanes Plus		8,603	0	2,345	-317	0	0	4,830	70	5,732	8,189
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		43,065	12,193	7,406	11,580	0	0	11,385	2,317	60,543	72,709
Ethane		16,588	501	981	936	0	0	50	139	18,817	11,765
Propane		17,247	9,626	2,407	8,510	0	0	99	1,872	35,819	39,474
Normal Butane		5,281	2,054	2,417	1,987	0	0	7,342	236	4,161	14,157
Isobutane		3,949	12	1,601	147	0	0	3,894	70	1,746	7,313
Other Liquids		2,252	0	9,102	5,040	0	0	26,794	0	-10,400	140,484
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol		2,252	0	0	106	0	0	2,358	0	0	384
Unfinished Oils		0	0	6,762	3,195	0	0	18,176	0	-8,219	106,669
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	2,340	1,809	0	0	6,330	0	-2,181	33,213
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	0	-70	0	0	-70	0	0	218
Finished Petroleum Products		404	439,585	44,663	-9,513	0	0	0	20,193	454,946	483,057
Finished Motor Gasoline		1	206,129	11,751	-8,021	0	0	0	545	209,316	189,801
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline		1	72,118	4,349	-7,596	0	0	0	545	68,327	81,379
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline		0	134,011	7,403	-425	0	0	0	0	140,989	108,422
Finished Aviation Gasoline		1	547	0	296	0	0	0	0	844	2,102
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel		0	5,920	60	91	0	0	0	100	5,971	6,744
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		0	32,059	904	2,568	0	0	0	559	34,972	33,494
Kerosene		0	4,520	703	2,596	0	0	0	8	7,810	7,677
Distillate Fuel Oil		46	98,397	9,011	-4,636	0	0	0	2,508	100,310	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil		0	32,714	18,999	-77	0	0	0	7,743	43,893	50,671
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	2,442	1,131	-62	0	0	0	150	3,361	1,675
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	7,416	0	345	0	0	0	482	7,279	1,441
Special Naphthas		56	1,488	911	-213	0	0	0	26	2,216	3,970
Lubricants		0	3,910	264	-101	0	0	0	522	3,550	11,657
Waxes		0	346	14	25	0	0	0	23	362	632
Petroleum Coke		0	16,353	0	-911	0	0	0	7,491	7,951	6,159
Asphalt and Road Oil		0	6,947	906	-1,457	0	0	0	3	6,393	21,207
Still Gas		0	18,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,320	0
Miscellaneous Products		300	2,077	10	44	0	0	0	33	2,398	1,916
Total		331,167	451,778	176,344	5,818	9,232	30	432,840	28,684	512,785	1,516,450

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)										
	E 3,255,801	0	1,173,738	-17,984	74,483	232	4,389,028	74,513	22,264	812,011
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Pentanes Plus	588,868	138,280	87,053	27,572	0	0	180,116	23,390	638,267	80,898
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105,324	0	18,717	-589	0	0	73,706	617	49,129	8,189
Ethane	483,544	138,280	68,336	28,161	0	0	106,410	22,773	589,138	72,709
Propane	179,813	4,937	17,699	8,613	0	0	574	1,234	209,254	11,765
Normal Butane	191,949	104,851	24,450	18,350	0	0	1,053	17,516	321,031	39,474
Isobutane	71,730	28,760	15,621	-476	0	0	56,228	3,406	56,001	14,157
	40,052	-268	10,565	1,674	0	0	48,555	617	2,851	7,313
Other Liquids										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	20,203	0	128,862	-8,068	0	0	236,789	0	-95,792	140,484
Unfinished Oils	20,203	0	0	-85	0	0	20,118	0	0	384
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	105,328	-12,929	0	0	150,981	0	-58,582	106,669
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	23,533	4,879	0	0	66,200	0	-37,788	33,213
	0	0	0	67	0	0	-510	0	577	218
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,022	4,859,654	451,872	37,109	0	0	0	187,166	5,164,491	483,057
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	18	2,337,611	137,817	15,590	0	0	0	3,474	2,487,562	189,801
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	18	831,162	44,700	11,095	0	0	0	3,474	883,501	81,379
Finished Aviation Gasoline	526	1,506,449	93,117	4,495	0	0	0	0	1,604,061	108,422
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,098	6	624	0	0	0	0	9,254	2,102
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	74,627	3,506	117	0	0	0	520	77,730	6,744
Kerosene	5	351,101	10,077	1,624	0	0	0	4,361	358,441	33,494
Distillate Fuel Oil	585	38,704	2,797	4,199	0	0	0	101	45,604	7,677
Residual Fuel Oil	0	977,979	72,453	17,225	0	0	0	24,597	1,043,645	143,911
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	318,465	186,998	2,543	0	0	0	72,060	435,946	50,671
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	37,874	8,393	248	0	0	0	1,629	44,886	1,675
Special Naphthas	0	92,413	0	-17	0	0	0	5,479	86,917	1,441
Lubricants	268	19,162	12,275	-1,019	0	0	0	430	30,256	3,970
Waxes	0	53,041	4,046	1,067	0	0	0	5,510	52,644	11,657
Petroleum Coke	0	5,457	424	20	0	0	0	370	5,531	632
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	165,228	0	-1,320	0	0	0	68,161	95,747	6,159
Still Gas	0	145,431	12,071	-4,024	0	0	0	114	153,364	21,207
Miscellaneous Products	0	213,347	0	0	0	0	0	0	213,347	0
	1,620	21,116	1,009	232	0	0	0	359	23,618	1,916
Total	3,867,894	4,997,934	1,841,525	38,629	74,483	232	4,805,933	285,069	5,729,230	1,516,450

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Thousands Barrels per Day									
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,930	0	3,640	-31	298	1	12,575	197	63
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,667	393	315	363	0	0	523	77	2,138
Pentanes Plus	278	0	76	-10	0	0	156	2	185
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,389	393	239	374	0	0	367	75	1,953
Ethane	535	16	32	30	0	0	2	4	607
Propane	556	311	78	275	0	0	3	60	1,155
Normal Butane	170	66	78	64	0	0	237	8	134
Isobutane	127	0	52	5	0	0	126	2	56
Other Liquids	73	0	294	163	0	0	864	0	-335
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	73	0	0	3	0	0	76	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	218	103	0	0	586	0	-265
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	75	58	0	0	204	0	-70
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	13	14,180	1,441	-307	0	0	0	651	14,676
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,649	379	-259	0	0	0	18	6,752
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,326	140	-245	0	0	0	18	2,204
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,323	239	-14	0	0	0	0	4,548
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	191	2	3	0	0	0	3	193
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,034	29	83	0	0	0	18	1,128
Kerosene	0	146	23	84	0	0	0	0	252
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	3,174	291	-150	0	0	0	81	3,236
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	613	-2	0	0	0	250	1,416
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	79	36	-2	0	0	0	5	108
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	239	0	11	0	0	0	16	235
Special Naphthas	2	48	29	-7	0	0	0	1	71
Lubricants	0	126	9	-3	0	0	0	17	115
Waxes	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Petroleum Coke	0	528	0	-29	0	0	0	242	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	224	29	-47	0	0	0	0	206
Still Gas	0	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	591
Miscellaneous Products	10	67	0	1	0	0	0	1	77
Total	10,683	14,573	5,689	188	298	1	13,963	925	16,541

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - December 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,920	0	3,216	-49	204	1	12,025	204	61
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,613	379	239	76	0	0	493	64	1,749
Pentanes Plus	289	0	51	-2	0	0	202	2	135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	379	187	77	0	0	292	62	1,614
Ethane	493	14	48	24	0	0	2	3	573
Propane	526	287	67	50	0	0	3	48	880
Normal Butane	197	79	43	-1	0	0	154	9	153
Isobutane	110	-1	29	5	0	0	133	2	8
Other Liquids	55	0	353	-22	0	0	649	0	-262
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	55	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	289	-35	0	0	414	0	-160
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	64	13	0	0	181	0	-104
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	8	13,314	1,238	102	0	0	0	513	14,149
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,404	378	43	0	0	0	10	6,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,277	122	30	0	0	0	10	2,421
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,127	255	12	0	0	0	0	4,395
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	204	10	0	0	0	0	1	213
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	962	28	4	0	0	0	12	982
Kerosene	0	106	8	12	0	0	0	0	125
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,679	199	47	0	0	0	67	2,859
Residual Fuel Oil	0	873	512	7	0	0	0	197	1,194
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	104	23	1	0	0	0	4	123
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	15	238
Special Naphthas	1	52	34	-3	0	0	0	1	83
Lubricants	0	145	11	3	0	0	0	15	144
Waxes	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	453	0	-4	0	0	0	187	262
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	398	33	-11	0	0	0	0	420
Still Gas	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	585
Miscellaneous Products	4	58	3	1	0	0	0	1	65
Total	10,597	13,693	5,045	106	204	1	13,167	781	15,697

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,764	0	31,897	481	-877	3,697	1	36,961	0	0	16,042
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	938	1,373	1,962	2,274	0	7,436	0	365	17	13,601	4,573
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	810	1,373	1,037	2,265	0	7,436	0	325	17	12,579	4,507
Pentanes Plus	128	0	925	9	0	0	0	40	0	1,022	66
Other Liquids	5	0	3,263	8	0	1,398	0	7,077	0	-2,403	17,873
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,816	-343	0	1,293	0	6,020	0	-3,254	13,752
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,446	351	0	105	0	1,052	0	850	4,121
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	44,885	37,735	5,941	0	78,066	0	0	668	165,959	168,725
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	21,051	9,474	-565	0	40,849	0	0	4	70,805	60,783
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,274	3,767	-2,043	0	11,667	0	0	4	18,661	24,026
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,777	5,707	1,478	0	29,182	0	0	0	52,144	36,757
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	-3	0	-17	0	189	0	0	0	169	408
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	449	0	-109	0	403	0	0	0	743	1,340
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,510	693	1,028	0	11,585	0	0	0	14,816	9,431
Kerosene	0	388	244	1,181	0	633	0	0	8	2,438	3,675
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,425	8,190	3,265	0	23,119	0	0	4	45,995	58,756
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,511	18,037	1,434	0	390	0	0	(s)	24,372	23,313
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	149	7	-35	0	54	0	0	33	142	198
Special Naphthas	0	295	351	-260	0	76	0	0	3	459	1,581
Lubricants	0	487	130	-124	0	493	0	0	180	805	2,929
Waxes	0	83	8	-17	0	2	0	0	5	71	91
Petroleum Coke	0	1,160	0	-109	0	0	0	0	418	633	778
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,162	602	138	0	173	0	0	1	2,074	5,255
Still Gas	0	1,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,928	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	290	(s)	131	0	100	0	0	13	509	187
Total	2,707	46,258	74,856	8,704	-877	90,597	1	44,403	684	177,157	207,213

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,736	0	13,971	-5,528	-2,458	47,469	0	85,449	741	0	71,970
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,329	2,249	3,853	3,092	0	2,213	0	5,604	475	16,657	20,995
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,696	2,249	3,728	3,583	0	1,313	0	4,386	406	15,777	18,889
Pentanes Plus	1,633	0	125	-491	0	900	0	1,218	70	880	2,106
Other Liquids	327	0	170	1,568	0	20	0	3,985	0	-1,900	23,196
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	327	0	0	-6	0	0	0	321	0	0	152
Unfinished Oils	0	0	170	1,310	0	20	0	1,923	0	-423	16,376
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	1,726	0	-1,477	6,635
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	33
Finished Petroleum Products	12	96,296	726	-5,015	0	22,418	0	0	1,457	112,980	116,336
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	51,405	216	-1,494	0	14,688	0	0	3	64,813	52,600
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	17,831	31	-929	0	5,972	0	0	3	22,902	23,919
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	33,574	186	-565	0	8,716	0	0	0	41,911	28,681
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	77	0	73	0	46	0	0	0	196	482
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	402	59	118	0	273	0	0	67	785	1,142
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,258	0	-86	0	2,877	0	0	97	6,952	7,511
Kerosene	0	1,050	0	1,071	0	154	0	0	0	2,275	1,719
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	23,617	171	-3,561	0	4,458	0	0	0	24,685	37,229
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,760	163	-195	0	-315	0	0	0	3,413	3,989
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,320	12	-33	0	-64	0	0	42	1,193	333
Special Naphthas	0	418	84	57	0	84	0	0	12	631	743
Lubricants	0	703	12	-26	0	235	0	0	16	908	1,962
Waxes	0	28	4	15	0	0	0	0	1	47	75
Petroleum Coke	0	3,450	0	-243	0	0	0	0	1,218	1,989	999
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,999	0	-714	0	-9	0	0	(s)	1,276	7,224
Still Gas	0	3,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,523	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	286	4	3	0	-9	0	0	2	294	328
Total	44,404	98,545	18,719	-5,883	-2,458	72,120	0	95,038	2,674	127,736	232,497

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 131,849	0	61,585	251	9,018	-19,769	23	182,897	0	14	640,450
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,949	7,189	2,600	5,073	0	-7,779	0	8,568	1,731	31,733	51,791
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,429	7,189	1,417	5,003	0	-7,172	0	5,428	1,731	28,707	45,995
Pentanes Plus	5,520	0	1,183	70	0	-607	0	3,140	0	3,026	5,796
Other Liquids	1,513	0	5,110	3,631	0	-1,418	0	14,101	0	-5,265	65,794
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,513	0	0	110	0	0	0	1,623	0	0	230
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,751	1,979	0	-1,313	0	9,435	0	-4,018	51,694
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	360	1,622	0	-105	0	3,123	0	-1,246	13,715
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-80	0	0	0	-80	0	0	155
Finished Petroleum Products	389	206,993	3,113	-5,221	0	-103,378	0	0	9,975	91,921	129,370
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	94,492	110	-4,943	0	-57,163	0	0	270	32,228	50,389
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	34,369	0	-3,603	0	-18,262	0	0	270	12,235	21,399
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	60,123	110	-1,340	0	-38,901	0	0	0	19,992	28,990
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	319	0	135	0	-235	0	0	0	220	677
Naptha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,021	0	281	0	-849	0	0	0	2,453	2,170
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	17,386	0	1,981	0	-15,386	0	0	415	3,566	11,033
Kerosene	0	2,860	459	284	0	-787	0	0	(s)	2,816	2,102
Distillate Fuel Oil	46	47,269	203	-2,812	0	-27,697	0	0	830	16,179	32,865
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,801	620	-220	0	-75	0	0	4,253	7,873	12,569
Naptha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,018	1,077	420	0	10	0	0	508	9,017	2,312
Special Naphthas	56	682	462	-13	0	-160	0	0	4	1,023	1,384
Lubricants	0	2,360	122	155	0	-779	0	0	278	1,580	5,501
Waxes	0	168	(s)	31	0	-2	0	0	10	188	369
Petroleum Coke	0	6,925	0	-165	0	0	0	0	3,394	3,366	2,491
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,186	59	-331	0	-164	0	0	1	1,750	4,462
Still Gas	0	8,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,294	0
Miscellaneous Products	285	1,212	(s)	-24	0	-91	0	0	14	1,368	1,046
Total	168,700	214,182	72,408	3,734	9,018	-132,344	23	205,566	11,706	118,404	887,405

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Disposition				Ending Stocks
							Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 18,349	0	1,096	-213	4,271	-10,512	0	12,982	0	9	12,291
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,314	116	759	72	0	-1,870	0	479	0	1,912	1,044
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,385	116	647	62	0	-1,577	0	378	0	1,255	871
Pentanes Plus	929	0	112	10	0	-293	0	101	0	657	173
Other Liquids	0	0	0	237	0	0	0	125	0	112	3,941
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	48	0	169	2,104
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	77	0	-57	1,837
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	13,723	161	-1,358	0	402	0	0	3	12,927	11,905
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,066	40	-260	0	103	0	0	1	6,949	4,969
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,681	20	-351	0	-164	0	0	1	3,186	2,913
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,385	20	91	0	267	0	0	0	3,763	2,056
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	36	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	39	65
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	458	0	-71	0	-196	0	0	0	191	466
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	652	0	99	0	739	0	0	0	1,490	563
Kerosene	0	53	0	-12	0	0	0	0	0	41	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,495	111	-479	0	-244	0	0	1	2,882	2,918
Residual Fuel Oil	0	358	9	-31	0	0	0	0	0	336	466
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	29	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	27	4
Special Naphthas	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	5
Lubricants	0	28	0	-8	0	0	0	0	1	19	78
Waxes	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Petroleum Coke	0	339	0	-5	0	0	0	0	0	334	109
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	708	0	-600	0	0	0	0	0	108	2,214
Still Gas	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	52	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	57	8
Total	21,666	13,839	2,016	-1,262	4,271	-11,980	0	13,586	3	14,950	29,181

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 92,145	0	4,279	4,037	-723	-20,885	6	71,542	5,364	1,941	71,258
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,138	1,266	578	752	0	0	0	1,199	164	2,372	2,495
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	745	1,266	578	667	0	0	0	868	164	2,225	2,447
Pentanes Plus	393	0	0	85	0	0	0	331	0	147	48
Other Liquids	407	0	559	-404	0	0	0	1,506	0	-944	29,680
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	407	0	0	2	0	0	0	409	0	0	2
Unfinished Oils	0	0	25	32	0	0	0	750	0	-693	22,743
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	534	-433	0	0	0	352	0	-251	6,905
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-5	0	0	30
Finished Petroleum Products	0	77,688	2,929	-3,860	0	2,492	0	0	8,090	71,159	56,721
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	32,115	1,910	-759	0	1,523	0	0	267	34,522	21,060
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,963	530	-670	0	787	0	0	267	11,343	9,122
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,152	1,380	-89	0	736	0	0	0	23,179	11,938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	118	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	220	470
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,590	1	-128	0	369	0	0	33	1,799	1,626
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,253	211	-454	0	185	0	0	47	8,148	4,956
Kerosene	0	169	0	72	0	0	0	0	(s)	241	147
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	12,591	336	-1,049	0	364	0	0	1,674	10,568	12,143
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,284	170	-1,065	0	0	0	0	3,490	7,899	10,334
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	342	36	-67	0	0	0	0	50	261	269
Special Naphthas	0	93	13	1	0	0	0	0	7	100	257
Lubricants	0	332	(s)	-98	0	51	0	0	47	238	1,187
Waxes	0	66	1	-8	0	0	0	0	8	51	91
Petroleum Coke	0	4,479	0	-389	0	0	0	0	2,461	1,629	1,782
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	892	246	50	0	0	0	0	2	1,186	2,052
Still Gas	0	4,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,127	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	237	6	-68	0	0	0	0	4	171	347
Total	93,690	78,954	8,345	525	-723	-18,393	6	74,247	13,617	74,528	160,154

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ October 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production		PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			Texas (continued)		
Florida	955	31	TRRC District 04	2,432	78
New York	E 81	E 3	TRRC District 05	866	28
Pennsylvania	E 409	E 13	TRRC District 06	3,533	114
Virginia	E 3	E 0	TRRC District 07B	3,202	103
West Virginia	330	11	TRRC District 07C	3,223	104
Adjustment 2	1	(s)	TRRC District 08	19,949	644
Total PAD District I	E 1,779	E 57	TRRC District 08A	17,626	569
			TRRC District 09	3,386	109
			TRRC District 10	1,708	55
			East Texas	3,903	126
PAD District II			Total Texas	75,128	2,423
Illinois	2,719	88	Adjustment 2	2,988	96
Indiana	436	14	Total PAD District III	E 132,007	E 4,258
Kansas	6,746	218			
Kentucky	700	23	PAD District IV		
Michigan	E 2,313	E 75	Colorado	E 2,486	E 80
Missouri	E 25	E 1	Montana	E 2,554	E 82
Nebraska	609	20	Utah	3,582	116
North Dakota	4,317	139	Wyoming	10,455	337
Ohio	E 1,293	E 42	Adjustment 2	-585	-19
Oklahoma	13,993	451	Total PAD District IV	E 18,492	E 597
South Dakota	134	4			
Tennessee	64	2	PAD District V		
Adjustment 2	-563	-18	Alaska		
Total PAD District II	E 32,786	E 1,058	South Alaska	1,273	41
			North Slope	56,065	1,809
PAD District III			Adjustment for Alaska ²	-859	-28
Alabama	1,820	59	Total Alaska	56,479	1,822
Arkansas	E 1,488	E 48	Arizona	16	1
Louisiana			California		
Gulf Coast	E 38,973	E 1,257	Central Coastal	5,954	192
Rest of State	E 2,487	E 80	East Central	23,196	748
Total Louisiana	E 41,460	E 1,337	North	15	(s)
Mississippi	2,619	84	South	7,406	239
New Mexico			Total California	36,571	1,180
Northwestern	667	22	Nevada	251	8
Southeastern	5,837	188	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	-1,141	-37
Total New Mexico	6,504	210	Total PAD District V	92,176	2,973
Texas			United States Total	E 277,240	E 8,943
TRRC District 01	2,300	74			
TRRC District 02	3,371	109			
TRRC District 03	9,629	311			

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 1,070; California: Federal - 2,442 State - 3,417 Louisiana: Federal - 25,919 State - E 2,095 Texas: Federal - 1,543 State - 180; U.S. Total - E 36,666

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		
Natural Gas Liquids	334	604	938	3	1,820	357	9,149	11,329	20,275	3,148	7,472	552	3,502	34,949	3,314	1,138
Pentanes Plus	55	73	128	0	205	89	1,339	1,633	3,201	228	1,338	154	599	5,520	929	393
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	279	531	810	3	1,615	268	7,810	9,696	17,074	2,920	6,134	398	2,903	29,429	2,385	745
Ethane	82	177	259	0	512	4	3,286	3,802	6,963	1,267	2,681	62	992	11,965	490	72
Propane	127	239	366	2	725	159	2,930	3,816	6,563	1,526	2,085	172	1,146	11,492	1,192	381
Normal Butane	57	82	139	1	205	94	1,000	1,300	2,407	-670	722	116	519	3,094	540	208
Isobutane	13	33	46	0	173	11	594	778	1,141	797	646	48	246	2,878	163	84
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	310	46	2	31	0	389	3	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	46	0	0	0	46	0	46
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	12	252	0	2	31	0	56	3	56
Total Production	334	604	938	3	1,822	357	9,159	11,341	20,585	3,194	7,474	583	3,502	35,338	3,317	1,138
																52,072

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ..	33,806	3,155	36,961	2,009	55,104	9,033	19,303	85,449	14,251	91,468	69,562	5,720	1,896	182,897	12,982	71,542	389,831
Pentanes Plus	36	4	40	0	585	65	568	1,218	1,013	1,489	461	59	118	3,140	101	331	4,830
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	277	48	325	195	2,572	544	1,075	4,386	1,003	1,813	2,394	157	61	5,428	378	868	11,385
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	50
Propane	2	0	2	0	65	0	0	65	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	3	99
Normal Butane	234	48	282	109	1,660	430	694	2,893	604	1,154	1,290	86	29	3,163	321	683	7,342
Isobutane	41	0	41	86	847	114	381	1,428	399	659	1,025	71	32	2,186	57	182	3,894
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	5	0	5	8	265	31	17	321	0	1,069	545	0	9	1,623	0	409	2,358
Unfinished Oil (net)	5,816	204	6,020	9	1,771	-29	172	1,923	-560	9,850	96	62	-13	9,435	48	750	18,176
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	1,056	-4	1,052	0	1,292	174	260	1,726	308	1,177	1,556	58	24	3,123	77	352	6,330
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-1	0	16	15	0	0	-80	0	0	-80	0	-5	-70
Total Input to Refineries	40,996	3,407	44,403	2,221	61,588	9,818	21,411	95,038	16,015	106,866	74,534	6,056	2,095	205,566	13,586	74,247	432,840
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,092	102	1,194	65	1,782	291	624	2,762	465	3,062	2,260	186	61	6,033	417	2,330	12,736
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,425	116	1,541	66	2,282	306	719	3,374	562	3,706	2,607	250	71	7,196	542	3,035	15,687
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	76.7	87.5	77.5	98.2	78.1	95.2	86.8	81.9	82.7	82.6	86.7	74.2	85.8	83.8	77.0	76.8	81.2
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	.90	.51	.87	.59	.92	1.76	.55	.91	.56	.88	1.11	1.43	.81	.96	.91	1.08	.96
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.45	39.70	32.14	37.06	35.55	32.09	37.77	35.73	38.71	34.64	31.98	31.80	39.47	33.88	35.86	24.87	32.50
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,425	116	1,541	66	2,282	306	719	3,374	562	3,706	2,607	250	71	7,196	542	3,035	15,687
Idle	1,232	109	1,342	66	2,040	301	719	3,127	501	3,452	2,509	231	71	6,763	522	2,846	14,600
	192	7	199	0	242	5	0	247	61	254	98	20	0	432	19	188	1,086

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Ind., Wisc., Daks.	Minn., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,348	25	1,373	40	1,653	226	330	2,249	310	3,220	3,532	84	43	7,189	116	1,266	12,193
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	535	0	535	0	203	15	66	284	46	1,474	1,952	6	0	3,478	15	180	4,492
For Other Uses	813	25	838	40	1,450	211	264	1,965	264	1,746	1,580	78	43	3,711	101	1,086	7,701
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	487	-3	0	0	484	0	1	501
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	51	-4	0	437	0	1	438
Propane	1,167	25	1,192	40	1,657	205	377	2,279	288	2,906	1,607	73	48	4,922	174	1,059	9,626
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	401	0	401	0	197	0	66	263	46	1,074	235	0	0	1,355	0	125	2,144
For Other Uses	766	25	791	40	1,460	205	311	2,016	242	1,832	1,372	73	48	3,567	174	934	7,482
Normal Butane	181	0	181	0	-10	4	-47	-53	22	-137	1,919	11	-5	1,810	-74	190	2,054
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	134	0	134	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	6	0	1,713	-1	38	1,898
For Other Uses	47	0	47	0	-10	-10	-47	-67	22	-137	212	5	-5	97	-73	152	156
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	0	-36	9	0	0	-27	16	12	12
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,739	1,312	21,051	1,266	33,175	5,165	11,799	51,405	8,603	49,605	33,375	1,792	1,117	94,492	7,066	32,115	206,129
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,695	579	5,274	508	9,784	1,925	5,614	17,831	3,648	19,195	10,237	726	563	34,369	3,681	10,963	72,118
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	15,044	733	15,777	758	23,391	3,240	6,185	33,574	4,955	30,410	23,138	1,066	554	60,123	3,385	21,152	134,011
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-3	0	-3	0	75	0	2	77	9	170	140	0	0	319	36	118	547
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	449	0	449	0	287	115	0	402	926	1,016	618	182	279	3,021	458	1,590	5,920
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,511	-1	1,510	3	2,965	257	1,033	4,258	842	7,918	8,588	4	34	17,386	652	8,253	32,059
Kerosene	253	135	388	92	863	63	32	1,050	80	1,389	1,289	93	9	2,860	53	169	4,520
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,430	995	11,425	587	14,206	2,661	6,163	23,617	3,249	23,934	17,880	1,759	447	47,269	3,495	12,591	98,397
Residual Fuel Oil	4,420	91	4,511	101	3,077	304	278	3,760	1,198	6,765	3,511	322	5	11,801	358	12,284	32,714
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	144	0	144	0	164	0	60	224	-26	1,550	396	0	0	1,920	0	154	2,442
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	1,096	0	0	1,096	183	4,905	1,014	-4	0	6,098	29	188	7,416
Special Naphthas	285	10	295	0	323	0	95	418	85	464	-25	158	0	682	0	93	1,488
Lubricants	44	443	487	0	405	0	298	703	19	1,624	311	406	0	2,360	28	332	3,910
Waxes	0	83	83	0	2	0	26	28	3	77	32	56	0	168	1	66	346
Petroleum Coke	1,139	21	1,160	30	2,310	542	568	3,450	205	3,265	3,350	94	11	6,925	339	4,479	16,353
Marketable	404	0	404	0	1,353	422	393	2,168	31	1,706	2,623	47	0	4,407	143	3,544	10,666
Catalyst	735	21	756	30	957	120	175	1,282	174	1,559	727	47	11	2,518	196	935	5,687
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,010	152	1,162	89	981	464	465	1,999	205	402	520	949	110	2,186	708	892	6,947
Still Gas	1,791	137	1,928	81	2,516	363	563	3,523	476	5,063	2,523	177	55	8,294	448	4,127	18,320
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	164	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	2	383	516	0	0	901	0	19	1,084
For Other Uses	1,627	137	1,764	81	2,516	363	563	3,523	474	4,680	2,007	177	55	7,393	448	4,108	17,236
Miscellaneous Products	237	53	290	2	237	41	6	286	32	597	546	37	0	1,212	52	237	2,077
Fuel Use	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	169	0	0	181	11	12	225
Non-Fuel Use	237	32	269	2	237	41	6	286	32	585	377	37	0	1,031	41	225	1,852
Total Production	42,802	3,456	46,258	2,291	64,335	10,201	21,718	98,545	16,399	111,964	77,600	6,109	2,110	214,182	13,839	78,954	451,778
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,806	-49	-1,855	-70	-2,747	-383	-307	-3,507	-384	-5,098	-3,066	-53	-15	-8,616	-253	-4,707	-18,938

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1985

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, December, 1985																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.4	37.6	45.7	52.7	50.0	48.3	50.7	50.1	45.9	43.5	40.8	26.3	48.1	42.2	50.0	41.7	44.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.0	.0	.2	.3	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.4	.7	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.3	3.2	5.1	1.5	2.3	3.7	.9	1.8	3.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.1	0	1.0	0	.5	1.3	.0	.5	6.8	1.0	.9	3.1	14.8	1.6	3.5	2.2	1.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.8	.0	3.5	.1	5.2	2.9	5.3	4.9	6.2	7.8	12.3	.1	1.8	9.0	5.0	11.4	7.9
Kerosene	.6	4.0	.9	4.6	1.5	.7	.2	1.2	.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	.5	1.5	.4	.2	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.3	29.6	26.6	29.1	25.0	29.6	31.6	27.0	23.7	23.6	25.7	30.4	23.7	24.6	26.8	17.4	24.1
Residual Fuel Oil	11.2	2.7	10.5	5.0	5.4	3.4	1.4	4.3	8.8	6.7	5.0	5.6	.3	6.1	2.7	17.0	8.0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.4	0	.3	0	.3	0	.3	.3	.2	1.5	.6	.0	0	1.0	0	.2	.6
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	1.9	0	0	1.3	1.3	4.8	1.5	.1	0	3.2	.2	.3	1.8
Special Naphthas	.7	.3	.7	0	.6	0	.5	.5	.6	.5	.0	.2	0	.4	.0	.1	.4
Lubricants	.1	13.2	1.1	0	.7	0	1.5	.8	.1	1.6	.4	7.0	0	1.2	.2	.5	1.0
Waxes	0	2.5	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	1.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.9	.6	2.7	1.5	4.1	6.0	2.9	3.9	1.5	3.2	4.8	1.6	.6	3.6	2.6	6.2	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.5	4.5	2.7	4.4	1.7	5.2	2.4	2.3	1.5	.4	.7	16.4	5.8	1.1	5.4	1.2	1.7
Still Gas	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.5	5.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	4.3	3.4	5.7	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	.6	1.6	.7	.1	.4	.5	.0	.3	.2	.6	.8	.6	0	.6	.4	.3	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.6	-1.5	-4.3	-3.5	-4.8	-4.3	-1.6	-4.0	-2.8	-5.0	-4.4	-9	-8	-4.5	-1.9	-6.5	-4.6

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

4 Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	31,897	19,929	55,627	1,096	4,279	112,827
Natural Gas Liquids	1,962	3,853	2,600	759	578	9,752
Pentanes Plus	925	125	1,183	112	0	2,345
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,037	3,728	1,417	647	578	7,406
Ethane	0	981	0	0	0	981
Propane	536	1,290	118	402	61	2,407
Normal Butane	300	875	785	147	310	2,417
Isobutane	200	583	514	98	207	1,601
Other Liquids ¹	3,263	170	5,110	0	559	9,102
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,816	170	4,751	0	25	6,762
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,446	0	360	0	534	2,340
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	37,735	726	3,113	161	2,929	44,663
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,474	216	110	40	1,910	11,751
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,767	31	0	20	530	4,349
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	5,707	186	110	20	1,380	7,403
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	59	0	0	1	60
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	693	0	0	0	211	904
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16	0	0	0	0	16
Other	677	0	0	0	211	887
Kerosene	244	0	459	0	0	703
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,190	171	203	111	336	9,011
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,190	171	203	111	336	9,011
Residual Fuel Oil	18,037	163	620	9	170	18,999
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,037	163	620	9	170	18,999
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	7	12	1,077	0	36	1,131
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	351	84	462	1	13	911
Lubricants	130	12	122	0	(s)	264
Waxes	8	4	(s)	0	1	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	602	0	59	0	246	906
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	4	(s)	0	6	10
Total Imports	74,856	24,677	66,450	2,016	8,345	176,344

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)^{1,2}	363,887	215,714	516,660	14,023	63,455	1,173,732
Natural Gas Liquids	14,453	43,649	17,224	6,938	4,790	87,053
Pentanes plus	5,539	125	10,666	1,462	925	18,717
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,914	43,523	6,558	5,475	3,865	68,336
Ethane	3	17,692	0	(s)	4	17,699
Propane	4,397	15,151	1,509	2,905	488	24,450
Normal Butane	2,700	6,331	3,082	1,508	2,000	15,621
Isobutane	1,815	4,350	1,966	1,062	1,373	10,565
Other Liquids¹	40,506	3,075	79,945	0	5,335	128,862
Unfinished Oils ¹	23,511	2,985	77,976	0	856	105,328
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	16,995	90	1,969	0	4,479	23,533
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	362,570	10,841	46,048	2,461	29,951	451,872
Finished Motor Gasoline	108,689	4,139	7,590	805	16,594	137,817
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34,574	1,790	2,059	458	5,819	44,700
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	74,114	2,349	5,531	348	10,775	93,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,798	97	243	0	369	3,506
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,248	1	89	0	2,739	10,077
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	180	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,068	1	89	0	2,739	9,897
Kerosene	1,598	0	1,180	0	19	2,797
Distillate Fuel Oil	64,409	2,583	814	1,503	3,144	72,453
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	64,409	2,583	814	1,503	3,144	72,453
Residual Fuel Oil	160,429	899	21,630	131	3,910	186,998
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	160,429	899	21,630	131	3,910	186,998
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	878	152	7,146	0	217	8,393
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4,251	2,049	5,223	4	746	12,275
Lubricants	2,781	173	745	1	346	4,046
Waxes	150	95	130	5	45	424
Asphalt and Road Oil	9,107	430	882	10	1,642	12,071
Miscellaneous Products	233	223	376	2	174	1,009
Total Imports	781,417	273,278	659,877	23,422	103,531	1,841,525

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,621	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,096	0	1,748	4,582	7,203	232
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	755	755	24
Saudi Arabia	18,670	432	0	0	798	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,230	19,900	642
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	460	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	21,291	1,170	755	460	798	0	0	0	2,096	0	1,748	7,027	28,318	913
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179	2,423	78
Gabon	1,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,437	46
Indonesia	8,947	0	409	0	0	73	0	9	9	0	0	499	9,446	305
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	320	13,062	421
Venezuela	9,086	95	1,260	242	1,415	0	33	3,268	3,433	(s)	538	10,284	19,370	625
Subtotal Other OPEC	34,456	95	1,669	242	1,415	73	33	3,277	3,941	(s)	538	11,282	45,738	1,475
Other														
Angola	3,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	4,172	135
Australia	399	365	0	0	163	78	0	102	17	0	1	726	1,124	36
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	740	0	0	1,385	1,385	45
Brazil	0	0	0	0	492	0	0	0	605	29	33	1,158	1,158	37
Canada	16,632	5,077	569	0	1,579	59	22	1,666	1,461	151	474	11,058	27,690	893
Congo	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	164	832	27
France	0	0	0	0	655	0	0	35	0	0	(s)	690	690	22
Mexico	18,506	368	1	294	0	62	0	169	416	(s)	135	1,443	19,949	644
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	2,085	0	0	0	190	4	273	2,552	2,552	82
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	699	0	0	914	914	29
Norway	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	18
People's Republic of China	2,535	5	0	420	188	0	0	138	0	0	0	751	3,286	106
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0	297	297	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	106	366	366	12
Romania	0	0	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	983	1,513	1,513	49
Spain	0	0	457	0	1,158	0	0	0	265	242	0	2,122	2,122	68
Trinidad and Tobago	2,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	201	2,980	96
Tunisia	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	33
United Kingdom	7,931	327	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	3	530	8,461	273
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,685	87	859	628	648	1,897	3,848	0	73	9,725	9,725	314
Zaire	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	24
Other Western Hemisphere	410	0	225	16	0	0	0	205	2,396	58	(s)	2,900	3,310	107
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,067	0	1,284	291	2,160	64	0	462	1,509	284	303	6,357	7,424	239
Subtotal Other	57,079	6,142	4,338	1,638	9,538	890	670	5,735	12,963	911	2,384	45,208	102,288	3,300
Total Imports	112,827	7,406	6,762	2,340	11,751	963	703	9,011	18,999	911	4,670	63,517	176,344	5,689

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,140	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,096	0	0	2,296	3,436	111
Saudi Arabia	2,404	315	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	572	2,976	96
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	460	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,544	516	0	460	257	0	0	0	2,096	0	0	3,328	6,872	222
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179	550	18
Gabon	1,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,159	37
Indonesia	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872	60
Nigeria	8,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,619	278
Venezuela	1,705	0	0	0	1,305	0	33	3,268	3,433	(s)	523	8,562	10,266	331
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,726	0	0	0	1,305	0	33	3,268	3,612	(s)	523	8,740	22,466	725
Other														
Angola	1,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	356	1,960	63
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	740	0	0	1,385	1,385	45
Brazil	0	0	0	0	492	0	0	0	605	0	1	1,097	1,097	35
Canada	1,566	468	0	0	774	(s)	22	1,269	1,289	4	204	4,030	5,596	181
Congo	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	164	832	27
France	0	0	0	0	655	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	655	655	21
Mexico	2,094	0	0	202	2,085	62	0	0	413	0	0	677	2,771	89
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	4	(s)	2,279	2,279	74
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	699	0	0	914	914	29
Norway	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	18
People's Republic of China	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	138	847	27
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0	297	297	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	106	294	294	9
Romania	0	0	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	1,283	1,283	41
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,158	0	0	0	265	0	0	1,423	1,423	46
Trinidad and Tobago	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	201	660	21
Tunisia	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	33
United Kingdom	5,192	53	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	2	255	5,447	176
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,285	87	859	628	189	1,897	3,548	0	0	8,493	8,493	274
Zaire	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	24
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	2,396	29	0	2,630	2,630	85
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	414	167	1,691	3	0	352	1,368	244	82	4,319	4,319	139
Subtotal Other	14,627	521	1,816	987	7,912	693	211	4,922	12,330	351	1,148	30,891	45,518	1,468
Total Imports	31,897	1,037	1,816	1,446	9,474	693	244	8,190	18,037	351	1,671	42,959	74,856	2,415
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	6
Saudi Arabia	2,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,497	81
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,698	87

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	16
Venezuela	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	3
Subtotal Other OPEC	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	597	19
Other														
Canada	13,971	3,723	170	0	216	59	0	171	163	84	158	4,743	18,714	604
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,790	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	13
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	16,634	3,728	170	0	216	59	0	171	163	84	158	4,749	21,383	690
Total Imports	19,929	3,728	170	0	216	59	0	171	163	84	158	4,749	24,677	796
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,281	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	2,286	3,566	115
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	755	755	24
Saudi Arabia	13,769	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	13,885	448
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,050	654	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	3,157	18,207	587
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,874	60
Gabon	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	9
Indonesia	3,361	0	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	3,770	122
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,624	127
Venezuela	7,282	95	1,260	242	110	0	0	0	320	0	15	1,722	9,005	290
Subtotal Other OPEC	16,420	95	1,669	242	110	0	0	0	320	0	15	2,451	18,871	609
Other														
Angola	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	71
Australia	399	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	432	14
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	30	59	59	2
Canada	0	0	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	431	431	14
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	(s)	35	35	1
Mexico	14,623	361	1	92	0	0	0	168	0	0	44	666	15,289	493
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	273	9
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	1,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,826	59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1985 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	72	72	2
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	231	231	7
Spain	0	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0	699	699	23
Trinidad and Tobago	1,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,856	60
United Kingdom	2,740	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	275	3,014	97
Virgin Islands	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	73	1,233	1,233	40
Other Western Hemisphere	1	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	246	247	8
Other Eastern Hemisphere	502	0	870	26	0	0	0	0	0	40	27	964	1,465	47
Subtotal Other	24,157	668	2,326	118	0	0	459	203	300	462	678	5,216	29,373	948
Total Imports	55,627	1,417	4,751	360	110	0	459	203	620	462	2,441	10,824	66,450	2,144
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,096	647	0	0	40	0	0	111	9	1	112	920	2,016	65
Subtotal Other	1,096	647	0	0	40	0	0	111	9	1	112	920	2,016	65
Total Imports	1,096	647	0	0	40	0	0	111	9	1	112	920	2,016	65
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	541	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	541	17
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,714	0	0	0	0	73	0	9	9	0	0	91	3,804	123
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,714	0	0	0	0	73	0	9	9	0	0	91	3,804	123
Other														
Australia	0	332	0	0	163	78	0	102	17	0	1	693	693	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Canada	0	240	25	0	549	0	0	115	0	5	(s)	934	934	30
Mexico	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	90	100	100	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	608	608	20
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	565	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	24	24	1
Subtotal Other	565	578	25	98	469	61	0	110	141	0	195	1,074	1,639	53
Total Imports	4,279	578	25	534	1,910	212	0	336	170	13	288	4,066	8,345	269

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	31,433	2,278	2,879	0	170	8	0	2,151	20,246	0	10,195	37,927	69,360	190
Iraq	16,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,889	46
Kuwait	1,370	0	4,287	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	162	0	6,297	7,667	21
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	929	245	0	1,629	1,829	4
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	48,043	868	321	48	10,632	0	0	0	1,077	0	0	12,946	60,988	167
United Arab Emirates	12,760	0	0	1,422	278	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	3,837	16,598	45
Subtotal Arab OPEC	110,495	3,246	7,785	1,627	11,080	8	0	2,151	25,618	407	10,814	62,736	173,231	475
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	20,760	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	4,154	0	0	4,454	25,214	69
Gabon	18,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	19,088	52
Indonesia	103,991	0	6,829	0	178	112	0	44	144	0	242	7,550	111,541	306
Iran	9,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,907	27
Nigeria	103,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,844	0	0	1,844	104,936	287
Venezuela	114,780	824	16,963	586	18,926	3,651	87	27,208	30,660	1,427	6,983	107,315	222,095	608
Subtotal Other OPEC	371,328	824	24,092	586	19,104	3,763	87	27,252	37,093	1,427	7,225	121,455	492,783	1,350
Other														
Angola	37,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,090	0	0	2,090	39,979	110
Australia	8,844	1,446	281	0	1,972	755	0	593	592	0	172	5,811	14,655	40
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	93	230	93	0	2,226	6,241	0	320	12,250	12,250	34
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1,471	1,899	9,336	215	0	1,026	8,067	307	192	22,513	22,513	62
Canada	170,509	56,718	3,397	673	14,040	785	111	13,994	10,609	2,676	6,767	109,770	280,279	768
Congo	5,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,835	0	0	1,835	7,797	21
Egypt	956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	956	3
France	0	1	724	0	3,015	0	0	35	283	45	383	4,486	4,486	12
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	546	0	0	849	1,149	3
Mexico	260,605	3,707	16,476	2,681	2,536	603	71	3,329	5,519	291	1,620	36,832	297,437	815
Netherlands	0	1	718	76	17,327	0	0	412	814	122	1,282	20,752	20,752	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	412	0	687	437	82	1,108	9,123	0	1,039	12,887	12,887	35
Norway	11,784	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	455	12,239	34
Oman	655	0	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,130	1,785	5
People's Republic of China	13,027	33	647	4,574	2,551	0	0	293	0	4	41	8,143	21,170	58
Peru	4,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,925	0	1,449	419	119	970	3,541	186	2,608	10,240	10,240	28
Romania	0	0	1,553	7,498	3,110	0	0	0	430	503	4,390	17,484	17,484	48
Spain	233	0	1,153	0	5,886	173	0	0	1,997	481	1,005	10,694	10,927	30
Syria	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Trinidad and Tobago	35,795	0	0	244	114	122	0	1,122	4,064	133	159	5,958	41,753	114
Tunisia	4,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
United Kingdom	102,496	2,324	584	0	4,862	0	0	0	2,927	370	901	11,969	114,466	314
Virgin Islands	0	0	20,493	87	11,520	3,727	2,325	13,118	37,451	0	1,477	90,198	90,198	247
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	26	200	200	1
Zaire	12,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,569	34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1985 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	1,621	0	957	47	171	0	0	652	16,075	590	287	18,778	20,399	56
Other Eastern Hemisphere	18,986	38	18,270	3,448	28,248	2,404	0	4,019	11,839	1,985	3,959	74,210	93,195	255
Subtotal Other	691,915	64,266	73,451	21,320	107,633	9,812	2,710	43,050	124,287	10,441	26,628	483,596	1,175,511	3,221
Total Imports	1,173,738	68,336	105,323	23,533	137,817	13,583	2,797	72,453	186,998	12,275	44,667	667,787	1,841,525	5,045
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	12,460	1,265	221	0	170	8	0	2,151	15,527	0	0	19,342	31,801	87
Kuwait	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	3
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	245	0	1,174	1,174	3
Qatar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	(s)
Saudi Arabia	6,769	512	0	48	9,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,651	16,420	45
United Arab Emirates	2,727	0	0	1,422	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,700	4,426	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,947	1,878	221	1,469	9,539	8	0	2,151	16,456	245	(s)	31,966	54,913	150
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	0	0	3,800	4,870	13
Gabon	10,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	10,785	30
Indonesia	28,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	28,779	79
Iran	877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	2
Nigeria	64,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	1,040	65,255	179
Venezuela	41,796	285	2,905	236	14,570	3,360	87	27,208	28,054	716	6,244	83,666	125,461	344
Subtotal Other OPEC	146,991	285	2,905	236	14,570	3,360	87	27,208	33,185	716	6,485	89,038	236,028	647
Other														
Angola	19,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,782	0	0	1,782	21,414	59
Australia	3,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	143	323	4,256	12
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	230	10	0	2,026	6,181	0	0	8,447	8,447	23
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	1,471	1,641	9,000	215	0	1,026	8,067	18	4	21,442	21,442	59
Canada	16,959	5,317	129	270	4,866	395	92	8,701	9,225	256	3,245	32,497	49,456	135
Congo	1,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,835	0	0	1,835	3,726	10
Egypt	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	472	1
France	0	1	402	0	3,015	0	0	0	283	1	19	3,722	3,722	10
Ghana	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	58,927	0	826	2,093	509	514	38	3,159	4,528	289	0	11,957	70,884	194
Netherlands	0	(s)	36	0	16,504	0	0	412	814	9	266	18,041	18,041	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	402	0	656	437	0	1,108	8,748	0	430	11,780	11,780	32
Norway	8,717	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	455	9,172	25
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
People's Republic of China	5,493	0	158	310	161	0	0	138	0	0	0	767	6,261	17
Peru	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,259	0	0	3,259	4,006	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,925	0	1,449	229	119	787	0	1,317	2,395	8,222	8,222	23
Romania	0	0	1,553	7,498	3,110	0	0	0	425	503	3,851	16,940	16,940	46
Spain	0	0	0	0	5,886	173	0	0	1,467	0	788	8,313	8,313	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	1
Syria	7,756	0	0	244	114	122	0	1,122	3,320	0	0	4,935	12,690	35
Trinidad and Tobago	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	3
Tunisia	53,422	1,429	396	0	4,862	0	0	0	2,927	101	265	9,980	63,401	174
United Kingdom	0	0	10,799	87	11,520	3,727	1,261	12,892	36,802	0	277	77,365	77,365	212
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	(s)
Yugoslavia	10,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,221	28
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	257	15	171	0	0	652	15,807	49	23	16,973	16,973	47
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,748	4	1,819	3,130	22,015	855	0	3,029	4,894	748	486	36,982	41,730	114
Subtotal Other	193,950	6,752	20,385	15,290	84,579	6,677	1,510	35,050	110,798	3,290	12,204	296,525	490,475	1,344
Total Imports	363,887	8,914	23,511	16,995	108,689	10,046	1,598	64,409	160,429	4,251	18,689	417,530	781,417	2,141
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	4
Algeria	8,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,656	24
Iraq	7,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,204	20
Saudi Arabia	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	4
United Arab Emirates	18,657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,657	51
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	6
Other OPEC	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	4
Ecuador	4,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,189	11
Gabon	8,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,834	24
Iran	1,373	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	1,599	4
Nigeria	18,026	0	225	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	226	18,252	50
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other OPEC	0	43,490	2,731	90	4,139	97	0	2,583	899	2,049	1,191	57,269	189,186	0
Other	131,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518
Brazil	2,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,690	7
Canada	38,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	(s)
Peru	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,420	7
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,648	(s)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35	2,683	7
Subtotal Other	179,030	43,523	2,760	90	4,139	97	0	2,583	899	2,049	1,198	57,339	236,369	648
Total Imports	215,714	43,523	2,985	90	4,139	97	0	2,583	899	2,049	1,198	57,565	273,278	749

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1985 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtnas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	17,473	1,013	2,658	0	0	0	0	0	4,719	0	10,195	18,585	36,058	99
Iraq	8,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,233	23
Kuwait	378	0	4,287	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	162	0	6,297	6,675	18
Libya	0	0	297	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	455	1
Saudi Arabia	34,070	356	321	0	231	0	0	0	1,077	0	0	1,985	36,056	99
United Arab Emirates	8,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	0	619	2,137	10,873	30
Subtotal Arab OPEC	68,890	1,368	7,564	158	231	0	0	0	9,162	162	10,814	29,460	98,351	269
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	17,430	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	0	654	18,084	50
Gabon	6,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,932	19
Indonesia	25,076	0	6,829	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	6,952	32,027	88
Iran	4,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,841	13
Nigeria	30,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	0	0	803	30,847	85
Venezuela	71,612	539	13,833	351	4,356	0	0	0	2,433	474	739	22,723	94,335	258
Subtotal Other OPEC	155,934	539	20,962	351	4,356	0	0	0	3,712	474	739	31,132	187,067	513
Other														
Angola	18,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	18,565	51
Australia	457	33	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	340	798	2
Bahamas	0	0	3,048	93	0	(s)	0	200	60	0	320	3,721	3,721	10
Brazil	0	0	0	258	336	0	0	0	0	247	180	1,021	1,021	3
Canada	1,342	0	374	263	2	0	0	1	0	201	842	1,683	3,025	8
Congo	1,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	4
Egypt	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	1
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	35	0	43	364	764	764	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	478	478	1
Mexico	163,487	3,690	15,649	588	2,028	89	33	168	985	1	713	23,945	187,432	514
Netherlands	0	0	682	76	353	0	0	0	0	113	1,012	2,237	2,237	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	31	0	82	0	315	0	554	992	992	3
Norway	3,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,067	8
Oman	654	0	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,130	1,784	5
People's Republic of China	7,533	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	200	7,733	21
Peru	3,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	186	3,432	9
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	1,432	0	1,616	1,616	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	539	544	544	1
Spain	233	0	1,153	0	0	0	0	0	530	481	217	2,381	2,614	7
Trinidad and Tobago	25,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	133	147	1,023	26,643	73
Tunisia	3,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,229	9
United Kingdom	49,075	895	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	591	1,928	51,003	140
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,693	0	0	0	1,064	226	649	0	1,201	12,833	12,833	35
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	(s)
Zaire	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	6
Other Western Hemisphere	1,212	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	264	1,485	2,697	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	10,211	33	16,060	183	254	243	0	0	4,680	975	1,357	23,785	33,996	93
Subtotal Other	291,835	4,651	49,450	1,461	3,003	332	1,180	814	8,755	4,587	8,392	82,624	374,459	1,026
Total Imports	516,660	6,558	77,976	1,969	7,590	332	1,180	814	21,630	5,223	19,945	143,217	659,877	1,808

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	14,023	5,475	0	0	805	0	0	1,503	131	4	1,480	9,399	23,422	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	14,023	5,475	0	0	805	0	0	1,503	131	4	1,480	9,399	23,422	64
Total Imports	14,023	5,475	0	0	805	0	0	1,503	131	4	1,480	9,399	23,422	64
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	1,309	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	1,309	4
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	50,377	0	0	0	178	112	0	44	22	0	1	358	50,735	139
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	174	237	0	700	700	2
Subtotal Other OPEC	50,377	0	0	0	178	402	0	44	196	237	1	1,059	51,436	141
Other														
Australia	4,454	1,413	0	0	1,972	755	0	593	412	0	3	5,147	9,601	26
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	7	49	49	(s)
Canada	6,270	2,435	162	50	4,227	293	19	1,205	355	165	9	8,922	15,192	42
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	2
Malaysia	301	0	0	0	69	79	0	155	67	0	0	371	671	2
Mexico	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	931	931	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	907	474	474	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	55	115	115	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7,143	7,143	20
Peru	0	0	330	4,264	2,389	0	0	155	282	0	0	282	282	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	402	402	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	45	60	60	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	16	(s)	320	320	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,378	(s)	363	134	5,979	1,306	0	990	2,265	21	(s)	13,409	14,786	41
Subtotal Other	13,078	3,865	856	4,479	15,107	2,706	19	3,099	3,714	510	3,353	37,708	50,786	139
Total Imports	63,455	3,865	856	4,479	16,594	3,108	19	3,144	3,910	746	3,354	40,076	103,531	284

1

Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	741	0	0	5,364	6,105
Natural Gas Liquids	17	475	1,731	0	164	2,386
Pentanes Plus	0	70	0	0	0	70
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	406	1,731	0	164	2,317
Ethane	0	139	(s)	0	0	139
Propane	8	125	1,673	0	66	1,872
Normal Butane	9	72	57	0	98	236
Isobutane	0	70	0	0	0	70
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	3	270	1	267	545
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	67	0	0	33	100
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	97	415	0	47	559
Kerosene	8	0	(s)	0	(s)	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	4	0	830	1	1,674	2,508
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	4,253	(s)	3,490	7,743
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	33	7	89	0	22	150
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	35	418	0	28	482
Special Naphthas	3	12	4	(s)	7	26
Lubricants	180	16	278	1	47	522
Waxes	5	1	10	0	8	23
Petroleum Coke	418	1,218	3,394	0	2,461	7,491
Asphalt	1	(s)	1	0	2	3
Miscellaneous Products	13	2	14	(s)	4	33
Total Product Exports	684	1,932	11,706	3	8,253	22,579
Total Exports	684	2,674	11,706	3	13,617	28,684

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign

Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	9	7,514	0	(s)	66,950	74,513
Natural Gas Liquids	476	4,158	16,708	9	2,039	23,390
Pentanes Plus	0	617	0	0	0	617
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	476	3,542	16,708	9	2,039	22,773
Ethane	(s)	1,234	(s)	0	(s)	1,234
Propane	321	1,058	15,318	4	816	17,516
Normal Butane	155	633	1,390	5	1,223	3,406
Isobutane	0	617	0	0	0	617
Finished Motor Gasoline	207	46	2,666	5	550	3,474
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	106	211	145	0	58	520
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	97	2,968	0	1,296	4,361
Kerosene	58	3	39	(s)	(s)	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	347	425	11,095	1	12,729	24,597
Residual Fuel Oil	436	0	25,492	(s)	46,132	72,060
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	538	112	632	6	341	1,629
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	348	454	3,868	0	808	5,479
Special Naphthas	47	178	163	9	33	430
Lubricants	1,566	188	3,283	20	453	5,510
Waxes	53	16	222	(s)	79	370
Petroleum Coke	3,907	4,369	32,852	0	27,033	68,161
Asphalt	15	32	15	6	45	114
Miscellaneous Products	190	19	101	1	47	359
Total Product Exports	8,294	10,309	100,250	58	91,644	0
Total Exports	8,303	17,823	100,250	58	156,634	285,069

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	120	0	2	13	(s)	57	(s)	33	225	7
Bahamas	0	6	67	0	271	1,990	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2,336	75
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	1,050	(s)	(s)	1,058	34
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	28	0	1	29	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	0	32	1
Canada	741	406	7	425	266	525	13	44	2	994	1	136	3,560	115
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	1	1	0	3	19	1
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Denmark	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	14	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	46	1
Ecuador	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Egypt	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	27	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	177	619	20
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	440	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	78	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	206	7
Guatemala	0	55	73	0	71	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
India	0	0	49	186	0	0	0	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	258	8
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	68	2
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	454	(s)	2	459	15
Jamaica	0	36	0	0	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	(s)	62	2
Japan	0	2	220	0	471	1,920	2	5	3	2,420	(s)	47	5,091	164
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	709	898	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	1,614	52
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	1,737	2	47	0	630	6	55	10	327	(s)	17	2,831	91
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	576	(s)	1	(s)	1,062	(s)	135	1,775	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	20	292	0	1	0	0	0	0	313	10
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	0	2	5	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	14	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	114	0	(s)	114	4
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	(s)	32	1
Peru	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	40	1
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	1	2	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	17	1	0	0	2	488	16
Rep. of South Africa	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	(s)	0	(s)	1	22	1
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	2	4	(s)
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	126	(s)	11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	138	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	515	223	0	1	(s)	84	0	97	920	30
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	58	0	0	70	2
United Kingdom	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	131	(s)	0	1	1	158	5
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	37	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	94	0	1	98	3
Virgin Islands	3,468	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3,468	112
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	(s)	4	86	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	44	0	(s)	44	1
Other	1,429	13	17	0	61	563	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	3	2,094	68
Total	6,105	2,317	545	658	2,508	7,743	26	522	23	7,491	3	743	28,684	925

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	18	2	4	(s)	1	29	(s)
Australia	0	14	224	0	170	378	17	80	2	1,826	1	601	3,312	9
Bahamas	0	158	422	210	2,517	5,674	0	17	0	0	(s)	4	9,002	25
Bahrain	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	446	0	0	449	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	9	(s)	0	0	32	3	165	1	9,301	1	8	9,520	26
Brazil	0	174	0	0	0	0	1	186	(s)	646	0	10	1,018	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	151	0	(s)	153	(s)
Canada	7,523	3,586	830	2,769	2,994	1,653	219	578	34	5,335	70	1,395	26,986	74
Chile	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	93	(s)	1	(s)	4	112	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	4	0	0	(s)	865	3	120	10	134	(s)	15	1,152	3
Colombia	0	2	510	0	0	0	2	89	2	1	0	25	631	2
Costa Rica	0	(s)	0	0	5	162	7	72	1	(s)	(s)	9	256	1
Denmark	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	608	1	2	627	2
Dominican Republic	0	414	0	0	0	0	2	13	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	436	1
Ecuador	0	667	44	11	437	0	2	8	1	0	(s)	17	1,188	3
Egypt	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	(s)	(s)	0	12	34	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	48	0	(s)	0	8	33	(s)	0	0	3	92	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	150	0	2	156	(s)
France	0	439	(s)	0	317	530	1	34	14	1,665	(s)	1,103	4,104	11
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	371	487	562	0	2	0	0	0	39	1,461	4
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	87	(s)	(s)	87	(s)
Greece	0	9	0	0	(s)	0	0	5	0	278	0	1	293	1
Guatemala	0	715	534	87	841	0	4	57	7	0	(s)	37	2,282	6
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	591	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	593	2
Honduras	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	4	61	1	0	(s)	2	142	(s)
Hong Kong	0	74	0	0	0	924	2	14	3	0	(s)	13	1,204	3
India	0	1	0	0	246	0	2	14	0	0	(s)	28	689	2
Indonesia	0	5	49	186	248	0	1	144	1	27	(s)	77	475	1
Iran	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22	(s)	374	(s)	0	5	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	(s)
Italy	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	11	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	200	0	0	360	706	2	15	5	8,347	2	1,406	11,042	30
Jamaica	0	28	0	0	202	654	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	885	2
Japan	(s)	308	18	0	22	293	3	117	1	(s)	0	4	766	2
Jordan	0	66	221	485	2,535	17,424	21	165	28	18,206	1	317	39,468	108
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	9	(s)
Kuwait	0	10	0	0	1,850	6,597	3	42	5	1,152	0	235	9,893	27
Lebanon	0	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	18	(s)	1	(s)	4	31	(s)
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Malaysia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Mexico	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	2	7	3	32	(s)	131	176	(s)
Netherlands	0	14,084	26	460	3	5,572	24	776	124	999	1	118	22,187	61
Netherlands Antilles	0	296	9	9	3,948	3,014	49	51	5	8,115	2	603	16,101	44
New Zealand	0	38	0	0	517	4,199	(s)	118	0	0	(s)	3	4,875	13
Nicaragua	0	(s)	18	0	0	0	(s)	19	1	562	1	11	1,114	3
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	(s)	3	46	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	60	0	0	(s)	2	63	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	1,119	(s)	1	1,129	3
Panama	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Peru	0	261	136	0	1,238	908	10	74	1	(s)	1	7	2,634	7
Philippines	0	50	17	0	0	0	(s)	125	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	199	1
Puerto Rico	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	(s)	(s)	175	198	1
Rep. of South Africa	8,822	172	3	0	1	221	3	177	18	23	(s)	155	9,595	26
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	118	65	442	1	377	1,004	3
	0	26	0	0	1	0	2	47	0	1	0	32	109	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	403	8,378	10	57	1	25	1	6	8,884	24
Spain	0	86	0	0	3,319	3,048	(s)	3	1	3,185	0	633	10,275	28
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	81	0	2	88	(s)
Sweden	0	100	(s)	0	(s)	354	(s)	15	1	32	(s)	6	509	1
Switzerland	0	24	0	0	225	0	(s)	10	(s)	336	0	4	599	2
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	39	7	(s)	(s)	161	208	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	707	(s)	9	0	1	(s)	4	722	2
Turkey	0	(s)	0	125	0	0	(s)	20	0	75	0	(s)	221	1
United Arab Emirates	0	9	0	0	5	0	(s)	55	0	405	(s)	4	478	1
United Kingdom	0	121	73	0	231	3,319	(s)	637	10	775	18	26	5,210	14
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	996	0	92	1,637	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	7	(s)
Venezuela	0	170	(s)	0	(s)	0	12	47	2	767	0	16	1,014	3
Virgin Islands	46,197	(s)	0	0	197	2,935	0	10	0	30	0	(s)	49,370	135
West Germany	0	102	(s)	0	288	0	(s)	116	7	578	3	131	1,225	3
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	441	0	(s)	443	1
Other	11,971	279	292	168	489	2,363	1	90	4	397	7	88	16,147	44
Total	74,513	22,773	3,474	4,881	24,597	72,060	430	5,510	370	68,161	114	8,185	285,069	781

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousands Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	14,589	--	--	--	--	12,382	--	--	--	--	--	42,270	1,806	19,208	90,255
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,384	--	--	--	--	57,833	--	--	--	--	--	87,680	9,138	26,910	182,945
Leases	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	1,755	--	--	--	--	--	17,184	1,347	1,369	21,724
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	493,316	0	0	493,316
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	23,771	23,771
Total	--	--	16,042	--	--	--	--	71,970	--	--	--	--	--	640,450	12,291	71,258	812,011
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	43,207	3,571	46,778	1,090	35,934	6,988	14,392	58,404	8,832	70,202	50,827	5,924	995	136,780	11,314	58,956	312,232
Bulk Terminal	--	--	114,923	--	--	--	--	67,068	--	--	--	--	--	57,910	3,014	25,084	267,999
Pipeline	--	--	29,190	--	--	--	--	33,445	--	--	--	--	--	46,197	2,358	4,752	115,942
Natural Gas Processing Plant	217	63	280	0	663	24	923	1,610	1,526	2,970	1,349	71	152	6,068	204	104	8,266
Total	--	--	191,171	--	--	--	--	160,527	--	--	--	--	--	246,955	16,890	88,896	704,439
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	17	0	17	0	74	57	112	243	39	120	90	8	3	260	8	13	541
Bulk Terminal	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	1,223	--	--	--	--	--	2,638	0	11	3,898
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	333	--	--	--	--	--	1,600	74	5	2,012
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	20	23	0	48	6	253	307	444	348	459	30	17	1,298	91	19	1,738
Total	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	2,106	--	--	--	--	--	5,796	173	48	8,189
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	682	19	701	325	1,627	251	443	2,646	255	587	1,136	36	15	2,029	237	495	6,108
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,601	--	--	--	--	9,630	--	--	--	--	--	32,042	95	1,867	45,235
Pipeline	--	--	1,948	--	--	--	--	5,313	--	--	--	--	--	7,324	427	0	15,012
Natural Gas Processing Plant	214	43	257	0	612	18	670	1,300	920	2,620	888	37	135	4,600	112	85	6,354
Total	--	--	4,507	--	--	--	--	18,889	--	--	--	--	--	45,995	871	2,447	72,709
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	24	0	30	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	33
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	964	--	--	--	--	--	6,272	0	0	7,236
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,015	--	--	--	--	--	2,485	139	0	3,639
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	14	0	141	155	57	560	60	0	25	702	0	0	857
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,164	--	--	--	--	--	9,462	139	0	11,765

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.		West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	35	0	35	0	120	0	2	122	2	4	46	0	0	52	0	2	211
Total	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	122	--	--	--	--	--	52	0	2	211
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	431	9	440	1	933	29	149	1,112	28	52	609	7	1	697	89	175	2,513
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,268	--	--	--	--	5,617	--	--	--	--	--	17,959	94	527	25,465
Pipeline	--	--	1,761	--	--	--	--	2,737	--	--	--	--	--	3,578	167	0	8,243
Natural Gas Processing Plant	179	36	215	0	472	11	357	840	448	912	401	16	68	1,845	75	67	3,042
Total	--	--	3,684	--	--	--	--	10,306	--	--	--	--	--	24,079	425	769	39,263
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	4	0	1	0	5	4	25	64
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	5	4	25	64
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	208	10	218	224	380	101	167	872	197	239	286	11	8	741	115	259	2,205
Bulk Terminal	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	2,135	--	--	--	--	--	4,477	1	1,179	8,122
Pipeline	--	--	187	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	0	--	--	823	76	0	2,186
Natural Gas Processing Plant	32	4	36	0	95	7	122	224	354	629	245	14	32	1,274	35	11	1,580
Total	--	--	771	--	--	--	--	4,331	--	--	--	--	--	7,315	227	1,449	14,093
Isobutane																	
Refinery	8	0	8	100	188	67	125	480	28	285	195	17	6	531	29	34	1,082
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	914	--	--	--	--	--	3,334	0	161	4,412
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	461	--	--	--	--	--	438	45	0	944
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	3	6	0	31	0	50	81	61	519	182	7	10	779	2	7	875
Total	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	1,936	--	--	--	--	--	5,082	76	202	7,313
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	125	26	1	152	1	176	49	0	4	230	0	2	384
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	152	--	--	--	--	--	230	0	2	384
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,568	287	3,855	65	2,923	135	1,369	4,492	506	9,060	6,200	203	17	15,986	480	4,083	28,896
Naphthas and Lighter	3,531	112	3,643	0	1,488	19	382	1,889	741	5,217	2,893	62	18	8,931	244	3,369	18,076
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	4,589	251	4,840	97	4,171	324	1,380	5,972	646	8,553	8,967	166	82	18,414	783	11,345	41,354
Heavy Gas Oils	1,252	162	1,414	2	2,936	19	1,066	4,023	613	4,089	3,603	58	0	8,363	597	3,946	18,343
Residuum	12,940	812	13,752	164	11,518	497	4,197	16,376	2,506	26,919	21,663	489	117	51,694	2,104	22,743	106,669
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD Dist. IV			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	United States
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,851	108	3,959	32	4,184	703	1,545	6,464	994	6,240	5,797	136	224	13,391	1,837	6,902	32,553
Bulk Terminal	--	--	162	--	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--	324	0	3	656
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	4
Total	--	--	4,121	--	--	--	--	6,635	--	--	--	--	--	13,715	1,837	6,905	33,213
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	27	0	6	33	0	0	155	0	0	155	0	30	218
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	155	0	30	218
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	8,228	541	8,769	106	4,653	1,713	2,825	9,297	1,615	10,828	5,152	927	211	18,733	2,122	7,080	46,001
Bulk Terminal	--	--	38,364	--	--	--	--	27,468	--	--	--	--	--	10,321	1,632	11,717	89,502
Pipeline	--	--	13,650	--	--	--	--	15,835	--	--	--	--	--	21,335	1,215	2,263	54,298
Total	--	--	60,783	--	--	--	--	52,600	--	--	--	--	--	50,389	4,969	21,060	189,801
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,876	283	4,159	48	1,861	871	1,499	4,279	813	4,816	2,137	416	128	8,310	1,318	3,124	21,190
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14,707	--	--	--	--	13,346	--	--	--	--	--	4,834	944	5,177	39,008
Pipeline	--	--	5,160	--	--	--	--	6,294	--	--	--	--	--	8,255	651	821	21,181
Total	--	--	24,026	--	--	--	--	23,919	--	--	--	--	--	21,399	2,913	9,122	81,379
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,352	258	4,610	58	2,792	842	1,326	5,018	802	6,012	3,015	511	83	10,423	804	3,956	24,811
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,657	--	--	--	--	14,122	--	--	--	--	--	5,487	688	6,540	50,494
Pipeline	--	--	8,490	--	--	--	--	9,541	--	--	--	--	--	13,080	564	1,442	33,117
Total	--	--	36,757	--	--	--	--	28,681	--	--	--	--	--	28,990	2,056	11,938	108,422
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	47	0	47	0	98	4	10	112	30	298	226	0	0	554	51	168	932
Bulk Terminal	--	--	361	--	--	--	--	323	--	--	--	--	--	93	14	281	1,072
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	8	0	21	76
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
Total	--	--	408	--	--	--	--	482	--	--	--	--	--	677	65	470	2,102

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1985 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	221	0	221	0	502	80	54	636	253	570	329	171	76	1,399	325	712	3,293
Bulk Terminal	--	--	949	--	--	--	--	336	--	--	--	--	--	195	15	571	2,066
Pipeline	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	576	126	343	1,385
Total	--	--	1,340	--	--	--	--	1,142	--	--	--	--	--	2,170	466	1,626	6,744
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,734	0	1,734	0	1,042	79	571	1,692	201	2,703	2,347	3	41	5,295	264	2,428	11,413
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,124	--	--	--	--	3,334	--	--	--	--	--	1,158	187	1,845	10,648
Pipeline	--	--	3,573	--	--	--	--	2,485	--	--	--	--	--	4,580	112	683	11,433
Total	--	--	9,431	--	--	--	--	7,511	--	--	--	--	--	11,033	563	4,956	33,494
Kerosene																	
Refinery	371	124	495	48	392	65	146	651	40	348	635	83	2	1,108	2	112	2,368
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,853	--	--	--	--	779	--	--	--	--	--	297	32	35	3,996
Pipeline	--	--	327	--	--	--	--	289	--	--	--	--	--	697	0	0	1,313
Total	--	--	3,675	--	--	--	--	1,719	--	--	--	--	--	2,102	34	147	7,677
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	8,096	517	8,613	60	5,945	1,641	2,503	10,149	1,084	9,232	4,931	1,373	117	16,737	1,686	5,232	42,417
Bulk Terminal	--	--	40,625	--	--	--	--	18,186	--	--	--	--	--	6,115	828	5,671	71,425
Pipeline	--	--	9,518	--	--	--	--	8,894	--	--	--	--	--	10,010	404	1,240	30,066
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total	--	--	58,756	--	--	--	--	37,229	--	--	--	--	--	32,865	2,918	12,143	143,911
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,954	111	3,065	23	1,730	283	182	2,218	723	5,032	3,082	234	3	9,074	466	8,187	23,010
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,244	--	--	--	--	1,771	--	--	--	--	--	3,495	0	1,995	27,505
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	152	156
Total	--	--	23,313	--	--	--	--	3,989	--	--	--	--	--	12,569	466	10,334	50,671
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	194	0	194	0	242	0	69	311	10	848	219	1	0	1,078	0	92	1,675
Total	194	0	194	0	242	0	69	311	10	848	219	1	0	1,078	0	92	1,675
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	22	0	0	22	329	553	339	13	0	1,234	4	177	1,441
Total	4	0	4	0	22	0	0	22	329	553	339	13	0	1,234	4	177	1,441

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1985 (continued)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Special Naphthas	732	44	776	0	183	0	126	309	34	979	57	179	0	1,249	5	222	2,561
	--	--	805	--	--	--	--	434	--	--	--	--	--	26	0	35	1,300
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	109
	--	--	1,581	--	--	--	--	743	--	--	--	--	--	1,384	5	257	3,970
Lubricants	251	957	1,208	0	873	0	256	1,129	52	2,823	1,363	762	0	5,000	75	480	7,892
	--	--	1,721	--	--	--	--	833	--	--	--	--	--	501	3	707	3,765
	--	--	2,929	--	--	--	--	1,962	--	--	--	--	--	5,501	78	1,187	11,657
Waxes	0	91	91	0	27	0	48	75	32	184	111	42	0	369	6	91	632
	--	--	91	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	369	6	91	632
Petroleum Coke	778	0	778	0	331	464	204	999	0	401	2,076	14	0	2,491	109	1,782	6,159
	778	0	778	0	331	464	204	999	0	401	2,076	14	0	2,491	109	1,782	6,159
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,998	215	2,213	331	2,132	1,109	1,093	4,665	596	950	811	1,404	182	3,943	2,009	1,821	14,651
	--	--	3,042	--	--	--	--	2,559	--	--	--	--	--	519	205	231	6,556
	--	--	5,255	--	--	--	--	7,224	--	--	--	--	--	4,462	2,214	2,052	21,207
Miscellaneous Products	109	32	141	1	207	16	1	225	38	411	259	49	0	757	4	187	1,314
	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	186	3	115	375
	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	67	0	45	187
	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	31	0	1	4	0	36	1	0	40
	--	--	187	--	--	--	--	328	--	--	--	--	--	1,046	8	347	1,916
Total Stocks, All Oils																	
	--	--	207,213	--	--	--	--	232,497	--	--	--	--	--	887,405	29,181	160,154	1,516,450

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, December 31, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	18,866	28,267	3,348	49,238	23,309
Connecticut	399	692	79	2,089	792
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	565	1,422	205	3,666	1,815
Florida	2,463	4,600	257	2,097	1,291
Georgia	1,449	1,693	65	1,464	229
Maine	378	597	88	1,666	370
Massachusetts	968	965	68	3,183	846
New Hampshire, Vermont	68	124	w	711	100
New Jersey	3,780	5,930	394	13,797	9,010
New York	2,466	2,974	680	6,788	4,721
North Carolina	1,376	1,527	357	1,821	453
Pennsylvania	2,465	3,428	667	6,094	1,648
Rhode Island	229	1,033	w	1,241	81
South Carolina	748	1,060	134	1,099	605
Virginia	1,335	2,066	248	3,340	1,239
West Virginia	177	156	21	182	109
PAD District II Total	17,625	19,140	1,430	28,335	3,989
Illinois	2,826	3,884	275	5,003	1,382
Indiana	1,682	2,169	220	4,589	473
Iowa	914	546	w	1,438	w
Kansas	1,425	1,129	45	1,743	98
Kentucky	650	798	49	1,337	264
Michigan	1,607	2,210	200	2,192	263
Minnesota	1,596	1,315	w	2,334	155
Missouri	706	689	w	988	w
Nebraska	409	196	0	495	0
North & South Dakota	392	413	0	1,035	w
Ohio	2,276	2,759	367	2,888	427
Oklahoma	1,094	896	108	1,703	244
Tennessee	986	1,087	22	948	243
Wisconsin	1,062	1,049	w	1,642	160
PAD District III Total	13,144	15,910	1,405	22,852	12,569
Alabama	762	820	39	943	241
Arkansas	119	270	w	215	22
Louisiana	2,273	3,311	701	5,035	5,016
Mississippi	1,043	1,101	12	2,099	453
New Mexico	260	181	w	229	3
Texas	8,687	10,227	647	14,331	6,834
PAD District IV Total	2,262	1,492	34	2,514	466
Colorado	686	499	1	554	29
Idaho	179	80	0	160	0
Montana	543	351	w	632	82
Utah	434	212	1	587	228
Wyoming	420	350	w	581	127
PAD District V Total	8,301	10,496	147	10,903	10,182
Alaska	419	236	w	896	w
Arizona	318	341	w	294	0
California	4,601	6,894	91	6,601	7,426
Hawaii	174	277	0	327	w
Nevada	196	222	w	187	w
Oregon	881	897	w	1,058	102
Washington	1,712	1,629	w	1,540	1,348
United States Total	60,198	75,305	6,364	113,842	50,515

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II		III		V	I		III		IV	V	I		II		IV	V	I		II		III	IV		
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	154	1,659	726	0	0	614	41,818	0	0	8,190	3,048	0	2,929	0	17,956	0	0			
Petroleum Products	8,660	91	0	0	0	6,704	4,721	2,581	0	0	88,947	28,351	0	1,397	1,646	1,308	1,095	0	0	0	0	0			
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	951	0	0	123	170	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	4,800	2,444	250	0	0	2,636	8,118	0	0	689	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Blending Components																									
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,846	0	0	0	0	1,319	1,511	1,389	0	0	45,376	12,576	0	722	485	0	801	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,575	0	0	0	0	360	679	563	0	0	13,882	4,726	0	333	273	0	454	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,271	0	0	0	0	959	832	826	0	0	31,494	7,850	0	389	212	0	347	0	0	0	0	0			
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	161	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	605	0	0	285	112	0	84	0	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	403	0	0	0	0	58	0	794	0	0	11,930	3,323	0	133	3	0	52	0	0	0	0	0			
Kerosene	98	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	713	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,086	11	0	0	0	255	229	148	0	0	24,961	2,770	0	206	234	0	158	0	0	0	0	0			
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	98	293	0	0	0	292	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																									
Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	44	50	0	0	0	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Special Naphthas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lubricants	55	30	0	0	0	74	20	0	0	0	504	274	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	144	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total All Products	8,660	91	0	0	0	6,858	6,380	3,307	0	0	89,561	70,169	0	1,397	9,836	4,356	1,095	2,929	0	17,956	0	0			

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	38	1,659	726	0	41,818	0	0	8,190	3,048	0	1,231	0
Petroleum Products	5,830	0	0	6,272	4,358	2,581	68,997	26,349	0	1,346	1,646	1,308	1,095	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	951	0	0	123	170	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	4,800	2,444	250	2,485	8,118	0	0	689	1,138	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,236	0	0	1,206	1,511	1,389	35,477	11,724	0	722	485	0	801	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,815	0	0	326	679	563	10,972	4,455	0	333	273	0	454	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,421	0	0	880	832	826	24,505	7,269	0	389	212	0	347	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	285	112	0	84	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	241	0	0	47	0	794	9,281	3,006	0	133	3	0	52	0	0
Kerosene	40	0	0	18	0	0	605	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,313	0	0	201	229	148	20,824	2,433	0	206	234	0	158	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	5,830	0	0	6,310	6,017	3,307	68,997	68,167	0	1,346	9,836	4,356	1,095	1,231	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousands Barrels)															
Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	116	0	0	614	0	614	0	0	0	2,929	0	16,725
Petroleum Products	2,830	91	0	432	363	0	19,950	392	4,717	14,841	2,002	51	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	0	1,176	117	20	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,610	0	0	113	0	0	9,899	0	264	9,635	852	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	760	0	0	34	0	0	2,910	0	107	2,803	271	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	850	0	0	79	0	0	6,989	0	157	6,832	581	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	22	22	123	3	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	161	41	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	162	0	0	11	0	0	2,649	94	515	2,040	317	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	58	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	52	56	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	773	11	0	54	0	0	4,137	276	2,063	1,798	337	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	98	293	0	292	0	89	203	76	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	0	0	0	44	50	0	10	0	0	10	30	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	11	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	57	30	73	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	55	30	0	74	20	0	504	0	417	87	274	51	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	29	0	0	144	0	0	144	20	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	9	0	0	100	0	60	40	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	2,830	91	0	548	363	0	20,564	392	5,331	14,841	2,002	51	2,929	0	16,725

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Ship-ments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD I	Ship-ments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD II	Ship-ments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD III	Ship-ments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD IV	Ship-ments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V	
Crude Oil	3,697	0	3,697	50,008	2,539	47,469	22,663	42,432	-19,769	726	11,238	-10,512	0	20,885	-20,885
Petroleum Products															
Pentanes Plus	95,651	8,751	86,900	38,657	14,006	24,651	6,120	118,695	-112,575	2,581	4,049	-1,468	2,492	0	2,492
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,436	0	7,436	8,807	7,494	1,313	3,582	10,754	-7,172	250	1,827	-1,577	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,293	0	1,293	20	0	20	0	1,313	-1,313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components															
Motor Gasoline	105	0	105	0	0	0	0	105	-105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,695	5,846	40,849	18,907	4,219	14,688	1,511	58,674	-57,163	1,389	1,286	103	1,523	0	1,523
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	14,242	2,575	11,667	7,574	1,602	5,972	679	18,941	-18,262	563	727	-164	787	0	787
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	32,453	3,271	29,182	11,333	2,617	8,716	832	39,733	-38,901	826	559	267	736	0	736
Finished Aviation Gasoline	189	0	189	46	0	46	0	235	-235	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	605	202	403	273	0	273	41	890	-849	0	196	-196	369	0	369
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	11,988	403	11,585	3,729	852	2,877	0	15,386	-15,386	794	55	739	185	0	185
Kerosene	731	98	633	172	18	154	0	787	-787	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	25,216	2,097	23,119	5,090	632	4,458	240	27,937	-27,697	148	392	-244	364	0	364
Residual Fuel Oil	390	0	390	76	391	-315	293	368	-75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napthra and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	54	0	54	30	94	-64	50	40	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	87	11	76	84	0	84	0	160	-160	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	578	85	493	329	94	235	50	829	-779	0	0	0	51	0	51
Waxes	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	173	0	173	20	29	-9	0	164	-164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	109	9	100	0	9	-9	9	100	-91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	99,348	8,751	90,597	88,665	16,545	72,120	28,783	161,127	-132,344	3,307	15,287	-11,980	2,492	20,885	-18,393

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast		No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	
											Coast	Coast					
Residual Fuel Oil	4,420	91	4,511	101	3,077	304	278	3,760	1,198	6,765	3,511	322	5	11,801	358	12,284	32,714
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	412	31	443		721			721	99	385	312	111	5	912	91	909	3,076
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,843		1,843	59	299	0	200	558	428	562	136	166		1,292	17	2,891	6,601
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	2,165	60	2,225	42	2,057	304	78	2,481	671	5,818	3,063	45		9,597	250	8,484	23,037

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	237	80	317		368			368	113	117	55	8	3	296	151	642	1,774
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,171	--	--	--	--	223	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,394
Total	--	--	6,488	--	--	--	--	591	--	--	--	--	--	296	151	642	8,168
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,394		1,394	6	315	4	139	464	139	541	604	134	--	1,418	52	2,079	5,407
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,420	--	--	--	--	283	--	--	--	--	--	1,859	--	464	9,026
Total	--	--	7,814	--	--	--	--	747	--	--	--	--	--	3,277	52	2,543	14,433
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,323	31	1,354	17	1,047	279	43	1,386	471	4,374	2,423	92	--	7,360	263	5,466	15,829
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7,653	--	--	--	--	1,265	--	--	--	--	--	1,636	--	1,531	12,085
Total	--	--	9,007	--	--	--	--	2,651	--	--	--	--	--	8,996	263	6,997	27,914

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	98	293	0	292	0	89	203	76	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	98	293	0	203	0	0	203	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,096	0	0	2,096
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,096	0	0	2,096
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	179	179
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	9	9
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	320	0	0	320
Venezuela	119	0	3,314	3,433
Subtotal Other OPEC	439	0	3,502	3,941
Other				
Angola	356	0	0	356
Australia	0	10	8	17
Bahamas	330	0	410	740
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	296	308	0	605
Brunel	0	0	0	0
Canada	531	381	548	1,461
Congo	164	0	0	164
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	413	0	3	416
Netherlands	190	0	0	190
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	699	699
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	297	297
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	265	0	0	265
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	765	1,859	1,224	3,848
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	408	1,303	685	2,396
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,141	323	45	1,509

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, December 1985 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Subtotal Other	4,859	4,185	3,920	12,963
Total Imports	7,393	4,185	7,421	18,999

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	6,698	4,079	7,260	18,037
Florida	0	324	200	524
Maine	419	0	562	982
Massachusetts	330	853	1,541	2,724
New Hampshire	106	0	96	202
New Jersey	1,401	649	407	2,457
New York	4,151	1,375	3,215	8,741
North Carolina	0	0	490	490
Pennsylvania	0	553	0	553
Rhode Island	0	0	206	206
South Carolina	0	0	331	331
Vermont	2	0	5	7
Virginia	288	326	206	820
PAD District II	75	0	88	163
Michigan	34	0	86	120
North Dakota	(s)	0	2	3
Ohio	40	0	0	40
PAD District III	620	0	0	620
Texas	620	0	0	620
PAD District IV	(s)	0	9	9
Idaho	0	0	1	1
Montana	(s)	0	7	8
PAD District V	(s)	105	64	170
California	0	0	3	3
Hawaii	(s)	105	62	167
All PAD Districts	7,393	4,185	7,421	18,999

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Appendices



Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

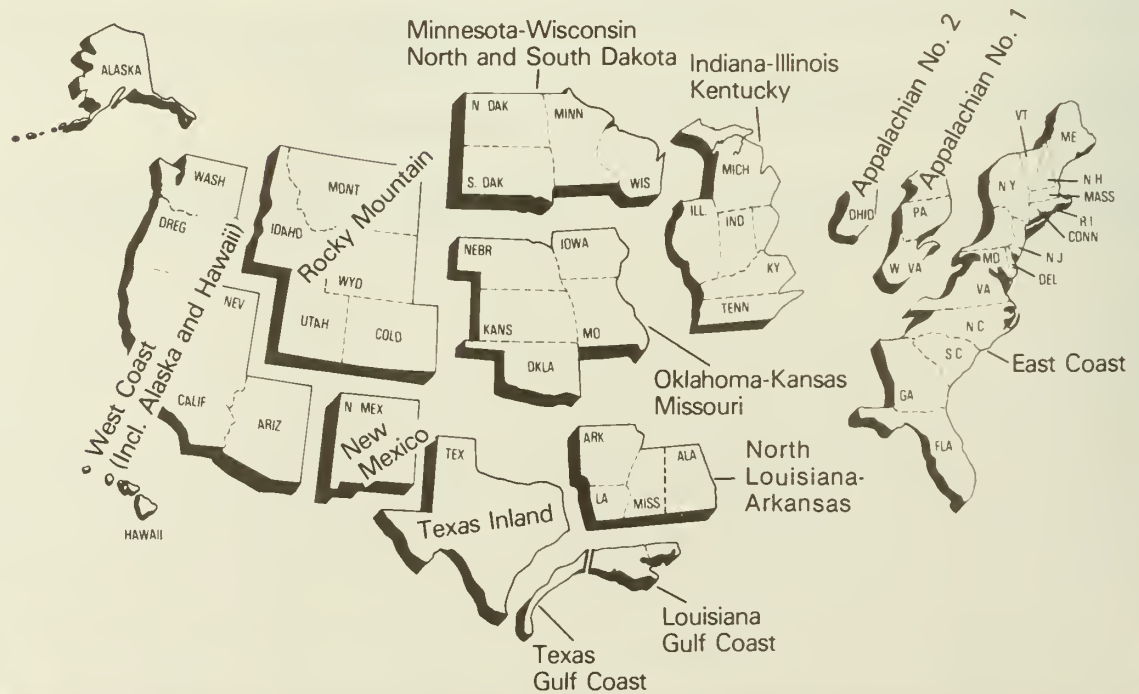
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

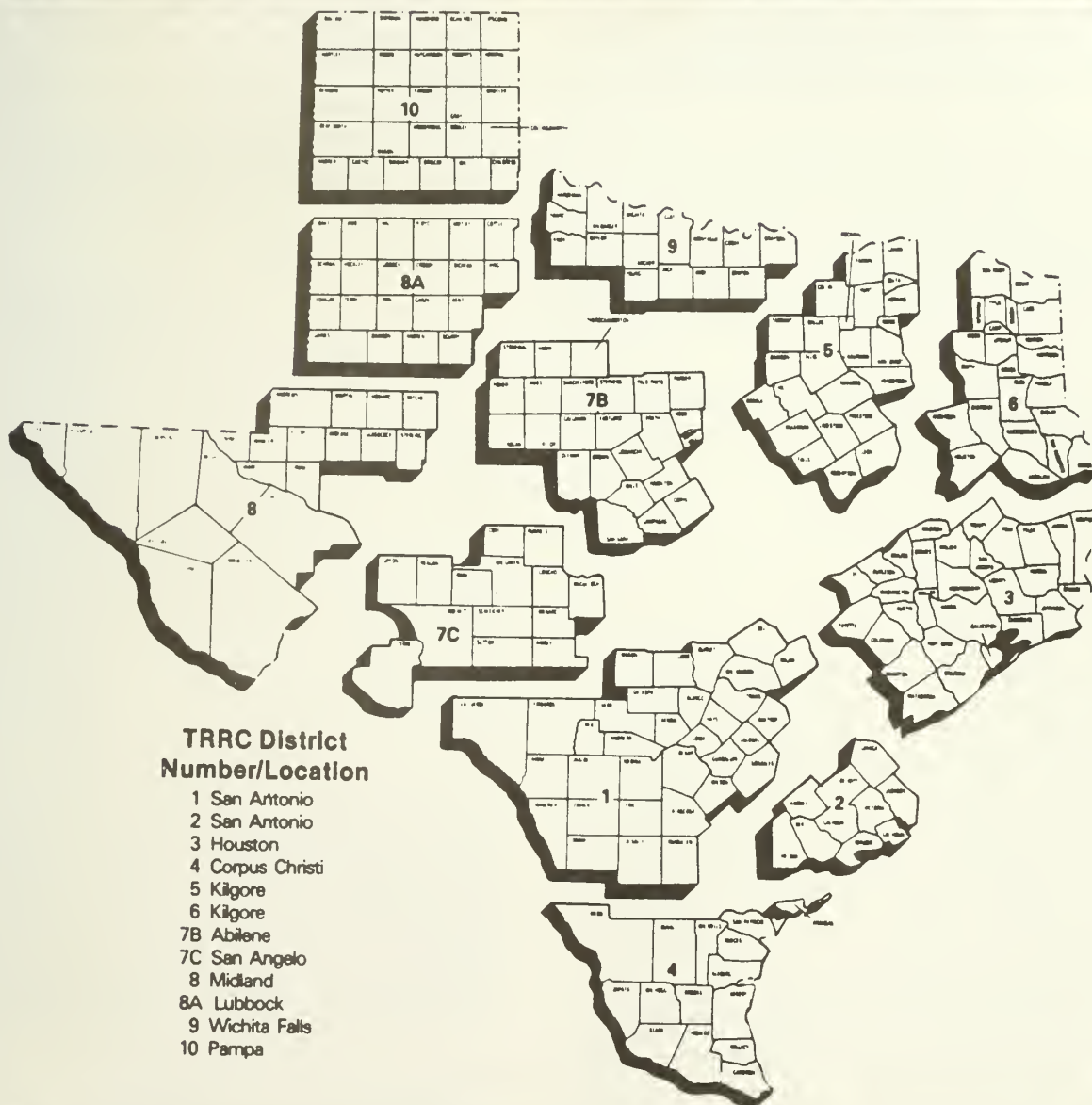
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net *Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (–) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Eth-ane	Pro-pane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pen-tanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Propane (IM-145)		100%			
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

**Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)**

		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content* (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

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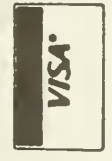
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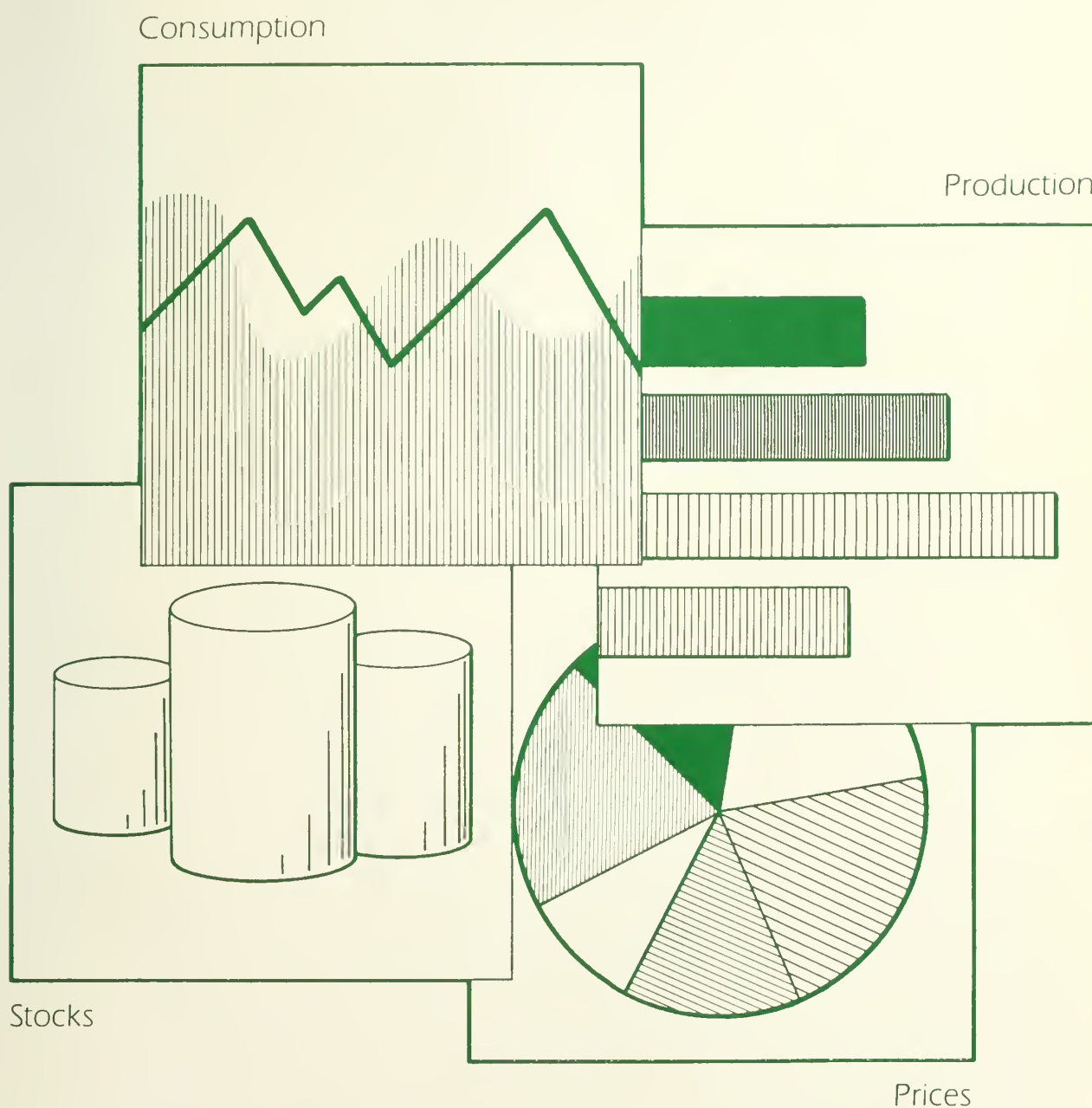
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